BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY: J. W. POWELL, DIRECTOR

## CHINOOK TEXTS

BY

FRANZBOAS



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FRANZBOAS


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# CHINOOK TEXTS 

Told by<br>Charles Cultee<br>Recorded and translated by

Franz Boas

## INTRODUCTION.

## HISTORICAL ACCOUNT.

The following texts were collected in the summers of 1890 and 1891. While studying the Salishan languages of Washington and Oregon I learned that the dialects of the lower Chino a were on the verge of disappearing, and that only a few individuals survived who remembered the languages of the once powerful tribes of the Clatsop and Chinook. This fact determined me to make an effort to collect what little remained of these languages.

I first went to Clatsop, where a small band of Indians are located near Scaside, Clatsop county, Oregon. Althongh a number of them belonged to the Clatsop tribe, they had all adopted the Nehelim language, a dialect of the Salishan Tillam ok. This change of language was brought about by frequent intermarriages with the Nehelim. I found one middle-aged man and two old women who still remembered the Clatsop language, but it was impossible to obtain more than a vocabulary and a few sentences. The man had forgotten a great part of the language, while the women were not able to grasp what I wanted; they claimed to bave forgotten their myths and traditions, and conld not or would not give me any comected texts. One old Clatsop woman, who had been married to a Mr. Smith, was too sick to be seen, and died soon after my visit. The few remaining Clatsop had totally forgotten the history of their tribe, and even maintained that no allied dialect was spoken north of Columbia river and on Shoalwater bay. They assursd me that the whole country was ocenpied by the Chehalis, another Salishan tribe. They told me, however, that a few of their relatives, who still coricinued to speak Clatsop, lived on Shoalwater bay among the Chehalis.

I went to search for this remmant of the Clatsop and Chinook peoples, and found them located at Bay Center, Pacific county, Washington. They proved to be the last survivors of the Chinook, who at one time occupied the greater part of Shoalwater bay and the northern bank of Columbia river as far as Greys Harbor. The tribe has adopted the Chehalis language in the same way in whieh the Clatsop have adopted the Nebelim. The only individuals who spoke Chinook were Charles Cultee and Catherine. While I was unable to obtain anything trom the latter, Cultee (or more properly $Q_{i}$ Elté) proved to be a veritable storehouse of information. His mother's mother was a Katlamat, and his mother's father a Quila'pas ; his fatber's mother was a Clatsop, and his father's father a Tinneh of the interior. His wife is a Chelıalis, and at presem he speaks Chehalis almost exelusively, this being also the language of his children. He has lived for a long time in Katlamat, on the southern bank of Columbia river, his mother's town, and for this reason speaks the Katlamat dialect as well as the Chinook dialect. He uses the former dialect in conversing with Samson, a Katlamat Indian, who is also located at Bay Center. Until a few years ago he spoke Chinook with one of his relatives, while he uses it now only rarely when conversing with Catherine, who lives a few miles from Bay Center. Possibly this Chinook is to a certain extent mixed with Katlamat expressions, but from a close study of the material I conclude that it is on the whole pure and trustworthy.

I have obtained from Cultee a series of Katlamat texts also, which appear to me not quite so good as the Chinook texts, but nevertheless give a good insight into the differences of the two dialects. It may be possible to obtain material in this dialect from other sources.

My work of translating and explaining the texts was greatly facilitated by Cultee's remarkable intelligence. After he had once grasped what I wanted, he explained to me the grammatical structure of the sentences by means of examples, and elucidated the sense of difficult periods. This work was the more difficult as we conversed only by means of the Chinook jargon.

The following pages contain nothing but the texts and translations. The grammar and dietionary of the language will contain a comparison of all the dialects of the Chinookan stock. I have translated the first text almost verbatim, while in the later texts $I$ endeavored only to render the sense accurately, for which reason short sentences have been inserted, others omitted. Still, the form of the Chinook sentences has been preserved as nearly as possible.
a, e, $i, o$, u have their continental sounds (short).
$\overline{\mathrm{a}}, \overline{\mathrm{e}}, \overline{\mathbf{1}}, \overline{\mathrm{o}}, \overline{\mathrm{u}}$ long vowels.
A, E, r, O, U obscute vowels.
$a^{2}$, e, ${ }^{\text {i }}{ }^{\text {o }}$, u vowels not articulated but indieated by position of the month.
ä in German Bär.
â
$\hat{\mathbf{o}}$
e
-
ii
au
1
11
'I

L
$L_{i}$
I
k
$k \cdot$
kX
$\mathbf{x}$
X
x.
s, c
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\left.\begin{array}{l}d, t \\ b, p \\ g, k\end{array}\right\} \\ \mathbf{h} \\ \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{w} \\ \mathbf{m}\end{array}\right\}$
n
aw in law.
o in German coll.
e in bell.
separates vowels which do not form diphthongs.
i in islant.
ow in how.
as in English.
very long, slightly palatized by allowing a greater portion of the back of the tongre to touch the palate.
posterior palatal 1 ; the tip of the tongue touches the alveoli of the lower jaw, the back of the tongue is pressed against the hard palate, sonans.
the same, short and exploded (surd; Lepsius's t).
the same with very great stress of explosion.
velar $k$.
English k.
palatized $k$ (Lepsius's $k^{\prime}$ ), almost $k y$.
might be better defined as a posterior palatal $k$, between $k$ and $k \cdot$.
ch in German Bach.
x pronouneed at posterior border of hard palate.
palatal x as in German ich.
are evidently the same sound and might be written s. or c•, both being palatized; c (English sh) is pronounced with open teeth, the tongue almost tonching the palate immediately behind the alveoli; $s$ is modified in the. same manner.
as in English, but surd and souant are difficult to distinguish.
as in English.
as in year.
as in English.
is pronounced with semiclausure of the nose and with very slight compression of the lips; it partakes, therefore, of the character of $b$ and $w$.
is pronounced with semiclausure of the nose; it partakes, therefore, of the character of $\mathbf{d}$.
designates increased stress of articulation.
designates increased stress of articulation due to the elision of $q$. desiguate excessive length of vowels, representing approximately the double and fourfold mora.

Words ending with a short vowel must be contracted with the first vowel of the next word. When a word ends with a long vowel and the next begins with a vowel, a euphonic $-y$ - is inserted. The last consonant of a word is united with the first vowel of the next word to one syllable.

## TKiANĀMUKC.

## MyTris.

## 1. CIK'IA ICTA'KXANAM. <br> Cikta tileile Myth.


Now four only remained. Then itgot lay. Now more one ..... 12
he vent. He went. Then again find he didher a pheasant. Then hitting her ..... 13
 hedidher. Then hehung her ap again there. Thes he went, far he wintweXt. Take lap atci'tax $t_{i}^{\prime}$ 'ō. Take atcixā'laqtē. A'lta lïeagain. Then fiud he did them a house. Then he opened dhe Now therean oll man and a child. Then he entered. "Uncle, lonseme!"
 ..... 17
atcī'yaqe gō iā'tuk; take $L_{i} q_{i} \overline{o p} p$ néxax $i \overline{1} \not{ }^{\prime} t u k$. Take acgiō'Lata he bit him at his neek; then eut was bis neek. Then ther two
 ..... 19
"Tea txgō'ya! Lgū̆éldemk gō te'lxaoql altémam." Take ..... 20

| ago'lNam <br> she sproke to her | Lg $\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime}$ hermo |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { " } \overline{\text { ILfe }} \\ & \text { "Lateron } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { te:ix." } \\ \text { come." } \end{array}$ | ime | kil <br> then | $\begin{aligned} & \text { dei'xko } \\ & \text { they two } \\ & \text { went home } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{k}_{j} \mathbf{a}^{\prime} \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lgā'llad. ber mother. | A'lta <br> Now |  | inat ki: smelled it | Lefiowilkt blood | ${\underset{\text { in }}{0}}^{0}$ |  | FHLe. rior of ILse. | A'ltia Then |

naNE'LNa. A'lta ósolmptekiN agicgE'ltcinı. she hecameangry. Now [with] firebrand she hit them two.

$$
1
$$ , LGE'wuX.

and her younger brother.
A'lta weXt méktcuktē. A'lta weXt تُ'Xat niXe'ltXuitck. AtcNow again itgot day. Now ngain one he madehimselfready. Ho tóckam tia'xalaitanEma. TakE $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \overline{0}$ wext. Kulíi $\bar{x}^{\prime} y \overline{0} t, \bar{a}^{\prime} y \overline{0} . ~ T a k E$ took them hisarrows. Then hewent also. Far bewent,hewent. Tlien Lap $\overline{\boldsymbol{a}}$ 'teax $\overline{\text { un'retXuic. TakE iteit'mas atei' lax. Take atenpónit }}$ find he didher a pheasant. Then littingher hedid ber Then be hung her up iā'xkate weXt. Take à'yo weXt. Kulā'4i $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{y}$. Take lap atci'tax there also. Then hewent also. Far hewent. Then find he didthem
 a house. Then heopened the door. There an oldman and aehild. Then
 he entered. Then itrose the child. Then Itjumped up: "Louseme, títa!" TakE akLgE'kXiks. TakE Lap aqūx $\bar{\sigma}^{\prime}$ Laqst. TakE uncle!" Then be lousedhim. Then found itwas its louse. Then
 squeezed itwas. Then he bithim hisuncle at bisneck. Then eut atcéxax ī̄'tuk. Take acgiósata ma'Lxôē; acgiópent. TakE he did it his neck. Then they two hauled him inland; they two hidhim. Then nā́k'im qaX ōk'̄̄sks: "Ai'aq, ai'aq, txgō'ya!" TakE: 6"ALte'mam she said that girl: "Quick, quick, let ustwogo!" Then: "It canse
 a person to our house." Then shesald to her hermother: "Later on,
 later on." Then theytwo went then they twoopened Then its amell blood. home;
$A^{\prime}$ Ita naXe'lXa. A'lta akcō'tena lgā'mama $k_{i} a$ Lgā'wuX. Now shebecameangry. Now shestruck her father abd heryonnger them two brother.
 Now one only he wae left. Now he cried. be cried, he cried
ki'nanwe è'pull. Qioā'p ikteō'ktīya, take ayaōptit. Take 3 all night. Nearly it was going to get day, then he fell astest. Then niXgē'qauwakō: "Manix Lap mā́xō ōi'ctXuic, néket iteā'na" $亠$ hedreamt: "When fiul yon will do her a pheasant, not hitting har
 yon will do her amonster be earrled heraway your younger sister and he with him
atctōtē'na ka'nauwē lemérk'uniks. Manix mē'ya, lap miā'xō t he killeel them all your elder brothers. When you will go, find you will d, them t'ōl. Nëket ai'aq amō'p!’a! Manix mōike'a'ya amo'kctike 7 a honse. Not quick enter! When you will see them two persons
 being there stay at the doorway!" Now. it got day. He awoke. $\bar{O}$, a'lta weXt nige'tsax. Take atctō'ckam tiā́xalaitan, take áyou. 9 Oh, now more he eried. Then he took them his arrows, then hewent.
 Hewent, far hewent. Then find he lid her a pheasant. Not hitting her

 a bouse. Then he opened the door. Then there was an old man and a clild.

 Then she spoke the girl; then she said to her to her mot'ler: "Quick, quick, tXgō'ya. Take altéman LgōlèlXemk gō ce'lxaôkl." Take 15 we two go home. Then it came aperson to our house." Then agō'lNam Lgā'naa: "Tcā tXE'Xatgō!", Take aci'xkō. 16 she said to her her mother: "Come, let us turu back!" Theu they two went home.
 Lōc. Take áctop!. A'lta naXe'LXa kaX ök'o'sks. A'lta there was. Then they two enterel. Now she grew angry that girl. Now 18



 Shatl we kill them "Ah" ghod they two are killed!" Now: "Goerl
 Then he said the old man: "What will you do with it its pitchwoorl", "Later on24
 nixé'llkulī lélé. Q;oā'p iktē̄'ktiya, ka ayā̄'ptit. A'lta 26 he spoke mach a long time. Nearly it was going to then he fell asleep. Now
to him get day,
atcō'lXam Liā'wuX: "Mxālatck! Ai'āq a'lta cilxelgē'lxae!" 27 he said to her to his yonager "Rise! Quick now we will burn them sister: two!
A'lta nax到latek Liā'wuX, a'lta nō'pa. A'lta naxā'latck ogō'Xō,
Now she rose his younger sister, now she went out. Now she rose herdanghter,
 now she went ont. Now light hedid it the pitchword. Now he wentent. Now
 it [they] burnt thowe house. Then he sail: "Ileh! brother-ju-law! Rine
 brother- We lorn?" Now horose the chid one, now it was locked. Now in-law!

theytwoburnt, hiss an ant he.
 Now shesearchedtorthen her uncles. Now. thad she did them at inland,
 now whe carried them th water. Now she llew whe ilid them on the water. A'lta ka'nauwe alxulà'yutek. N'lía aLixkō; knlāi ílō̃. Lap Now all they rose. Now they wonthone; far they went. Fiud
 they lidh hime lake. Now there they bathed in that lake.
 Now she diver that woman: "Ha! good \{inter. if Idive?" rogative particle]
 "Ah, gros] if yondive." Does it fitmeln this lake?" "Ves,
 it tits yon io
waier." $\quad$ Again she divet. "Ha! goned $\begin{gathered}\text { finter- if } \\ \text { rogative }\end{gathered}$
 "Ah, gered if yondive." "Doesit fitmein water this lakel" "Ah, mkós's uit." A'lta weXt nakl;'émen. Lö'ni nakL;'e'men; a'lta it fits you in water." Now again she divel. Three times shedived; now
 her hair began to grow "Ha! does it fitme the lake?" "Ah! mo! not on her. in water
 qui'mumé nakli'émen, a'la kwā'nisum mō'ya. A'lta ale'kXukt five times shodived, now for always she weut. Now they carried her
 only ber thairniece. Now ther arrived at at theirhonse. Now they stayed. their house
 Now thas intending they went repratedly to buy No, not fhey gare her Now
LēXat Lkā'nax acgōmzl. A'lta ia'xkati nō'La-it.
one chief he bought her. Now there she atayed.
A'lta ka'nauwe L'aLín ma iqiésqes niket it ${ }^{\prime} \bar{\sigma}^{\prime} k t i \quad \bar{t}^{\prime} y a m x t e, ~ q e ̄ w a ~$ Now all days bluejay not good hisheart, because niket qū'ntsix hē'hē nā'xax. A'lta lē'le, ka nā'k'in: "Â, take tell never langh she did. Now along then she said: "Ah, then fired
 gets my heart. Gow yon far: now langh I shall do."
 "No, no, not langh you shall do." Along again nod moro she said: "Oh, taks tell néxax étcamxtc." Take atcō'lXan itcä'k•ikala: then tired gets my heart." Then he spoke to her her husband:
 "Gooml now langh youdo." Now she sjoke tohim: "Good now


 varly she went to bathe. She took it a comb. Now she combed herself;



 mā'xax, a'lta nage'm'aa. Aktōm'a ka'nauwét tgá'Xamōknk. A'lta i slin got, now slow vomited. She vomited them all their bones. Now

 bes searchent
 up to here mothing his legs. Now shle puthim in a basket. Now she moved9
mank kulati. A'lta $t_{i}$ 'ol age'tax. A'Ita ia'xkatiméla-it.
a little far. Now a honse whe made them. Now there sho stayed.


akcō'lXam: "Nēket yau'a mtō'iX! Iā’ma yau'ā2 mai'ēmē mo'iX!", 13 she said to them "Not there yon two go! Only these down river you twogo!" two:
A'lta nan'itka. Ctã'qoa-il aci'xôs. A'lta atciớlXam lia'wuX:
Now indeed. Large \{dual\} they twe got. Now he sall to him to his youger brother:





Now large [dual] they two got. Now they two bathed; now miss dhey two 19
 a comb. "Oh, ray sounger perhap,s there a comb it is in that
 basket." "Oh, quiek take ont we willdo that laasket." Now takeout
 they did bim that basket. Take out they did it cre $\begin{gathered}\text { mountain goat } \\ \text { blanket. }\end{gathered}$
 cge'Xa! Lemta'naa itcā'qi'atxal. Mtgenā'ganit a'lta nci'tkum 94 my two eliil. Your mother her badness. You two see me now I am half 24
 nouhtug. (quick, quick, youtwohang me up! Later on alie will come yome two selves grelxawi'lcaya."
whe will wat ne."
A'Ita acgiṓckan Leta'mama, a'Ita ackupōnit. Pólakli Now they two tomk him their two selven father, now they two hang him up. At durk
 she cume home thear mother. Now her two chlldren they two were angry. Now
 two yontha they twognt haritwo Now diey two nald to their two
 A'lta acgiṓskam letāmama, acgio'yuk't gō Ltenq. A'lta Now they two tow him their hather, they two carried bim to the water. Now
\& L;'Eli'p acga'yax. A'Ita acgóskam Letā'nan. Lke'wneX under water they twislid lim. Now they two took her their two selves' mother. A doge arithxas.
they two made har.
Now they two wem. Theytwo went, tar they two went. Now they two

 showting Idohimw with that swas." "On! not shouting yondohing
hing
hime
 Many monsters in this lake." Now he took then
 niugō'lEmama." A'lta atci'ıxaluketgō Liāok. A'lta ayō'kuēXa, I slatl go to take lim." Now he hrew it off his blanket. Now heswam,
 now he took him that swan. Now mider water he went. Now he cried iā'xk'un. A'lta lō'elō atrílax Lqā́nake. A'lta natixélgilx. his elder lrother. Now pile up he did them stones. Now ho made a tire. A'lta alédeltuq. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ lta alo's-ko-it Lqā'uake, A'lta ateiō'te. Emm Now be heated them. Now they got hot the ntones. Now he made it boil


 cut he did them their bellies. Now all cut he did them tgit'wauaks. A'lta atciō'lXam: " $\bar{O} 2$, qxā́oqalx lap niāx $\bar{o}$ their bellies. Now he said to him: "Oh, I cannot may he find I shall
 my yonnger Now in ried. Oh, now one only small monster. birither.
S'lta Lex atcia'yax iā'wan ianu'kstX iqctxés lau. A'lta lap atcā'yax Now cut he did him hie belly small monster. Now find he did him
 his jounger He held him in haud ble swan. Now he carried him his yonnger
brother.
 to water. Now how he did him his yennger brother. Now he rose
 brother:

#  

1.goléleXemk. Algiṓktean $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ Lasiki. A'lta alấowil. "Ō, i'kta 2 a person. He held lima hia padille. Now he danceed. "Oh. what
 tu do?"
 gallve partlele!



L.ong nuder water he did her. "Well, lift her!" oh, hiearly foll •

ihs dijpet. "Oh, thus thas always they will be canght nownilers."


What Wan! ll alwaysald. "What [exclanation] are youdoing! "oth 10


 niket qetomáqua ceélxatet."
not they two will be raiu [dnall]." kllled





blue-back sal. she will he eaught."
mon



the twe always now these knives Istall strike them Ali, nuw they two nuet 22
making them, two." him.



"Again one earryher then he gaveher again. "Well headside- dol" $\begin{gathered}\text { mway } \\ \text { here! }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { ways }\end{gathered} \quad 25$

LaXo ıéxax; aqa-elgā'mit a'èt. "Ni'Xua weXt lā̃o me'xax!" llead he dill; she was fastened sue. "Well, again head side- do!" sideways ways
 tened tolima;
aqiō'lXam; atē̄'pena. Aqiō'lXam: "NıXua mēxē'lxēgo! Emā'cen was said to him; he jnmped. It was said to him: "Well, turn round! Deer ēmésal. Nēket qu'ntsix mō̄ténax têlXem." thy uane. Never $\quad$ you will kill people."

| A'ctō, | actiga'om |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| They two | actigey two | Uqi'ó'nexōn. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "Whata } \\ & \text { "What } \end{aligned}$ | are you doing?" | They two theytwo Uqi ${ }^{\prime}$ 'ब'nexṑn. "What are you doing ${ }^{\prime}$ " "Oh, weut. reachet her

7 nexemósXem." Take aklō'skam lé'Xat lk'ácke gō lápōtitk. 1 play." Then she took it one child it its forcarm. Tike age'Lxaluketgō iau'a kékXule. "Ai'aq tcu'qoa cXe'Jkayuwa Then she threwitaway there betow. "Quick let them they two will gight
 our two selves two logs." Then she saiil Uqiónexōn: "Oh, a monster ōstā'xammke. Ā'lta itcākXikala iā'lXam aqiā'mule, taua'lta their twoselves' hitel. Even her husland his town she ate him, else
 ahe will eat her my bitch." "How ber name your bitch?" "Oh, her name
 סgnélextent iteā́lxalemax." A'lta acXe'liayū take. tiint eater." Now they two fonght together then.
 atcōlxam qiX e'Xat: "Tea a'lta menxaluketgō'ya." Take he said to her that one: "Now you will threw me down." Then atctō'IXam tqā'sōsiniks: "Manix genexalukctgō'ya a'lta megéma: he said to them the boys: "When she throws ne down now you will say "MXata'kōmX wēlX!' Mcgéma.", A'lta agió'skam, a'lta 'Return to land!' You will say so." agà xēnayuX ognēleXtentk. A'lt. she [they] stool ognèsertcutk. A'lta Hint-pieces [f.]. Now npright Now slie took him, now

Qui'numī gō'yē agā'yax. Take agéxalukctgö. Take agtōlXan Five times thus she did to him. Then she threw him down. Then she said to them tqā'sōsiniks: "Mxiqi'EmLEmāō wēlX!" Take atctō'lXam to the hoys: "Go and stay always away [io] land!" Then he said to them tqā'sōsiniks: "MXatākömX wēlX! mci'k•im! mci'k•im!" "Nā to the boys: "Return 10 land! say! say!" "Nā! xiXō'Lac, a'lta Lō'itt Lemcã'mama-ike!" Take ā'yō gēkXulá these people, now they come yonr fathers!" Then he went down ayuqunīititan. Nixil'latek ka'nauwè, näket lek" nä'xax. A'lta he went and lay. He rose whole, not broken hegot. Now Lap atci'tax tqā́eñciniks.
find he did them the beys.
Ó, pāL gḕkXulē. A'lta atcló'skam Ltcuq ${ }^{\circ}$. A'lta p̄̄'pō atci'tilx o, fill below. Now he took it water. Now biow hedill them $k^{\prime}$ nanwē. A'lta nōxo-ina'Xit ka'nauwē a'lta. Take atctō'lXam: all. Now they stooi ap all now. Then he said to them:






| Tea, | $a^{\prime}$ lta | mai'ka | yamxaluketgo'ya!" | A'ta | a. | ia'koa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | now | you | 1 brow you down?' | Now | he placedt them | there |



LE'kxakeō, aqōXōkXué tqā’ēwankma iaua' k"cāla'. 11
her hair. they werethrown her ribs there upriver.

## Trunslation.

There were five brothers who had one younger sister. When she was grown up the grizzly bear carried her away. One year her brothers did not find her. Then her elder brother went to search for his younger sister. Hewent some distance and met a pheasant (?). He shot it and hung it on to the branch of a tree. He went on and fomm a house. He opened the door and saw an old man and a boy inside. He entered. Then the child jumped up and said: "Louse me, uncle!" He took the child and loused it. He found a louse and squeezed it. Immediately the old man bit his veek and cut off his head. Then the old man and the boy carried his body into the woods and hid it. The bear's wife and his daughter had gone digging gamass (camass) at that time.

Now four [brothers] ouly remained. One day the next eldest went. He also found a pheasant. He shot it and hung it on to the branch of a tree. He went a long distance and found a house. He opened the door aud saw an old man and a boy inside. Then he entered. The boy jumped up and said: "Uncle, louse me!" He did so and found a louse. He squeezed it; then the old man bit his neek and cut off his head. Then the old man aud the boy carried his body into the woods and hid it. The two women had again gone digging gamass. Then the danghter said to her mother: "Come, let us go home; somebody arrived at our honse." The mother replied: "Wait a while." After some time the two women went home. Then the girl smelled blood in the house and knew at once what had happened. She grew angry and struck her father and her brother with a firebrand.

Now three [brothers] only remained. One day the next brother said: "I will go next:" He weut a long distance and he also found a pheas-
ant. He shot it and hung it on to the branch of a tree. He went on and fonnd a house. He opened the door and found an old man and a boy inside. He entered and shared the fate of his brothers. Then the girl said: "Come, let us go home; somebody arrived at our house." Her mother replied: "Wait a while." Then she said to her: "Have you no relatives?" She replied: "You have five uncles." Then the two women went home. She became angry and struek her father and her brother.

Now it became day and one more made himself ready. He took his arrows and he also went. He went a long distance; then he fonnd a pheasant. He shot it and hung it on to the branch of a tree. He went on and found a house. Then he opened the door and saw an old man and aboyinside. He entered. The boy jumped and said: "Lonse me, uncle." He did so and found a louse. He squeezed it. Then the old man bit his neek and cut off his head. Then they carried the body inland and hid it. The girl [who was digging gamass with her mother] said: "Come, let us go home; somebody arrived at our house." But her mother replied: "Wait a while." Then they went home. They opened the door and she smelled the blood. She became angry and struck her futher and her brother.

Now onc only remained. He cried the whole uight. When it became nearly daylight he fell asleep. He dreamt: "When you will go you rill meet a pheasant. Do not shoot it. A monster carried away your younger sister and killed all your elder brothers. When you will go yon will find a house. Do not enter at once. When you see two persons in there stay at the door." Now it became day. He awoke and continued to ery. Then he took his arrows and went. He went a long distance and saw a pheasant. He did not shoot it. He went on and found a honse. He opened the door. There was an old man and a boy inside. Ther he stayed at the door. He remained there a long time. Then the girl spoke and said to her mother: "Come, let us go home; somebody arrived at our house." Her mother replied: "Let us turn back!" Then they went home. They reached their house and opened the door. Now there was a person. They entered. Then the girl grew angry. In the evening the man said to his younger sister: "All our brothers came here;" and she told her danghter: "All your uncles came here." [The daughter replied :] "You did not believe me." [Her uncle asked:] "What shall we do with the old man and the boy? Shall we kill them? [She replied:] "Yes; they shall die." Then the man said: "I will go aud get pitehwood." He went and brought pitchwood into the house. Then the old man said: "What do you intend to do with that pitchwood ?" "We shall use it to make fire in winter." Now they remained there a long time. [One night] he spoke to the old man a long time. When it becane neariy day [the old man] fell asleep. Then he said to his sister: "Arise! now we will burn them." She arose and left the house. Her daughter also arose and went ont; Then he set
fire to the pitchwood. He went out. Now the house began to burn The old man said: "Heh! brother-in-law! Rise! We are going to be burnt." He arose and fomd that the door was locked. Now he himself and his son were burnt.
Then she searched for her uncles. She found them in the woods and carried them to the water. She blew some water on the bodies. Then they all arose. They went home. They went a long distance and came to a lake. They bathed in the lake. Now the woman [their sister] dived and said: "Shall I dive?" The brothers replied: "Yes, dive!" "Do I look pretty in this lake?" "Yes, you look pretty in the lake." She dived again. "Shall I dive?" "Yes, dive." "Do I look pretty in this lake?" "Yes, you look pretty in the lake." Then she dived again. After she had dived three times hair began to grow on her. She said again: "Do I look pretty in this lake?" "Oh, no! you do not look pretty in this lake." "Eh, why did you not tell me before?" Now she had dived five times, and she remained atways in the lake and became a monster. They took only their niece along. They arrived at their house and stayed there. Now all the people wanted to marry the girl, but the brothers did not give her away. Finally a chief married her and she remained with him.
Now, Blue-jay was discontented becanse she never laughed. After a time she said [to her hasband]: "I am getting tired. (Go far away, then I shall laugh." "No, no, don't laugh!" After some time she said again: "I am getting tired." Then her husband replied: "Well, then laugh now." She said: "I will langh becanse Blue-jay makes me tired. Go into the woods! Lie down on your knees and elbows and close your ears." Then early in the morning she went to bathe. She took a comb and combed herself. Then she went out. Now she said: "Where are you, Blue jay? Now I shall laugh. Hahaheh! Blue jay!" Then she devoured all her hasband's people. In the afternoon she came to herself and vomited all the bones. She searched for her husband but did not find him. Then she searehed for him among the bones of all these people. She found him, but his legs up to the knees were gone. Then she put him into a basket and moved a short distance. She made a house and lived there. After some time she fell sick and gave birth to two boys. When her children became older she said to them: "Do not go there up the river; you must go only down the river." They obeyed. When they became older the elder one said to his brother: "Let us go there [up the river]." One day they went and found the ground strewn with bones of people. "Oh, come, let us go home!" They reached their home and the elder one said: "These poor people! How may they have died?" Now they grew up. One day they bathed; now they missed a comb. The elder one said: "O, brother! Perhaps we shall find a comb in that basket." "Let its take down that basket." Now they took down the basket and took out a mountain-goat blauket. Now they
found a person in that basket. [The person said:] "O my children! Your mother is bad. Yon see me. I am only half now! Quick! Hang me up again, else your mother will come and devour us!" They took their father and hung him up again. In the evening their mother came back. Now the boys were angry. They became young men; then they said to their father: "We will eure you." "Well," he replied. Now they took him and carried him to the river. They put him under water. Then they took their mother and transformed her into a dog.

Now tine two young men [who were now called Cik'ta] sraveled on. They came to a lake in which they saw a swan with two heads. "I will shoot that swan." "Oh, don't shoot it. Many monsters are in that lake." He, however, took his arrows and shot the swan. "I will swim across the lake and get it." He threw off his blanket, swam, and took hold of the swan. Then he disappeared under water. His elder brother cried. He picked up stones and made a fire in which he heated the stones. When they were hot he threw them into the lake and made it boil. Then the lake became dry. Then he said: "Oh, how many monsters there are!" Then he took his knife and opened their bellies. When he opened them all he said: "Oh, I cannot find my brother." He cried. Now only one small monster remained. He cut its belly and fonnd his brother who held the swan in his hand. He carried him to the water and blew on him. Then be arose: "Oh, I told you not to swim! [I thought] you would be swallowed!"

They went on. They met a person who held his paddle in his hand and danced. "What are you doing there?" "I catch flounders." [The flounders jumped into his canoe while he was dancing.] "Come here; have you no dipnet?" "I have one." "Bring it here! Step near! Drive the flounders. Stand here! Put your dipnet into the water!" He did so and held the net under water a very long time. "Now lift it." It was neariy full. "Thus people shall always catch flounders."

Now they went on. They met a person who always made waā'waā'! "What are you doing?" "I shoot the rain." "Stay here!" Now they took his house, threw it away, and madr a good house for him. ${ }^{1}$ They said: "Stay here; henceforth people will not shoot the rain."

Then they went on. They found a country. There they bathed. Then they rubbed their arms and made people fof the dirt that they rubbed from their skin]. They blew upon them and they arose.

Now they came to Quinaielt. "Here people shall catch blue-back salmon."

They went on and found a person. [He said:] "I will sharpen my knives. When these people come who make everything good I shall kill them with these knives." Now they met him. "What are you doing, old man?" they said. "I shall kill those who make everything

[^1]good." "Give me your knife." He gave it. "Give me the other one." He gave it also. "Now put your head sideways." He put his head sideways. Now they fastened one knife to one side of his head. "Put your head to the other side." He did so, and they fastened the other knife to the other side. They fastened two to his head and one to his baekside. "Now jump!" they said to him, and he jumped. "Turn ronul! You shall be called deer. You will not kill man!"

They went on and came to $\mathrm{U} \mathrm{l}_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} n e x \bar{n}$. "What are you doing?" they said. "I play." Then she took a child at its forearm and threw it into the depth. "Let our dogs fight together," said the two men. She replied: "Oh, their biteh is a monster. She devoured even her husband's people. She will certainly kill my bitch." "What is the name of your biteh," they said. "Her name is Head-cater. What is the name of your bitch?" "Her name is Flinteater." Now the two dogs fought together and Cirla's bitch cut off the head of $\mathrm{Uq}_{i}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ 'nexōn's bitch. Then one of the young men said to her: "Now throw me down the precipice." He had said to the boys [down below]: "When she throws me dowi you must say 'Return to the land.'" She took him. Flint pieces stood upright [at the foot of the precipice]. She took him at his forearms. She swung him around five times; then she threw him down. She said to the boys: "Say 'Stay always away from the land." He, however, said to the boys: "Say "Retmrn to the land.'" [When throwing him down Uq;'ō'nexōn said:] "Now come these two people, your fathers!" He fell down and lay there [at the foot of the precipice]. He arose whole. He was not hurt. He saw that down below there was a multitude of boys. He took water and blew it on all of them. Then they all arose. He said: "Watch her [when she comes down]." They took stones. He went up and arrived on the top of the rock. Then he said to $\mathrm{Uq}_{i}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ nexōn: "O, aunt, look! These people whom you threw down are not dead. I saw them down there. I was there a while. They dance and sing; they play itlukum and disks. Now I shall throw you down." Now he placed his pieces of flint upright. He took her at her hair and swung her around five times. Her belly burst. Now he threw her down. She fell and lay there. Then the boys pelted her with stones and eut her to pieces. Her body was scattered in all directions. Her legs were thrown to Nehelim, her hair was thrown inland, her ribs were thrown up the river [therefore the Nehelim have strong legs, the Cowlitz have long hair, and the tribes of the upper river have bandy legs].

## 2. $\overline{\text { OKULAMAM }}$ ITCA'KXANAM.

OKVLA'м HER MYTH.

auwākих; inō'lekuma aLkiā'wul. Pā2L tE'Laqu L!'ōléma, pā́
went hunting; elks they [hunted] Full theirhonse meats, fuil
 brother.
nék•im: "Anā"! Lō'yam ta'yax nēket gilā́qctit k; a Lgoxoē'lax hesaid: "Ana'! ie arrive oh! that not the one satiated and he eats them tik L!ōlēma." A'lta la'kti ayā'qxoya nē'k'im; k $\bar{a}$ iō'e ka cix these meats." Now four times his sleeps he said; where he is then noise rattles
nē'xan gō iqépal. A'lta Läx aLi'xax Lgóélentmm. A'lta môkst got at doorway. Now visible it got a person. Now two
 elks bis blanket his curried elkskins. Tied was to it hoots.
A'lta alō'p!'am LgōéleXEmk. ALō'La-it. " $\bar{O}$ gãc! ólō gena'xt." Now he entered the person. He remained. "Oh, grand lungry I am." AyótNuit. T'ake atces'lém L!öléma; nēket pāt ón'Nuit
 meat; grease hegave it to him He remained. He looked, longago nothing
 that what he had given Again he gave him to now alittle much. Again him to eat.
eat,
nékXiket, $\overline{\operatorname{a}} \prime n q a t \bar{e} k \cdot \bar{e} ;$ weXt acktā'wilc. Atcleléémenil aēXt helooked, longago nothing; again heate it all. Hegave him to eat one
óō'lax. A'lta tsō'yustē nēxane. A'lta alXkōman liā'xkunike. day. Now evening it got. Now they got home his eller brothers. A'lta alktō'kiam ōxōkuéwall L!'oléma. A'lta algiólXim Now they carried them home fresh meats. Now they said to him LTa'wux: "Qa'da ame'k•im? Qa'daqa L'Elxgā̄tōm Lqetxélau?" their younger "How did yon say? Wbence it came to us the monster?" brother:
 "Ah! my heart lonesome it got and I said not oh! that theome satiated Lō'yamt, k; Lgōxoē'lax L!'̄̄lē'ma. Ane'k'im." " $\bar{O} \quad$ me'L;ala, be would ar- and he would eat them meats. I said." "Oh, yon fool, rice,
Lkelxuwi'leaya Lqctxésau!" A'lta alklधēmenil cka wāx nḗktenktē. he will eat us the monster!" Now ther gare him and next it got day. always to eat morning
A'lta alkl'ē'menil eka nṓpōnem. Take nōxō'tctXum Liōlé'ma. Now they gave him and it got dark. Then they were at an end the meats.
TakE nē'k'im LTī'wuX: " ${ }^{\prime} \overline{\mathbf{E}}^{\prime} k t a \quad L x$ Lgiā'xō Lntcā'xgacgac? Then he said their younger "What may he [will] eat it ourgramitather" brother:
 Now only skins." "What may Islall grandehitd- Now only
ércō'ma ka mīca." "Qa'daXī alék•im?" "‘'lta iā'mkXa ércōma 1 skius and yon." "Hew hesaidi" "Now ouly skins
ka mi'ca, ale'k•im." "NiXua weXt lelXam!" "Ekta lx and yon," hesaid." "Well again speak to him!" "What may
Lgiā'xō Lnteá'xgaegac" [ete., as above five times].
lee will eat it our graniffatier" [ete., as above five times].
A'lta alklxteā'maa.
Algiō'tcNem ércṓma. Algilsémenil
They gave them Now they understood him.
They boiled then the skins.
always to hin to eat
écōma. Lēz nō'pōnem. A'lta Lxoa'p algáy yax ilée. AlgiōleXteum $\quad$ o skins. Some it got dark. Now dig they did it ground. They sharpenell it

Xigo nalxoa'p algā'yax ilè’e. Qā́xe gō kulā'i ka lāx alxā'xō. 7
where hole they malle it yromad. Where at far and visible they becam.


ala'xuwa.
they rall away.




their bitch: "Whither went thy masters?" Then wo she widi.


 thy masters?" Then again wö shestid. Then heran
 Not find he did them their tracks. Threetimes heran. Then tind hedid 18
 them. them, then.
 he reached him the eldest one. He killed him. Again he ran. Again bie

he reaehed him. Again he killed him. Again be ran, again one he reachet him.

| Llātktiks | atclö'tēua. | A'lta | i $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ mkNa | Là'wuX | ayukō'ètiNt. | A'lta |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four | he killed them. | Now | only he | the yonngest | remained. | - |


 dipuet.
Ai'aq, qā’qacqac." "Hōhın̄! qā’xēwal amenā'queqac?" "Ai'a!, $2 \overline{7}$
Quiek. grandlather." "Höhñ! wheremay be 1 your grandfather!" "Quick.

 elder brother!" "Höhn! where may be 1 your clder bro- Instern of there a woman ther ${ }^{\text {" }}$
came was
 at that cld raan. Full buils her body. "\$ [exclamation] pour dome
 4 atcā'yax iau'a énatai lkemuwakeō'm. "Ai'aq māya gṑte'kXuqL. hedid him there to other side the thunderer. "Quick go to my house.
万 Iáxkati móp!’aya!" Take a'yup!, ka ma'nXi ale'lxam qōla Therc enter!" Then he entered, then alitile itarrlved at water that
 old mau. "Well! did you aed him the ome whom 1 together old men!" "Nijket anE'L\&ElkEl." "Ai'aq, wāx nā'xa ian'a ánatai! "Not 1 saw him." "Quick, pour do me then the other side!
 I slall pay it to yon my hat!" What shall Idowith it a hat?"
"Iamkemóktia ogu'xole." "E E'ktil niagelī'No uko'lē?" "Iamge"I shnll pay it to you my cane." "What shall I dowith it a cane?" "I shall
 pay it to yon this my blanket." "What shalil lo withitablanket?" "Well,

 Middle that creek now he made itstandinhim hiseane on his leg. Take atce'xumqj’oya iácauwit. A'lta ayō'Xunē ēqetxésan ian'a Then be bent it bis leg. Now hedrifted the monster there ma'èmē. Alō'Xunè liásiapōl. "Ō2kula'm èméxala! Īa'xkēwa downstream. It dritted hishat. "Oknla'm[waves] will be your There ikxalēla-itx, iáxkēwa quameltci'ml̄̄tima. Ma'nix $\mathbf{i} \bar{a}^{\prime} q_{j}$ 'atxal ixela'xō storm, there you will be leard. When bad it will get igō'cax, ka lemēsiapōl qLtee'mlētima. the aky, then your hat will be heard.

21 qa'nsix alā'qxōya, álta kawē'X naxā'latck. Nāx'ō'tōm. Qéstcē how many their sleeps, now early she arose. She went to bathe. Intend aklq; 'ā'x letā'ok. Alixania'kuX. lēXt liā'ok, lēXt Lga'ok she pulled it their two's blanket. He rolled it aronnd One his blanket, one her Hlanket hiniself.
 her. Now how often he arose, now there was a woman, oh, a pretty $L^{\varepsilon} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ kil. A'lta asxē'la-it. Nō'pōnem. A'lta qéstcē atclq; ${ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} x$ woman. Now they two stayed. litgot dark. Now intend he palled it Lctā'ok. A'lta nēket aklē'lutx. Agé'nk; èmenakō. A'lta lē'lē their two's Now not ehe gave it to him. She took revenge on himi. Now a long time
blanket. blanket.
"Nixēlōtexa
"I slall look at him
aqixélotexax."
lie is lorked at."
êtciqsiX!"
my father-jn-law." "No, Kalálkuile néxax. "Qā'toXni nixēōtexa!" A'lta sicold linelid. "Must I look at hin!" Now "yṓLa-it; atcixèlotex, ska ma'nx'i ka atcéselkel ext ékolè. 3 he stayed; he looked at him, and a littlo then he saw him one whale. A'lta aya-i'La-it uyínXcin, ska ma'nx•i qéstee ateiōlatek, take 4 Now he went into net bis dipnet, and a little intend he lifted it, then
 hejumped that whate, hosbmped ont of it his dipnet. Lito looked
 there luland. At once lightning it got. it raineld down hail. Wext ékun nétẽ ékole. Take wext atciótipa. Take weXt 7 Again onemore came whale. Then again he dipped himnp. Then again

 be grew angry. how hail it did. Now he went home, he reached his

Nau'i ateä́xalnketgō nyánXein. Ateö́pa iã́qsiX, ateóskam 10 At once he threw it down his dipmet. He went ont his sonin-law, he took it ugṓLNatsX. A'lta $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{t}$ gō tqū́nake. A'lta Léel a'teax 11 coal. Now he went to aruek. Now black he made it
 his forehead. Now wind it got, sonthwest wind it got. Now

atctupē'XoXoē. "Ō, āc, 部Xtkineman imék'ikal. Miōlā'ma 14 he had blown them away. "O, llaughter, go antllook for wu'xe a'lta tcinxēā'tcaya." A'lta nō'ya uya'xa. Lap agáyax
 itcā'kXikala: "O, inéqqiX tī'yaqL LE'klEk" Hé'xax. Ixā'xo-il 16
"Näkct, nïket, niiket qa'usix honse. roof, your husband. Tell him

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$\square$ .

ber husband: "Oh, your father- his house broken ame. He said monch in-law
 A'Ita lō né'xanee. A'lta aci'xkō - y-uyā'kNikal. A'lta acklukṑā'kō 18 Now ealm it got. Now they two bis wife. Now they two fastened went home beards on roof
télaql. "Wu'xè nai'ka-y $i^{\prime} q \operatorname{siX} \quad$ nṑlxaiē. Menxēlō'toxaiē." 19
their house. "To-morrow I father-in. I shall go to Fou shall look at me." $\begin{array}{ll}\text { father-in } & 1 \text { shatl } \\ \text { late } \\ \text { water }\end{array}$19their honse. Io-morrow I fataw! foushall look at me."ēiàqsix,ka mainxlaw,
 Itgot day. then bewent to bisson-in. and alittle then be came one water law,
ékolē. Take ayayi'la-it uyā'nXcin. A'lta ateióolatek. A'lta 21 whale. Then he went into net his dipnet. Now he lifted him. Now
 he threw him down inland whate. " 110 hob! my son-ln-law, just as
 home in-law. law
ka ā'nqatē ngolè́leXemk."
then long ago I got a person." [when]
A'lta agá'wan naxā̄̄lax uyā́kXikal. Lḗlē ka nakxa'té. Smôkst 25 Now pregnant shegot Liswife. Long then shegave birth. To two

Llēqi'am; ka nitsEnō'kstX atge'yēmōcXam."
wolvea:
when
I small
$\overline{\mathbf{A}}^{\prime}$ 2yōptck 27 He went inland

He carried them on his back.

 his son-lu-law. Now split they two dill it a tree. Split they two did it a tree aci'tkum

> Atciō'LXam for them two
iā'qsiX:
" $\mathrm{Ni}^{\prime} \mathbf{X u a}$
mxal'āyakō.
3
half.
Ho saicl to bim
to lits son- n -law:
"Well,
put yourself between them.

| Ayi'la-it | $k_{i} \mathrm{a}$ | mxal'à yakue! " | Take | ayayi'La-it |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sit down in | and | put yourself between them!" | Then | he sat down | $\begin{aligned} & \text { his son-lu- } \\ & \text { law. } \end{aligned}$ |

T'ake atctā'wilx't ctā'xatcaôx. Take Lu'XluX atci'tax ka'uanwē. 5 Then lie pushellaside the two welges. Then break bedil them all.

 he went. Now thun be did them his arms. Then break hedidit for hin kaX ómecN. Take atcātkxōnē ānatai, ga-y-iō'yam gō that tree. Thed he carried lt on one side, then he arrived at 8 té Laql, take ateī'xkaluketgō. Gṑm nē'xan. Take ayō'pa 9
 his fiather- "Oho! my sonin law, just as I my on-in-law." Now 10 inlaw:

| alséla-it. | Take | ctã'qo-il | aci'xax | ciā ${ }^{\prime} \times \mathrm{ma}$. | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| they stayed. |  | large [dual] | they two | his two sons. |  |

Take atciṓlXam iā'qsiX: "Ai'aq ikō'lemam étcipk;ala gō 12 Then he said to him to his son-in-law: "Qaick, go and take it the hoops at tiṑlema ikéx." Take à’yō iā́qsix; kulā'i ā'yō. Take ayō'yam. sulpernatural it is." Then he went his sonin- far bewent. Then he arrived. being (law ;

gō qō'tac têlNem. A'lta ayṑLa-it, texap néxax. Nâpōnem. Take at those people. Now he stayent, hesitating he was. It grew tlark. Then atcikpä'ua; qxul atcē'las iā́pōtē. A'lta nē'xenakón atciunkō'mit. 16 he jumped at it; hang he didl it on it his arm. Now be ras, be carried it away.16
 kulā'i aqige'ta, take naxa'nkikena uya'k ikal. Take akcō'lXam 18 far he was pursued, then she thought his wife. Then she said to them cgit'Xa: "Ai'aq, Là'qLäq mege'Lax Lemtī'xqacqac." A'lta 19 her two children: "Quick. strike you two do him your grandfather." Now
 they twe took them sticks, now strike they did him their graudfather. Now alxelgésxal letā'xqacque. Alā'xti alxa'wīyuc. A'lta actā'auwilxt. 21 he eried their two's grandfather. Then he nrinated. Now it rained.

nēXatgómam.

## he came home.

A'lta weXt alxēla-it iō'lqte. A'lta weXt nē'keim iqi'ēyó'qxut: 24 Now again theystayed long. Now again he said the old man:
 ral beings
 beinge.
ugō'kXix. A'lta teXep né'xix. Nâpōnem ka atctō'cgam. they played. Now hesitating he got. It got dark then he took them. Nixa'tenkō. A'lta atgētaa tiṓLema. Wax atge'tax tgāk ${ }^{\prime}$ ēwaXema. lle amme ruming. Now theypur- the aupernat. Light theydif their torches. sued hitm ural beings. then
3 A'lta nixate'nkō hēig! A'lta aqétuwa. Qaxéz ka naxa'ukikena-yNow he camerunning bèll Now bewaspursued. sometime then she thought
 his wite. She saitl to them her two chillren: "Quick, strike 700 two il

 their two velves' Now they hirthim their [dual]grand. Now she helped them gramifather.
father
[dual]
7 Letā'naa. $\bar{X}^{\prime 2}$ glta nixa'wiyuc iqiéē̃'qxit. A'lta acta'alıwilXt. their $\{$ dual $]$ now he urinated the old man. Now it ralued.
muther. muther.
 nixatEnkō'mann. Atcte'tkria te'gaqjpas.
ho came home. He carrbel them the targets.
A'lta alxē'la-it iō'lqtē. Atcō'lNau uya'k.ilala: "A'lta nō'ya. Now hestayed lonjr time. He said to her tohiswife: "Now I shall go.
Nō'ya, kиlī'i nō'ya." A'lta nixa'ltXnitek. Aktō'egam tiā'ktēma. I shailgo, fir I shall go." Now he made himself rendy. He took them his ornaments. Atixī́lax ka'nauwēz. Atctō'çam tiā'xalaitan môketi nauwékjc. lle put them
on himself Hetook them bis arrows two [quivers] fi't.
 Now he went. He went, far he went. Now he reaehed it a town, five
 its blocks town. He entered the last at having smalluess bouse. Now
 two therewere Now be entered at ones. those
[llual]
cqiēyōquut. "Ō, kule'ts teL.Xgō'mita iqiésqēs Lkā'uax." Take two old ones. "Oh, onee more be will make him blue-jay a chief." Then
 te'ctaqi." Take $\overline{1}^{\prime} y \bar{o}$ iq!ē'sqēs nigē'kctam. A'lta nau'itka their [dual] Theu he weat blue-jey he went to see him. Now indeed! bouse."


|  |  | "Lkitnax |  | Lemgé'tiam <br> He came to play with you. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



nē'k-in: "O.", Nē'Xtakō iqié ésqēs. "qiX ikā̀nax nē'k•im: he said: "Oh." He returned .blue-jay. "That chief he said: ‘O,", Take weXt uè Xtakō iqjés'sqēs: "Ai'aq, ai'aq, mō'lxaz ‘ob!" Then agaiu be returned blue-iay: "Quick, quick, got the

[^2] he sald often to the chief." Then he took them his arrows blue-jay
yon

 heran linejay: "Ah then lee went to onr chlef." then he went to

 rrom him
 all. Theywere won hisarrows. It was won ha hair, it whw won from him from lifm from him
 hishead, it was won his arm, his arms were won from Thay were won
 bis legs both. Now hewas made nuhappy. Cut off it was done hils hair.

Acklélōkxax lenq. Acgiléémanx ka'nauwé-y- ópol éka.
They two brought it to water. They two gave him every night thins. him to eat



 went. went, went.
 gitanō'kstX t!’ōL. A'lta amô'ketiks ōxoēlá'itX tq;'eyó'ftiks. 15 haring smallness bouse. Now two there were old ones.


 Longago one achiet became. He wasmadeun. in smoke he put hin

QēnéqctxEn
We two made hin. happy
ne'tāika: utklelés'monil
$\underset{\text { water; }}{\text { L.telly } ; ~} \underset{\text { we two give it to }}{\text { nLgile'm }}$ water; wetwo give it to



te'ctaqL." Take néxankō, nigékctam iqjés ${ }^{\prime}$ sqeès. "A'lta amôkctike 22 their (dual) Then heran, be went to see blue-jay. Now two
house"
tkanā'xèmet ōxoēl̄'itX. Take nē'Xtakō iqḗsqēs. Take atciō'lXam ehiefs there were. Then he returned blue jay. Then he said to him
iā'Xak; Emana: "Amô'kctike oxoēlā'itX tkanā'xēmet gō ckō'lXul to his chief:
there are chlefs at the two mice
tF'ctaqu. Cogétianm." "O," nék'im iā́xak; Emana iqjésqēs. Take their [lnal] They two vame "Oh," said hischief blua-jay"s. Then hotive. toplay."
 he returned bluejay. "Ah, he wishes to play with
our chief.
youtwo

| $\underset{\text { Target }}{\text { Wing }}$ | mexreatma." you will play to. gether." | Nëkct <br> Not | $\begin{gathered} \text { qa'da } \\ \{\text { any }\} \text { how } \end{gathered}$ | acgioldam. <br> they two spoke to him. | Take <br> Then | weXt <br> again |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Héx xako | ige'sqes. A | 1Xam | i ${ }^{\prime}$ x:l | Emana: 6 | Lxa!" | Lo'ni |
| he ran | blue jay. | id to him |  | chief: "Go | he beach!, | Three |

 he returned bhejay, Not \{any]how was spokento There four times he returned
 then be looked at him that youngest one. He was looked at blae.jay. Nau'i ale'XlXa ka'nanwè Lā̀yaysõ. NéXtakō, nixilktétckō At once it caught fire all his hair. He returned he told him ī̄'xak; Ennana: "A, oxoéma than $\bar{a}^{\prime} x i m c t$ tgatémam. Agā'nubet hischief: "Ah. others the ehiefs they came. 1 was looked at
 that there, all it eaught tire my hair. Gollual| they iwosaid to me."

| Lii2, some time | a'lta How | a'ctṓx. they two went to the beach. | $\underset{\text { Now }}{\text { Al'la }^{\prime}}$ | ix Xoe <br> they stom gr | eNat in the nd | tā'yaqjpas: <br> his targets: | * Q'axteīl Lx <br> "How bad |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| these | tE' $\mathrm{IF}^{\prime} \mathrm{p}$ targets | $!\quad \underset{\text { I'ull }}{ }$ |  | ge'tax <br> $t$ wo did them | qō'ta these | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tE'qj pas. } \\ & \text { targets. } \end{aligned}$ | AcguxōkNué. <br> They I wo threw them away. |

 "These onr [dual] targets our [dual] good." $\begin{aligned} & \text { They two placed their [dual] tar- } \\ & \text { them in ground } \\ & \text { gets. }\end{aligned}$ Lgā́kt;ōma qōta te'q;pis. d'lta alxE'cgiln wáq;pas. A'lta They shone those targets. Now they playeal target. Now
 itwas wom blae-jay hischief. They were won his chief blue-jay
from him from him trom him
 his ornaments all. Now theywerewon lis people all. Theytwo won from him from him
 from him
 It was won his hair. He betted it his head, be betted him [1hem] his arms.
 trom lim


 his belly; green itwas made hishack.
 tkanā'xēmet." Aqin̄'c‘gın iqḗsqes. Aqéxalnketgō: "Iqjésqēs chiefs." He was trken blue-jay. He was thrownaway: "Blue-jay


## Translation.

Once upon a time there were five brothers. The four older ones went hinting elk every lay and left the youngest one at home. Their honse was full of meat and of tallow. Once upon a time the youngest brother felt lonesome, and said: "O, I wish he would come, the Glutton, and eat all the meat." Four days he continued to say so, then he heard a noise like the shaking of rattles at the door. Now a person appeared who was so large that his blanket consisted of two elk skins. It had a fringe of elk-hoofs. He entered, sat down, and said: "O, grandson, I am hungry." The boy arose and gave him some meat and tallow. When he looked the stranger had eaten it all. He gave him more, and when he looked again it had all disappeared. The whole day long he gave him meat and tallow. In the evening his brothers came home and bronglit a fresh supply of meat. When they saw what had happened they said to him: "What did yon do? How did the evil spirit come here?" The boy replied, "I felt lonesome, and said: ' $O$, I wish lee would come, the Glatton, and eat all the meat." "Oh, yon fool, certainly the monster will eat us." They fed him all night until smurise. They continned to feed him the whole day. Then the meat was at an end. The somngest brother said to the monster: "What will our grandfather eat next? There are only skins left." The monster replied: "What shall I eat, grandchidren, now there are only skins and you." "What does he say?" "Now there are only skins and you,' he says." "Speak to him again." "What will onr erandfather eat next? There are only skins left." The monster replied: "What shall I eat, grandchidren, now there are only skins and you." "What does he say?" "Sow there are only skins and yon,' he says." "Speak to him again." "What will our grandfather eat next? There are only skins left." The monster replied: "What shall I eat, grandchildren, now there are only skins and yon." "What does he say"" " 'Now there are only skins and you', he says." Now they began to understand him. They boiled slins and gave them to him. For a long time he continned to eat and it grew dark again. Then they dug a
hole in the gronnd, sharpened some arrow-wood, which they placed upright at the place where they used to sleep, and then escaped through the hole which they had dug. At a distance from the honse they came out of the hole. They left their bitch at the entrance to the hole and said to her: "If the monster asks you which way we have gone, point with your head another way and call 'Wo'." Then they ran away.

When the day began to dawn the monster awoke and made a jump at where he believed the brothers to be; then he fell on the sharp sticks which piereed his belly. He pulled them out of his body, broke them, and saw that the brothers had escaped through the hole. He followed them, and when he came to the outlet of the hole, he found the bitch. He asked: "Which way went your masters?" She replied: "Wo," pointing with her head in a direction which they had not taken. He pursned them. But after a while, when he did not find their tracks, he turned back. Then again he said to the biteh: "Which way went your masters?" She replied: "Wo," pointing with her head in a direction whiek they had not taken. He pursued them, but he did not find their tracks and tumed back. Three times he pursned them, then he found their tracks which he followed. He followed them a long distance, and finally overtook the eldest brother. He killed him. He ran on and overtook the next one, whom he also killed. He ran on and killed one more. Thus he overtook and killed the fow slest 'rothers. Now the youngest only was left. He tled, and arrived at a river where he found an old man, the Thunderer, who was fishing with a dipnet. He said, "Take me across; the monster pursues me. Quick, quick, grandfather!" "Hohoo, who is your grandfather?" "Quick, quiek, take me across, uncle." "Hohoo, who is your mele?" "Take me aeross, elder brother." "Hohoo, who is your elder brother?" In the stern of the canoe there was an old woman whose body was full of scabs. Now the young man said, " $O$, please take me across, father-inlaw." "Ho, why did you not say so before?" Then he took him across. "Quick, quick, go to my honse and enter!" Then he entered and the old man stayed in his canoe. After a little while the monster arrived at the river and said to the old man, "Did you see the one whom I pursue?" "I did not see him." "Quick, quick, take me across; I will give you my hat in payment." "What shall I do with a hat?" "I will give yon my cane." "What shall I do with a cane"" "I will pay you with my blanket." "What shall I do with a blanket?" "I will give you this twine." This he accepted. Then the Thunderer stretched his leg across the river, and said: "Walk across over my leg, but take care that you do not strike it with your cane." Now the monster walked over his leg. When he was in the middle of the river he struck it with his eane. Then the Thunderer bent his leg, the monster fell into the water and drifted down toward the sea. His hat fell down, and dritted down after him. Then the Thunderer said: "Ōkula'm
(noise of surf) will be thy name; only when the storm is raging you will be heard. When the weather is very bad your hat will also be heard."

Now the Thunderer and his daughter went home. They lived there for some time. The young man did not like his wife. After several days she arose early and went to bathe. When she tried to touch her husband '" rolled his blanket abont himself. They had each a separate blanket. After several days lie rose, then he saw that she had become a beautiful woman. Now they continued to live there. It grew dark. Now when he tried to tonch her she rolled her blanket around herself. She took revenge on him. But after awhile they began to like each other.

The Thnnderer used to go whaling every day, and the young man said: "I shall look on when my father-in-law goes whaling." "No, no; nobody ever looks at him when he goes whaling." He got angry and said: "I must see him." Now after awhile he looked at him. Soon he saw a whale which went into the dipnet which the Thanderer held. The latter lifted it, but the whale jumped over the rim of the net. The Thunderer looked toward the land, and at once there was thunder, lightning, and hail. Another whale entered his dipnet and he lifted it, but when he did so the whale jumped out of the net. Then the Thumderer got angry, and it began to hail and to storm. He went home and threw down his dipnet. Then his son-in-law left the honse, took some coal, and went to a rock. He blackened his forehead and soon a sonthwest wind arose which blew away the old man's house. He tried to fasten the boards to the roof, but was unable to do so. Then the Thunderer said to his daughter: "Oh, child, go and look for your husband. Tell him to-morrow he may look atme when I go whaling." His daughter went and found her husband. She said: "Oh you destroyed your father-in-law's honse. He says to-morrow you may look at him when he catches whales." Then the young man took some water and washed his face. It became calm. He went home with his wife and helped the old man fastea the boards to the roof. He said to his father-in-law: "To-morrow I shall go down to the beach and you shall see me eatehing whales." On the following morning they went down to the beach together. After a little while a whate entered the dipnet. The yomg man lifted it and threw the whale ashore. Then the Thunderer said: "Hohoo, my son-in-law, you are just as 1 was when I was a young man."

Now the Thunderer's daughter beeame pregnant. After awhile she gave birth to two children. Then the old man said to bis son-in-law: "Quick, quiek, go and eatel two wolves; I used to play with them when 1 was young." He went to the woods and canght two wolves which lie carried to his father-in-law's house. He threw them down at his father-in-law's feet and they bit him all over and hauled him about. He cried: "Oh they have forgotten me; quick, quick, carry them back." The

$$
\text { BULL } T=20-3
$$

young man took them and carried them back. After awhile the Thunderer said: "Go quick and catch two bears; I used to play with them when I was young." 'Then his son-in-law went and canght two black bears. He carried them to the house of lis father-in-law aud threw them at his feet. Then they took hold of him, struck him with their paws, and threw hin about in the house. "Oh," he cried, "carry them back, earry them back, they do not remember me." The young man carried them back. Again after awhile the Thunderer said: "Go quick and catch two grizzly hears; I used to play with them when I was young." The young man went into the woods, and when he found the grizzly bears he said: "I came to carry you along." He earried two of them to his father-in-law's honse. He entered and threw them at the feet of his father-in-law. Oh, now they scratched him all over so that his body was full of blood. "Oh, carry them back, carry them back, my son-in-law, they have forgotten me." Then his son-in-law carried them back. Then after some time the old man :aid: "Go quick and eatch two panthers; I used to play with them when I was young." Then the young man went into the woods and |when he met the panthers] he said: "1 come to take you along." And he carried two of them to his father-in-law's honse. He opened the door, entered, and threw them at his father-in-law's feet, Then they scratched him all over, and his whole body was full of blood. "Oh," cried he, "carry them back, carry them back, they do not know me any more." Then the young man carried them back.
[After awhile the Thmoderer said:] "Come, son-in-law, let us go and split a log." They weut and split a log in half. He said to his son-inlaw, "Crawl in there and stem your arms against the log." The young man sat down in there. Then the old man knocked aside the wedges and broke them all. The tree closed over his son-in-law. He left him and went home. He went a long distance. The young man, however, kept the log apart with his elbows and broke it. He carried it home on his shoulder. He came home and threw it down in front of the house. When his father-in-law heard the noise lie went out and [on seeing the young man] said: "Oh, my son-in-law, you are just as I was when I was young." They remained there and the children grew up.

Then his father-in-law said to him: "Oh, go to the supernatural people and bring me their hoops." The young man went, a long time he went, and finally he reached the country of the supernatural people. They stood in a circle, the hoop was being rolled to and fro in the circle. He was afraid to approach them auy nearer and stood aside. ISut when it grew dark he made a jump and caught the hoop by pushing his arm through it. Then he ran away, carrying the hoop. The supernatural people lit their torches and pursued liim. They pursued him a long distance; then his wife thought of him and told
her children, "Now whip your grandfather." They took a stick and whipped him; then he eried and urinated. It began to rain and the torehes of the supernatural people were extinguished. Thus he reached home.

After a while the old man said again, "Now go and bring the targets of the supernatural people." He made himself ready and went. Ater a long time he reached the country of the supernatural people. They were shooting at targets. He was aftaid, but when it was dark he took the targets and ran away. Then the supernatural people lit their torches aud pursued him. He came running, heh! He was pursned. After some time his wife thonght of him and told her ehildren, "Now whip your grandfather." They took a stick and whipped him; their mother helped them. Then the old man urinated, and it began to rain. Thus the torches of the supernatural people were extinguished, and the young man reached home carrying the targets.

After awhile he said to his wife, "Now I shall leave you." He made himself ready, put on all his deutalia and took two quivers full of arrows. Then be went. After awhile he reached a large town which consisted of five rows of honses. The last house was very small. This he entered and found two old women [the mice. When they saw him they said:] "Oh, now Blue-Jay will make another chief unhappy." Then Blue-Jay thought, "A person came to the house of the mice." He went to see and, indeed, there was a chiet in the house. Then BlueJay went back to his chief and said: "A chief has arrived; he wants to have a shooting match with you." Then he went back to the stranger and said: "Onr chief wants to play with you. You will have a shooting match." He said: "Oh." Blue-Jay ran back |to his chief and said]: "That ehief said 'Oh." He went back again: "The ehief says to you you shall come down to the beach quickly." Then BheJay's chief took his arrows and went down to the beach. Blue-Jay ran back [to the stranger and said]: "Our chief went down to the beach." Then the other chief went down to the beach Now they shot at the targets. The other chief lost and Blue Jay's chief won. He lost all his dentalia. He lost his arrows. He lost his hair. He lost his head. He lost both his arms. He lost both his legs. Then they made him miserable. They cut off his hair and hung him up in the smoke. But at night the two mice always went and gave him water and gave him to eat. Every night they did so.

One year he had been away. Then his sons said, "Let us look for our father." They made themselves ready, put on their dentalia, took their targets and their arrows. Then they went, they went a long distance; they fonnd a town, oh, a large town. [They said:] "Perhaps here we shall find our father." They entered that small house. There were two old women [who said]: "Oh, chiefs, where did you come from?" "We search for our father." "Oh, Blue-Jay will make miserable two mose chiefs. A long time ago a chief came and they made him mis-
erable and put him into the smoke. But we always gave him water; we always gave him food. He has lost his eyes."
After some time Blue-Jay thought that a chief must have arrived at the house of the mice. He ran there to look and he fond two chiefs. Then he went back and said to his chief: "Two chiefs have arrived; they stay at the house of the mice; they came to play with you." "Oh," replied Blae-Jay"s chief. He ran back to the house of the mice, and said to the strangers $\}$ : "Our chief wants to play with you You will have a shooting match." They did not say anything. Then Blue-Jay ran back and said to his chief: "Go down to the beach!" Three times Blue-Jay went back. But they did not speak to him. When he went there the fonrth time the younger brother looked at him. He looked at Blue-Jay. At once all his hair began to burn. Then he returned and told his chief, " $O$, these strangers are more powerful than we are. They looked at me and my hair caught fire. They tell you to come down to the beach." After a little while they went down to the beach. Two targets were stuck into the ground. [They said:] "How bad are these targets!" and they pulled them out and threw them away. "Here, our targets are good." They put their targets into the ground. Their targets were shining. Then they began to shoot. Now Blue-Jay's chief lost. He lost all his dentalia. He lost all his peopie. They won their father from him. They won Blue-Jay. Now they staked his hair and they won it. They staked his head, they staked his arms. They won his head and his arms. ' ey staked his legs; they won it all. Then they took four potentilia roots and put them on to the forehead [of Blue-Jay's ehief]. They took pieces of flint and put them all over his body. They took green mud and painted his belly and his back green. Then they threw him into the water, and said: "Green Sturgeon shall be your name; henceforth you shall not make chiefs miserable." They took Blue-Jay, threw him away, and said: "Blue-Jay shall be your name; henceforth you shall not make chiefs miserable. You shall sing 'Watsetsetsetsetse, and it shall be a bad omen." |Then they turned to the mice and said:] "Oh, you pitiful ones, you shall eat everything that is good. You shall eat berries." Then they took their father and carried him to the water. They blew on him and he recovered his eyesight. Then they returned home.

## 3. ANĒKTCXŌLEMIX ITCA'KXANA. <br> AnéktcXö́lemid her Myth.


 targe [dual] histwo one agirl, obe aboy. $\begin{gathered}\text { Every } \\ \text { morning } \\ \text { children. }\end{gathered}$ sea-otters
 they always did the people. Instern of canoe his yonnger always. At dark [hinterl] them sister

| ts | acgo'mal1 . | Qui'nEmil | a'eto | $11 \overline{12}^{\prime} \mathrm{I}$ | l | $10 \overline{0}$ |  |
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| then | they t wo arrived | Five times | they two | sea ward | then | foggy | it beerme. |


| A | ¢ $0^{\prime}$ La | Lt | Meli | alle'XaX | 'kxakss | a |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| She swallowed it | that | water. | Wet | it got | her h | nd | often



| $\underset{\text { Now }}{\text { Nol }^{\prime} \because l}$ | agā'wan pregnant | naxálax. <br> she beeame. | Iñōēwa First | $\underset{\text { iqhejay }}{\text { iques }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ka } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { observe }}{\text { Xāx }}$ | a'tcax. he did her. |  |  |
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| , Wu'ska | ! nėkct |  | xaxōmé? | Take | aga | wan | ateálax |  |  |
| Heb! | not |  | rve luer? | Then | her pre | graucy |  |  |  |


Mcōk;'némactā'mita cilxā́xak; Emana." "Hō'ntcin! ia'xka 10
 the eldest one. First thea exery bewill know.: Some then large 11

 I got ashamed. Then her pregnancy he made it her brother. We will leave
[dual],


| Wext | $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ cto | Liā'wnX. | $\mathbf{P} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ 2lakli | $a$ | $A^{\prime} 1$ la | , | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Again | they <br> [dual] | his younger | At dark | they two came home. | No | nothing | people, |



| gès iā'xaqamt. Wh'ska, ōxanign'sitck! La'ksta améwan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





nā'xax?" ateō'lXgm Lī̄'wuX. Lais ka weXt Liäk nā'xax. Móketi it doee?" hesaid to her his younger . Sonse then again crackle it did. Twice sister. time

 find they twodidit a shell. Now inmidde in the shell was
 tire. "Oh, putifulshe our [dual] she look! she put iuto that

 Now they two a honse. They fiumbed it, the house, us smallness honse. Now ia'xkati asxéla-it. Laiz asxēla-it ia'xkaté; ka nékatxa; maLnā' there they two stayed. Some they two stayed there; then it grew windy, from sea
 t grew winds. Early then he rose. $\begin{gathered}\text { He went to Now there } \begin{array}{c}\text { ocedar } \\ \text { the beanks }\end{array}\end{gathered}$

 te'cgan, iLaLElXame'mtga Lgā'neXama." A'lta a'ctōlx Liā'wu. boards, ten each fathoms." - Now they two went bis yonnger A'lta acktōLā'taptek, ka'uauwe acktōLā'taptek. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ lta acge'tax Now they [dual]pulled all $\begin{gathered}\text { they [dualj pulled } \\ \text { them ashore, }\end{gathered} \quad$ Now $\begin{gathered}\text { they two } \\ \text { made it }\end{gathered}$
tā'qoa-iL t!'ō . A'ltáacxē'la-it iáxkate. A'lta éteatc ta ayaxā'lax a large [pl.] house. Now they two stayed there. Now her sickness came ou ber Liā̄wuX. A'lta nakxa'tōm; LE'kXala akLaxô'tom.

| his younger sister. | Now | she gave birth; | a male | re bir | to it. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A'lta | $\mathbf{n e} \overline{\mathbf{e}}^{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{i m}$ | itcā'xk;un: | ${ }^{6} \bar{E}^{\prime} \mathrm{ktaLx}$ | $\overline{\text { ē }}{ }^{\prime} k$ |  | Kawe'X |
| Now | he said | her elder brother: | '* What may | blanket | sh, will make | Early |

à'yuLx. Lap ateā'yax moket ilage'tema, kene'm ilage'tema. " $\bar{O}$ he went to Find hedid them two sea-otters, small sea-otters. "Oh, the beach.

|  | Lge'LatXEn | 'k | Lgiā̀ $\mathbf{x}^{\text {® }}$." |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| is p | my nephew | blanket | , | H | his peverty

my nephew blanket she will make it." He carried them up to from the beach


 $\bar{A}^{\prime} y \bar{\prime} \mathrm{Lx}$. A'lta igépix $L$ iuqunā'-itX. Atcā'yaxc, hé! ka'naume He went Now asea-lion it lay there. He cut it. bet! all the beach.
ateā'yaxc. A'lta acgiuteX $\bar{a}^{\prime} m a l$. A'lta ka'nauwe Leala'ma ayónx, be cut it. Now they two boiledit. Now all daye he went to the beach,

## 

ēlagétema. Wāx nékteuktē àyōlx.
sea otters. Every morning it get day he went to the beach.




the suprernatural beings. He came his father this boy. ofuck eut it 6
ka'nanwē x•ian ékolē!" Take atcā'yaxe, ka'nanwe atcā'yaxe 7
itcā'xquu, Take acgiṓkXuiptck. Ka'nauwè acgiṑkXuiptck. \&
her elder brother. Then they twe pulten it ashore. All they two pullet it ashore.
 Now sho made herself ready the crow. She wanted th go to seo her sister's Now
 agṓekel t!'ōl. Agō'ékel tXnt. Nō'ya, nō'ya, nō'ya. Qंoā'p 11 she saw it a house. She saw it smoke. She weni, sle wimi, she went. Searls
 she landed. Above there was a chief on histonse he was on it. "O. Lgā'xanyam Ltxī'lak.", Take naigā'tetame. Ayaxalgu'Litck 13 pititul [f.] our [dual] annt." Then she came across. He told her
 sister.
 Then she went the crow. She pulied it now the meat. "Come." then
 be said to her her nephew. "Come inland, come iblaad. What are you geing to to
 -k u'n̄̈, Nöse pase land


 "Yourtears these afrail thiey make him." Then she was siven water. -
Thke naxEménakō. Take weXt qéctcè aklō'cgam. WeXt 21
 Lteuq, agā'yutekte íteacql. WeXt aklō'cgam, weXt alge'tcax. 2; water, she washedinside her nomuth. Again she took him, again hecried.


 to eat.

5 Uteakteā'ktcinike namrétmō $\begin{gathered}\text { Eagles } \\ \text { chew yon! }\end{gathered}$
Uteakteā'steinike namrénṑ!
Eaglen
chew yon!

"My mister's chil mysinter's mysister's Gulla chew you! dron. chaldren, children!
"CEgEtge'u, rege'tgēu, cEgétgēn! IqoaléXoatcinike nãnē̃ō'm !
"My \&ister's chl my sister's my nister's Havens chow you: dren. éhititren, children!
8 CEgEtgén, cEge'tgēu!"
Mysiater's my wister's

ka wiNt nage'tsax:
then again shecried:

"My sister's chil. mysister'a mysister's Birds fly upoften: dren. children, chilitren!
A'la Ma'skō. Age'tōk"r môkct tgitétexala. Agauwék itk gō Now she wenthome. She carricd them two pieces of blubber. She put them into in
 élXam; a'lta nage'tsax. I'lta akeX'Títal ega'tgén. the town; now she cried. Now sho waited for her sister's children.


$k_{i}{ }^{\prime}$ On̄'teinike náménō'm!"
Crows chew yon!"
Take nèxe'lqamX iqê'sqūs: "ā - y-ā'sp!ena uk'ōnō'ya. Nēket teī Then beshouted blue-jay: " $\mathrm{Nh}_{\mathrm{L}}$, shenamed the erow. Not [int.
 yountice? Sa! She nampl the crow!" Then she came home,
 shelanded. Then shewentup Now they entered the people all at the

 She sain the crow: "I got across; full birls eating them my [dual sis.
 Ayox̄̄'La gō t!ōL. In'xkati ayō'la-it. K'ā nā’xax ōk;'गиó. He wrotaround at boust. There he stajed. Silent she hecame the crow.
 of tire
naxa-iyi $l k^{u_{r}} \overline{\mathbf{e}}$ itcā'prau. Can'can naxayi'llk'rie. Iqauwétsetk she told him much her dead has. low voice she told him much. He listened

 the food she car. Now cut to pieces she did it. She fed them her chil. She fed him
ried bome. dren.
 her dead hus- Then it ehoked her her daughter, the yonngest her thaghter. Then band's brother.
 he entered blne-jay. Slap hedid it her nape. Coming ont it flew out that


doyon notice? She ferlme the crow!" lleshowedit to thase jeople them

that whale. Three only houses howedit to then he ate it. Shem. Some thme
 it got dark. Hungry they wore all thave people. Now he sald much

 ural being her sister

She was invited crow and roblu. Now it grew dark, then a mitle then
Lāx néxax iqésqès. Atcin̄ktean iā́lekōtitk. "Txō'kst’itā kā'sa-it! visibe he tecame blue-jay. He took in bana his quit. "We two will sleep robin!
Kwa'nesum tses anv'xax pólaklī." Take nék•im ka'sa-it: "Yais, 9 Always cold 1 get at night." Theu hesaid robin: "Yä,




 it got daylight then he slopt blue-jay. Now they went to now. They carried to the canoe theneanoe

 grimind


 Atonce hule hecame bis foot blne-jay's. He struck it that branch:
 nй'Xkō iqésquès gō tiáā. he went home bluejay to his children.

| Aligō'tctamè | ōkj'unō'. | Nau'i | a'Lōptek | gō | t!ox. | " $\mathrm{Ai}^{\prime} \mathbf{a q}$, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| They got across | the crow. | At once | thiey went 11 | to | the house. | Quek, |


| gō'tetaē," | $n{ }^{\text {entk }}$-im | iqé'sqēs. | A 1 lā | nōxne'tXuitck | tigōtctaē |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| il: goacross," | be said | blue-jay. | Now | they made theruselves | they wanted |




bateílötk, lkā'pa ali'xax. Alögōtgē'kxo-it télx'Em; take tses It nowed, show it became. They were coverefl the people; then cold
 they becamo the propie.
 he weut up from shore
 He took revenge on them their chier. Then Qe'xte $\vec{e}$ itciō'lXam ka'sa it: "Anxatálay'I, kī'sa-it. Take tses anf'xax. Nét'ëm, kiàsa-it; takf ólō roblu. Then coll $I$ got. Bring meforl. rebia: then hmoger
 Idie." Nothing robin. "Qulck, robin, put them two the tongs."
IxelteXā'mal kā'sa-it. Ikolé atcinteXánal. "Wu'ska, kã́saoit, He boiled much robin. Whale he boiled it much. "Oh! robin,
7 sf'thutpa cta e'E'mtgict." "Take atcö'cgam s'E'mtgrest kā'sa-it. put themetwo those tongs." Then he took thew rem tongs
nut of heuse out of heuse \{inal)
8 Take Li'Eme'n atcirctax. Take ateólktpa. A'lta atsō'méql iqésquès Then soit he made them Thea he put them Now he ficked them bhe jay [dnal].
 imeā'xak; Emaña nyāxa x’au aqā’uXnwāknX?" Take uéxanko your chiei his danghter that one she is demanded" Then be rau
 bherjay to the heach. Then he said to him their chicf: "She is demaudes $\bar{m} \bar{e}^{\prime} X a, k_{j}^{a}$ naika weXt ogu'xa aqāuNuwákuX." Niakct your daughter, and my also my danghter she is demandect." Not
 auybow spoke their clief bleejay's. Again be ran uplaud
 bluc-jay: "Robin! Ilesays our chief, $\begin{gathered}\text { he will give his her to him } \\ \text { hangliter. }\end{gathered}$
 weut
atcótXuitck uyáXa. Atctālax tgáktēma kánanwe. Atsō'tXuitck he made her his danghter. He pur them her dentalia all He made ber ready
ready her ready
wiXt mā'lxôle iqésqés: "Ka'sa-it, his daughter bine-jay. He ran again upland. blue-jay: "Robin, take anō'tXnitck ōmèwulx." "Yä2," wé'k'im kā'sa-it, "Qādoxo-ythen I made ber ready thy nlece." "Yii," saill rebin, "Shall
 her chamber she will look after it." Then he carriell her their chief his daughter. A'lta ayalxā’laq't.
Now it was opened.
 It got day; new nething that woman theirchief hissister. "Look, arfatgī̀lemam, ē'wa tiṓlema kāx qōLa Lkiāsks." Take alxléla-it, they came and took thas the super- where that child." Then they stayed, her, natural beings
t'oléma alge'tax a'llta.
honses they made them new.
Take agiupī'yalx ik; Enā'tan ōk; 'u'nō. E'xo-è zgiupā'yalx. A'lta Then slie gathered them potentilla the crow. Many she gathered them. Now nai'kōtctē. Take nō'yam gō tióchema. Take $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tgalx ka'uauwē, she went across. Then she arrived at supernatural Then they went to all,

 (aplaut) ita root find it wandone there; then it was eaten. Then
 pour ont they were her porentilla roots the crow's. She went ny the crow. Now

ohe sain to her her niece: "You thank pint. people then yon biring portentilla roots)
 Gather it [aplant]. (Gather it [aplant] themr reots. All
 grod smelling ones gather them. When agan you will emme a swall (f.)
 to live.

10, her
ngō'tgēu ok;'n'uō: "ML̄̄'k"Ta XōLa LgéwisX; LámitkEn 7
lierniece thecrow's: "Takest this dog; thy grandelangliter


a whale, $Q_{0}$ acinemicla!" She said the crow: "Yes." Then she went home
ōk;'unō'. Nō'ya, nō'ya-y. oki'u'nō. Ka knlà'yi aglō'lXan 10 the crow. She went. she went the crow. Then tar she said to it

imékickelēl ékole?" Take alxālatck, ōgṓqxoiam Laqanā'itX. 12 yon a catcher [of] whale!" Then it tose, la stern of canoo it stoont.
Take lāxa néxax ókolé. Take algā́yaqs. A'lta láxelax néxax 13 Then visiblo beeame a whale. Then it bit him. Now roll it did
 her cance. "Fast take it, tast take it, the whate, Q;'aci'nemlesx!"
 Now afraid she became the crow: "Letalone do it the whale, $Q_{i}$ aci'nemicex!"
A'ta yāc acgā́yax ékolē. A'lta alxagōketit. Naxícēgēlai 16 Sow let alone it did it the whale. Sow it biy down to sleep. She laniled

 houses she searched for it. Not cous she didid. Not she ate
ka naópōnem. Tqjēx age'lax lgà'NēwisX.
then it got dark. Like ste did it her dog.

 [a plant] its roots. Sbe gathered it [a plaut] its roots. All
aktōpā'yadx ge'taq; sEma. A'lta itsanō ${ }^{\prime} k s t X \quad \bar{L} k_{j}^{\prime} E^{\prime} u L k_{j}$ En agiā'lōtk
22 she gathered good smelling oues. Now its smallness anoyster basket she put into them
ikj'Enī'tan. WēXt nai'kutctē ēwa tiō'lema. Nō'yam gō tiō'lema.
peotentilla roots. Again sho crossed thus supernatural she arrived at the supernat-
Atagā'lulX tiō'lema ka'bauwē. A'lta ale'tax ka'nauwé; ale'tax
They went to the the supernat- all. Now theywere all; they were 24 beach nral beings eaten eaten




nḡ'tgrēu: "(Qa'daqiu
"Why
ambō'Xam
did you say do it
ka mātnē ka when atsea then
 it slall take it the whale? Therefore airald youbecame. If nexr land then
 [if] yousay to it it takes it. Son think [int.part.] alwaya it was given to you?
 Tticturns, st returus. see! sousearched for it. Again you will carry it
 you will go When you harelost it youshall searehfor Only home.
 yon weregiven then you carrich it." She said thecrow: "Yes." Then she went
 ngain the crow. She earriedit that dog. When you will carry it
 neir land then younay toit: Take it the wbaie, Qiacinemicia.
 Then she went Instern ber dog. They two near home They two
went;
 the town! "Takeit the whale, Qacinemicla!" Not it tookit:
 She took it water. Pour she diduton it: "Take it the whale, Qiaci'nemich !
 Indeed [int.part.] son a catcher? Meur land then again she said to it:
 "Take it the whale. Q:acinemiclx!" It rose near tle land. Now
 it took it the whale. Now again rock it did her canoe.
 "Hwld it fast the whale, Qiacincmiclx. Fast boll it the whale,
 Q, acinemiclx." Sometmes she did uot say to it right: "Laft doit the whale,

Atgíyaxs tga'colal okj":no. d'lti aqióNinitek ka'nanwe ékole. They ent it her relatires the crow's. Now it was carried up the whole the whale. from the shore
 A long time they stayed. lhen hesad theirchief: "l desure I go.
 1 shall gutosee my yomger they madothm bis people. full one ber slater. selves ready
 large cauoe. Now they weut. Theycame across to the supermat Then
 hesait their chief: "Takecare! we shall be tried." Indeed!
 now ice; full see there at sea. He said to them bis relatives: "Later on
 we go np." Now cold he was hlue-juy. liesail bluejay: "Ka niket tses nkā'tkex. A'lta wiNt nakrā'-ita." Ateo'pFna "Then not I Eold Not. Now ngain I stay in the canoe." He jumped
 blue-jay. Underwater howeat. Then itshouted nperson

thus landwarl: "Ehehiu! he killed himself," Thea he went np
iLā'xakj Emāna. Atein̄'çam qix• ikā'pa ka atciXE'kXuē. "Ehēhiū'4," 2 their chiff. He took it that ice then lee threw it away. "Ehehin!"
take nalxētqainX LgōLé'leXEmk, "qantsi'x tiō'LEma itā'Xaqa 3 then it shonted a person, "how the supervatural their ice
qax•Xe'kXuē." "X'ขhēhēio'2,' mse'xatx. AniXe'kXué qēwā 4 it is thrown away." "Ehehiu!' you say. I throw it away that
 5

igépinl kia énōl. A'lta ia'koa énatai igépiXl iōc. Alxēnā́xit $\boldsymbol{7}$ sea-lion and sea-cow (?). Now here on one side sealion there was. They stood gō iqépal. A'Ita tses ikéx iqe'sqēs. Atcō'pena, nē'skōp! iqésqes. \& in the dorrway. Now cold he got blue-jay. He jumped, he rau inte blue-jay.
WiÀ, acgā'yaqs; qalātcx•i Laq agēexax. A'lta aya'cköp! 9 Wa, they two bit him; almost not take out ba was done. Now he eutered
 their chief: He took him here one. here one in hoth hands.
Alta ateXe'kXuē. "Ěhehiñ'" naLXE'lqEmX LgoLéleXemk. 11 Now he throw them away, "Ehehin," it shouted a person.



 "Den't! bequirt!" hesaid robiu. Thes he said blue-jay:
"Äkalx nteā'xakjemāna guā'nesum tumm uyā'qXaleptekiX." 16 "Thus may ourchief always noise his fire."
EXtka-y- émeecX yuqunā'itX gō wéwulé. Take nalak'lqumX 17 One only $\log$ there lay in the interior of Then it shouted the bouse.
 a person: "Come down to the his month spliting weod Now it came down to [duul.]" the fire
 its lanuth long. Now split it did if that log.
 iā'qaeque iā'laitix." "TEnla'xo-ix na tge'eltgēn? Min'mka 21 his grandfather his slave." "I know them [int. part.] my staves! . You only teméltgén." Take nacxe'lgiLx. A'lta t.Nut nō'xox. "CikEmaílx, se sour slaves." Then they matefire. Now smoke it got. "Come down to the
 smuke-eater." "Robin," then he said to him blne-jay, "he that 23

 he always led you by the hand." "I know [int. part.] my slaves? You only
 your slaves." Then he went down thus large his belly. Then he stayed to the fire.


1 t!ōl. Take aqcō'cqam cramékcucX. A'ltā iaqkenā'itX ēXtthe bonse. Then itwas taken asmall canoe. Now therelay one
 cat. "Rohin," then besaid blue-jay, "toolittle what
 this weshalleat. Later en I shall not have "Comedown to bis month enough." [dnal]
 cutting meat." He wont down sperson. Sharp[m.] its month. Now to the fire
 it cut nusat, it cutmeat, it cut meat. Full got [dual] that [dual] small canoe.
 Then blown it was on that [dual] small canoe. Then hemale it stay large them [dual]
7 x'ix ikanín; pín ékole. A'lta aqiótexam ékole. A'lty qiō̄'p that canoe; full whale. Now it wasboiled the whale. Now nearly ayó'kteikt e'kole. TakE aLópa ka'nauwe, takE atcócoram ópakuē. it was finished the whale. Then theywent all, then he took them roeds. ont
 Then he putintobiem in theirmouths thus theiranus out retas kaninwe'tiks k!a iqésqēs. Take aLo'p!"an, a'Lōp! weNt. İ'xkati all persons and blue-jay. Then they came in, theyentered again. Ther,
 they remained, burrow there they did it the Now ground. Ney ate.
 They swallowed it, inmedi- there visible it became thus their anns, ately
éka. Ateiā́wulє iqésqēs. AyótXuit. Iawā ynqunā'itX uyāpote. thins. Heswallowedit bluejay. Hestood ip. There it lay its anus.
 "Look! rohin! this thas myanus itfelldown." He wastaken
15
16

17
$\qquad$ ékolẽ. TakE atetóktepa tiä'leXam. A'lta Lu'XuuX ateóx̄̄x whale. Then he took themontside his people. Now pull out he did them
 all the reeds. Now again theyentered. Now again they ate,

 it shouted aperson! "Ehehin! how then the supernat-
 boiled
23 pōs uēkst anī́tctXōm qix aqēnElध'̄n̄" if not Itnish it that I was given to eat ?
 Now they stayed in the interior of Now hewent blne-jay, over he was.


 Kā alxēlá'it. Take lāx ali'xax Lgōlè IENEmk. "Ā, 3 Then they remained. Theu visitle it beeame aperson. "Ah,
 you dive! It is desired a game with you." "Texia, we always dive in

| leXam,' | nék'im he said | iqe'sqees. | $\text { "Ka'nauwe } \underset{\text { "All }}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{L^{\varepsilon} \\ \text { dlays } \\ L^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} m a}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | he said | blue jay. | "All | days |



aunong a forejge tribe,
amot ${ }_{\text {two, }}^{\prime k}$,


| atcuNō'kNne | tLȧ'Xilkue | $\underline{80}$ | Itcuq. | A'lta | c Sumge'tga |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| he threw thell away | their bushes in the bottom of the cance | into | water. | Now | they two played. tosetber |

 [a bird; diver] and blue.jay. Now they two dived. He hid it his elutb

 canot:
 again hedived. He said to her the diver: "Yonare lint.". "I am,


nésax iqésqēs. A'lta atci'ketam okionnasi'si. A'lta agiáqct iléé, 17 he beeame bluejay. Now he went to took the diver. Now she bit it ther $\begin{gathered}\text { the } \\ \text { ground. }\end{gathered}$
 Now she chased Dut hedidit his elub. Hestruck her right here!
Kā oxoēlá'-itix têlx•em ka alnXuánitck lgōeëlle Xemk: "La'xka 19 Where they were people then it irifted a person: "That one ēcéée" nelxe'lgamX Lgōlē'leXemk. IâZe gō trélekuē, Mank blue.jay," abouted a person. He was at the bushers in, A little 20
 ural lieings
 yousay, then we dive in ourtown," he said hine-jny.
Take wiXt lĩx ali'xax lgōlèleXEmk. "Qameaxoē'mōl, meō- Then again vislble it became aperson. "It is degired a game you ..... 2425
 we always climbup in our town." Then she said to them
2 uLä'cinfma-il: "Mcxiílax na -y-èka their woman married ${ }^{*}$ You think [int.part.] thus as natē'tanué? Ikā'pa to a foreign tribe.
3 aqexénxax ka ya'xka aqikrXëwulXaX is placed upright and that they climb it. hroken hegets and behsslost" Tben aqiala in sqes

 sky thus long. Then hetied the blam-blue.jay; he put it on

 They they went, they went, they went. Far up they [dual]ar- Then tired [dual] went.
néxax iqétsqēs. Ayō'kux mank k"sā'xali ka wixt atcincgã'maxè. he beeame blue jay. He few a little up and again he took bold of it.
Take tell nē'xas. Atciagenā'nakō-y- oyā'tuwanXa. A'lta sā́npōt, Then tired he gat. Ho looked hack to her the one he was Now she closed guā'nesum ō'itet, ka niket tell agā'tkax. Ateō'gam take always she cane, and not tirel she became. He took it then uyā'tanq;'al, yukpā̄ atcā'owilX. Take nōélnkteñ ó'ts!'ikin. Ka his club, right here he strack her. Then she fell dows the chipmunik. And yukuguē'kxamt tềlx•Em. Take aqā'Leelkel LgōLélexemk they looked up the people. Then it was seen a person Lōéluktcīt. "Láska ē'céce. Take nalkntenwa'man." Take falling down. "That one blue jay. Then she fell down." Then
 it shouted
a person:
"Elelinia! how then the supernat ural lieings

msE'xatx. Tex•ī na anteukulxē'wulx'la-itx gō inteā'leXan?" Take môket ēlákētēma we climbalways in our tomn ${ }^{\prime \prime}$. Then two sea-oters ateā'yul ilā̄'Xak ${ }_{i}$ Emāna. be won them their clief.
A'lta wiNt mankx alxéla-it. Take wiXt altémam Now again a little they stased. Then again it came
 with you.,
 "Then [int. part.] target we always play in our town all l'alā'ma," né'k•im iqésqēs. Take aklō'lXan ulā'cinema-il: days," be said bue.jay. Then sho said to them their womat married
"Mexä'2luX na -y-éka natē'tanué? Têlx-ā'm aqōxoélă'itemitx "Yon think [int. part.] thus as lndians? People are placell anô'ketiks, é'wa énnatai lé'Xat, èwa énatai lè'Xat. Lā'xka two, thus at one side one, thus at other side one. Thatoure
 first dead, that one has lost." He was spoken to the leaver: "Mai'ka qEmulä'étemita.", Aqö'cgam uteála, aqa-ige'kxō "You you are made to stand up." It was taken a grimidstone. it was put on him


 their [dnal] ar- Shooting
rows.
lina $\begin{gathered}\text { lie was } \\ \text { done }\end{gathered}$ the beaver. Broken it fell down the arrow.

aqélax iqua-inéne. Hii néxax. mín nulã'taXit kaX ōklai'tan. 4 he was dene the leaver. Hä he made. Brokeu it fell down that arrow.


ntsxsgālil gō intcálexam?:
we always play in our town?"

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { A'lta wiXt acxēla-it, mank iṓlqté alxēla-it. Take wiNt lãx } 9  \tag{8}\\
& \text { Now again theystayed, a little long theystayed. Then again come }
\end{align*}
$$

| ali'xax | Lgōlélfinemk. |  | "ĀqameaxoémōL, | mexalo'tera |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| t did | a a person. | Then, | "It is desired a game witl you, | Fot will sweat |



ulā'cinema il: "Tqāna'ks aqauwékilNaS. Atge'ckōitxax ka ..... 13
15
 ..... 16
A'Ita exti nalxoa'p ātopp! La'ska. A'lta exti nalxoa'p ásōp! Now one bole they en- they. Now one bole they en. 17

ural beings.qō'ta tqā̃naks. A'lta ia'xka aligāla-it. Cka ma'nx'i ka dell, dell,
19 those rocks. Now it they stoud on it. And a little and noise of burst-
ing,
qoä'nemi dell nè'sau. Take aqiuxō'laq' tqā́naks. Aqixxī'laqi ..... 20
loise of
lurating

| $\begin{gathered} \text { iquésquès } \\ \text { blue-jay } \end{gathered}$ | nēwatiks; first; | lka'nauwētiks all of thent | $\begin{aligned} & \text { iLāa } \\ & \text { they } \end{aligned}$ | anatē. alive. | Aqiōxō'laqL <br> It was opened |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | qoä'nemiks <br> Five of them | muxóla-it. | $\underset{\text { Agaiu }}{\text { WeNt }}$ | néteril. <br> they won. | Chēhiñ'2 <br> Ehehiu' |

qantsi'x•Lx tiō'LEma aqōxō'tgaḡ̄!" ""Ehēhī̄',' mse'xatx! Tex•i hew then the superuat- are beaten." "."Ebehiū',' you say. Theu ..... 23
antsxalō'telkema-itx gō intea'leNam." we always sweat in our town.' ..... 24

            BULL. \(T=20-4\)
    Take atciō'lNam iàkxix: "Tca! ikolè'ma wax lxligelāxō"." Then he said to him tohishrother. "Come! whales pour we will do them."

Take aklṑlXan nlā́cinema-il: "Qād’ōeXem, meXena'oi. Thens she said to then their woman married among "Takecare, look ont?

 You will make him asthamed yonr chief and yon do the last now." Agiō'lXam itcā'xk;'un: "A'lta pō"2lakli, wāx aqE'Lax." Iö'kuk She said to him herelder brother: "Now dark, pour it is done." Then
 she pmil hina bluejay in her armpit. There on other side she puit him

| -it, ia'koa tei iui'nkjēma agāyutk. "Nēket qa'nsix |  |
| :---: | :---: | rolis, thery on rigut side she put lim. "Not [any] how

 antkanamtemô'kct." A'lta álō̃x pṓlakli gō qix émal. both of som." Now they went at dark to that bay.
Agiō'lXam itcā'sk; "un: "La'kt ēkolē'ma iō'ya, näkct milkē'k"ca. She said to hiim her ther brother: "Fonr whales liey go, not harpoon them. E'Laquium ékole iō'ya, tex. $\overline{1}$ amlḗlnkctax." Take nōxuinā'Xit The fifth whale goes, then barpon hita." Then thogstood
 the supernat- Sho took it a toreli that his sister, sho leelped him
ural leings.
 herelder brother. Then it shoutel a person: "Yoyaynya!
 [A Ash] whale that he gees," one that person ellouted.
Lii'lé ka wext nelxw'lqamX: "Yиyayuyā',-y- itā'mela-ySometime then gagain it shouted: "Yiyayuyi", albatross
 whale that he goes! Raise them your harpoon slafts!" Intend he looked iqésqés. TeXup teXup teXup texup teXup aléxax lā̀kiéwax. bluejias. Flicker it did the torch.
Gōy' agā'rax iqeésqēs: "Neket Lgà'tgilkct." Take weXt
 MELxE qamh Lgoléllixemk: "Tuyayua, emo lat ékolé it shonted apprem: "Ynyayusa', elk whale


 a jerson:
Mcklxélatek Maise them "Qā't'ōcXem! "L.ook out! "Yisaynyĭ', sperm whato whate that he goes!

Lgōléle:Nemk: a person:
femeātcō'l." Take

Take agiōldam uyā'lé: your harpoon shatts:" Then she said to him his elder sister: A'lta ia'xka itiā'ya." Take wiXt nelxe'lqamx Now he be will come." Then again it slouted
"Yñyayñyã', tiṑ'Lema itā'kole x-ian iōyā'!" "Ynyayuyà, the supernat- their whale that goes!" "Ynyayuyà, the supernat-
 Lä'ki'ēwax. "Qantsí'x'lx AnêkteXō'lemix Lgā'ki'èwax ka the torch.
"How may it always flickers." Now be said that ${ }^{\text {" }}$. person:

Anêblt Xö̀lemix
nē'k•im qṑLa

 beiugs
 her elder brother: "Now that one he will come." He harpooned it herelder brother.


Translation.
There was a town the chief ot which had died. His two children were grown up; one was a girl and one a boy. Early every morning the people went out to hunt sea-otters. The girl was always in the stern of the canoe. At dark they returned home. Five times they had gone hunting, then it grew foggy. Her hair became wet and she swallowed the water which dripped down from her hair. A long time the people remained there. Then she became pregnant. Blue-Jay was the first to observe it. He said: "Don't you notice it? He made lis sister pregnant." Robin said: "Be quiet, Blue Jay, you will make our chief's children ashamed." "Ha, he is the elder of us two and he ought to know better than I." After some time she became stouter. "Heh, we will run," said Bhe-Jay. "I am ashamed becanse her brother made her pregnant. We will leave them; we will move?" Then, indeed, the people believed Blue-day. Again the brother and sister went hunting sea otters. In the evening they came home. Now there were no people and no houses. "Lo, they deserted us. BlueJay advised them to do so." Then the brother continned: "Tell me who made you pregnant?" She rephied, "I do not know. Once when we went out lunting sea-otters a mist came up and I swallowed the water which made me qualmish." Then they searched for fire. But the people had poured water into all the fires. The last honse was that of their aunt, the Crow. It also was taken away. They walked about and there they heard the crackling of fire. The brother said to his sister: "Do you hear the tire"" After awhile it crackled again. They found the place from where the sound appeared to come. They dug into the gronnd and found a shell. In the shell there was buruing coal. "Oh," they said to each other, "our aunt pitied us; she put the fire into the shell for us." Now they started a fire. The next day they
built a small house. There they lived for a long time. One day a sea breeze arose. Early in the morning the man rose and went down to the beach. There he fonnd ten cedar planks, each ten fathoms long, which had drifted ashore. He went up to the house and said to his sister: "I have found ten planks, each ten fathoms long." They went to the beach, hanled them up to their house, and the brother made a large house. Then the brother said: "What kind of a blanket will you make for your son?" In the morning he went down to the beach and there he found two small sea-otters. He said: "Oh, my poor nephew, this will be your blanket." He took tliem up to the house and said to his sister: "I found these sea-otters." Then she was very glat. The brother said: "What soup are yon going to make for your son "" In the morning he arose and went down to the beach. There he found a sea-lion. He skimed it and eut it, and then thes boiled it. Every day he went down to the beach, and every time he found two sea-otters. And their honse was full of sea-otter skins. One morning he went to the beach; there was a whate. Then he ran back to his sister and cried: "A whate is on the beach!" His sister said in reply: "Every night the people on the other side of the ocean send us food. Those supernatural people love me. My boy's father came. Now cut the whale." Then he skinned it and cut it and they carried up the meat.

Now the Crow made herself ready to look for her nepher and her niece. She lannched her canoe and paddled across, wailing all the time. When she had almost crossed the bay she discovered a house and saw smoke rising. She went on. When she was near the shore she saw a chief sitting on the roof of the honse. [The latter said to his sister, when he saw the.Crow coming:] "Onr aunt who pitied us is coming there." She arrived and saw the whale on the beach. She [was very hungry, ] went to the whale and pulled at the meat. Then her nephew said: "Come up to the house; why do yon touch that rotten meat "" She replied : "Oh, I only looked at it," and went up to the house. She entered and saw that it was full of whale meat. She went right up to the child [and wanted to take it in her arms], but the child began to ery. The sister said: "Oh, he is afraid of your tears." They gave her water and she washed her face. Then she tried again to take him, but still he cried. The sister said: "He is afraid of your breath." Then she took water, cleaned her mouth and took him again, but still he cried. Then the sister said to her aunt: "Do you think he is a human being? Look here, he is the son of a supernatural being. They gave us that whale to eat." "Oh," said the Crow. They boiled whale meat for her and she ate it. After she had finished eating she went home. They gave her two pieces of blubber which she put into her mat.

The Crow went across the bay; and when she approached the town. she cried: "O, my sister's children, my sister's children, birds flew up
from you many times; eagles were eating yon. $O$, my sister's child. ren, my sister's children, gulls were cating yon. Ravens were eating you, O, my sister's children." Now she came still nearer the town. Bheday was sitting ontside and saw her coming. When she had nearly arrived she cried again: "O, my sister's children, my sister's children, birds flew up from you; crows were eating you." Then Blue Jay shonted: "Do you not notice? She names the Crow; she names the Crow." Now she landed and went up to the honse. Now all the people came into the Crow's honse. They asked her how she had found her sister's children. She replied and told much. "I went across and I found their bodies full of birds which ate them. All kinds of birds ate them." After she had tinished, Blue-Jay was the first to leave the honse. He went to the rear of the house, where he stayed. Now, the Crow was silent. Robin, who was her deceased husbands brother, remained with her. They sat on opposite sides of the fire. She had five children. Then she told him everything in a low roice, and BlneJay listened outside. She pulled ont the food which she had carried home, cut it to pieces, and gave it to her chiltren and to Robin. Her youngest danghter choked [when eating the blubber]. Then Blue-Jay, who had been peeping throngh the chinks of the wall, entered and slapped her nape. The piece of whate meat flew out of her month. Bhe-Jay took it up, went ont, showed it to the people, and said: "Do yon see? The Crow fed me." He went to three houses showing it around, then he ate it. After some time it grew dark. The people were very hungry.

Then Blue Jay said to the chief of the $た \mathrm{Fn}:$ " O, chief, the house fof the young man whom we deserted] is full of whale meat. A supernatural being loved his sister. He invites me, aud he has invited the Crow and Robin." Late in the evening Blue-Say came ont of the house, took his large blanket [and went to his elder brother, Robin, ] saying, "Robin, let us sleep under one blanket; I always get cold." Robin replied: "Ya-a, I always sleep alone, and do not want anyone with me; sleep there at my feet." Now Blue-Jay lay down at Robin's feet. Blue-Jay remained awake. When it was nearly morning Blne-Jay fell asleep. Now Robin and Crow made a canoe [ready]. Then Robin and the Crow went to their canoe and carried their property into it. Now Robin took a sharp stick and put it in the ground at Blue Jay's feet. Then Robin and the Crow went across to the young man and to his sister, and left Blne Jay alone. Early in the morning when he awoke, he said: "Wake up, Robin," and kicked him; but his feet struck the stick, and he lurt himself. "O, my feet!" he cried. "They lett me here alone." Then he went home to his chillren. Crow and Robin erossed the bay and went up to the house of the young man.

Early next morning Blue-Jay said: "Yow, let us all go across." They made themselves ready and went across. When they were in the midalle of the bay a heavy gale arose, and the people almost died. They
had to turn back. Five days |they tried to cross the bay], but every time they were driven back. Then they got across. Now it began to snow, and the people werecovered with snow. They becane very cold. Thins their chicf took revenge upon them. Then Blue-Jay went up to the house. THe fonnd a knothole and ralled to Rohin, who was in the house:] "Robin, open for me, I am cold. Bring me food, hobin, I am starving." Robin did not reply. "Rohin, take the tongs and put some food through this hole." Robin was boiling meat. Then he took the tongs and put them into the boiling kettle. He prashed the tongs through the knothole. Bhe-Jay [was so hungry that he] licked the fat off from the tongs. He said: "Robin, Robin, tell the chief that I will give him my danghter in marriage, but let him open the door." "Yia-a," said Robin; "What shall he do with her? He wants your chief's dangliter [not yours [." Then Blue day ran down to the beach and said to his chief: "The young man a ks for your danghter and for my daughter." The chief did not reply, and Blue. lay ran back to the house and said: "Robin, the chief says he will give him his danghter." Five times Blne.Jay randown to the beach add back to the homse. Then his chief spoke; he made his daughter ready, and put on her dentalia, and so did Blue Jay. Once more he ran up to the honse and said: "Robin, I have made my daughter ready." "Ya," replied Robin; "She shall look after the chamber." Now they brought the chief"s danghter up to the honse and they opened the door.

On the efllowing morning the sister had disappeared. Lo! The supernatural beings had taken her and her child away. The people remained in this place and made new honses.

Once upon a time the Crow gathered many potentilla roots [put them into her canoej and crossed the sea. When she arrived at the country of the supernatural beings they all came down to the beach. They se 'ched amoug ber roots and found one ognémeskötit and one Le'mōksin among them. These they ate, and threw away the Crow's potentilla roots. Then she went up to the house and met her niece, who said: "Do you think they are men, that you bring them potentilla roots? Gather ōguémeskōtit and LE'mōksin. When you come again bring all kinds of nice smelling roots, and bring one small basket of potentilla roots for ine." Then she said to her: "Take this biteh along; it belongs to your grandson. When you come near the shore say: Catch a whale, Qiaei'nemicl.'." "Yes," said the Crow, and then she went home. When she was in the middle of the ocean she said to the dog: "Catch a whale, $Q_{i}$ aeínemiclX. Do you know indeed how to catch whales?" Then the bitch who lay in the stern of the boat arose. A whale came up. She bit it. Then the canoe rocked violently. "Hold it fast, $Q_{i}$ aci'nemici.X." Then the Crow became afraid and said: "Let go, let go, $Q_{i}$ aci'nemiclX." Then she let go the whale and lay down to sleep. The Crow landed [and when she arrived], she had
lost her dog. She ran about and searched for it in all the houses, but did not find it. Then she [was very sad and] did not eat becanse she liked her clug.

The Crow stayed here five days, and then again she gathered many roots of plants. She gathered ōguémeskōtit and LE'moiksin. She gathered all kinds of nice smelling roots. She put potentilla roots into one small basket. Then she crossed again to the conntry of the supernatural beings. Then they all came down to the beach. They [took the nice smelliug roots and] ate them right there at the beach. She carried tho potentilla roots up to her niece. Now she saw her dog, which was in the house. [Her niece said:] "Do youthink this is a common bitch? She returns. Why did you say in the middle of the ocean: 'Take the whale?' Therefore you became afraid. You must not say so until you are near the shore. Do yon think they gave her to you as a present? She always returns. You will take her again when you go home. Do not search for her when you have lost her. She provides you with food when you are going." The Crow replied: "Yes." And when she went back she carried that bitch along. "When you approach the land say: "Catch a whale, $Q_{i}$ aci'nmmich.. .'" Then she went home. The dog lay in the stern of the canoe. When they were near the town the Crow said: "Cateh a whale, $Q_{i} a^{-1}{ }^{-} n E m i c l N$." She did not move. Then the Crow took some water, poured it over her and said: "Cateh a whale; are you indeed able to catch a whale?" When they were quite near the shore she said again: "Cateh a whale, Q;acīnemici. $X$." Then she arose and caught a whale. Again the canoe rocked. She said: "Hold it fast, Qiacīnemich.X." Sometimes she did not say it right and eried: "Let go the whale, $Q_{i} a^{i}{ }^{\prime} n E m i c l X$." Then the whale drifted ashore. The people went down to the beach and cut the whale. They carried the meat up to house.

After some time the chief said: "I desire to go and see my sister." Now the people made themselves ready and started in a large canoe. When they came near the country of the supernatural beings their chief said: "Take care, they will test us." [When they had gone a little farther] the whole sea was covered with ice. He said to his people: "We will land after a while." Now Blue-Jay became very cold, but he said: "I never get cold, I will stay in the canoe." He jumped into the water and sank out of sight at onee. Then a person shouted on shore: "Ehehin, [Blue-Jay] killed himself." Then the chief arose in the canoe; he took the ice and threw it away. Then that person shouted: "Ehehiu, how he threw away the ice of the supernatural beings." ""Ehehiu,' you say, I threw it away; what made me fall down?" [said Blue-Jay]. Then they went up to the house. The chief said: "Do not enter at once. After a while they will open their house." Now there was a sealion and a sea-cow (?), one at each side of the door. They stood in the doonway. Now Blue-Jay became very cold. He tried to jump into the house and the animals bit him. They had almost been unable
to recover him. Then the chief stepped np and he took one sea monster in each hand and threw them away. "Ehehin," shouted the person ["how he throws away the sea lions of the supernatural people"]. "'Ehehin', you say; I threw away those who bit me," said Bhe-Jay. Then they all entered the house and stayed there. There were no people in it except the chief's sister. [Blue-Jay said to his brother Rohin:] "What will they give us to eat, Robin?" "Oh, be quiet," replied Robin. Then said Bhe-Jay: "Our chief"s fire makes noise just as this here." There was only one log in the house. Then the person shouted: "Come down to the fire you who splits wood with his beak." Then a being eame out [from under the bed] with a long beak who split the log. "Robin," said Blue Jay, "that was our great-greatgrandfather's slave." "I do not know that he was our slave; you alone have slaves." Then a fire was made and tho whole house was full of smoke. The person shouted: "Come down to the fire, Smoke-eater." "Robia," said Blue-Jay, "he also was our (great-great-grandfather's) slave; he always carried me on his back and led you by the hand." "I do not know that he was our slave; you aloue have slaves." Then the smoke man came down and [they saw that] he had an enormous belly. He stepped into the middle of the house and swallowed all the smoke. The honse became light. Then they brought a small dish and one cut of meat was in it. "Robin," said Blue-Jay, "that is too little; that is not enongh for all of us; I certainly shall not get enough." Then a person shonted: "Come down to the fire yon who cuts whale with his beak." Then a person came to the fire with a very sharp beak, who began to cut meat. He eut and cut until the whole dish was full. Then he blew upon it and it became a large canoe full of meat. They boiled it, and when it was nearly done they all went out and their chief took reeds. These he put into their mouths [and pushed them right through them] so that they came out at the anns. They all did so, also Blue-Jay. Then they entered again and sat down. They made small holes where they sat and began to cat. They swallowed the meat and it went right out at the auns. Blue-Jay arose and there lay his anns. "Look here, Robin, my anus fell down right inere!" Then the people took him by his arms, carried him out of the house, and pulled the reed out of his mouth. Then the chief and BlueJay entered again; l:s took three spooufuls and he had enough. Then the people continned to eat and the whale meat became less and less. Then they went ont, took out the reeds and reentered. They continned to eat. Now they ate in the right way and finished all they had boiled. Then a person cried: "Ehehin, how they eat all the meat of the supernatural beings!" Then Blue-Jay said: "Did you think I could not finisb what you gave me to eat?"

Now they stayed in the house. Blue-Jay went out. He was oversatiated. He looked ant saw a patch of kinnikinuik berries. He began to eat them, when a person called: "Oh, Blue-Jay eats the excre-
ments of the supernatural people;" whereupon Blue-Jay said: "، Ehehiu', you say; do you think I eat them? I merely look at your kinnikinnik berries."
They stayed there. After awhile a person came out of the house and sain: "They wish to play with you; you will dive." Blue Jay said: "We always dive in our country." "Do you think they do as you are accustomed to $?$ " said the woman. "When they dive the one dies and the other one has won." She said to them: "Bhe-Jay shall dive." Bhe-Jay went down to the water and threw tho bushes out of his canoe into the water. Then he and the diver fonght against each other. They dived. Blue-Jay hid his club under his blanket. They jumped into the water and after awhile Blue Jay's breath gave out. He came up and hid uuder the bushes which he had thrown out of his canoe. There he breathed and dived again. He said to the diver: "Where are you?" "Here I am," she replied. After awhile his breath gave ont again. Once more he came up under the bushes. Four times he did so, and then he became tired. He went to look for the diver. He found her biting the bottom of the sea. She had her eyes closed. BlueJay took his chbl and hit her on the nape. The people saw something Hoating on the water and then a person said: "There is Blue Jay." He was, however, in the bushes which he had thrown out of his canoe. After a little while Blue-Jay jumped ashore and a person shouted: "Ehehin, how Bhe-Jay won over the rliver of the supernatral beings." "'Ehehin', you say; we always dive so in our country," said Blue Jay.
Then again a person stepped out and said: "They want to play with yon; you will climb up a tree together." Then Blue Jay said: "We climb every day in our country." But the young woman remarked: "Do you think they are just like Indians? They will place a piece of ice upright, then you will have to climb up the ice. When a climber talls down he breaks to pieces and the other one wins." Then they said to Blue Jay : "Yon shall climb up." They placed upright a piece of ice which was so long that it reached to the sky. Blue-Jay made himself ready and tied his bearskin blanket around his belly. [The superuatural beings sent a] chipmunk who made himself ready [to climb up the ice]. They began to climb, and when they had reached a certain height Blue-Jay grew tired. [Then he let go of the ice] and flew upward. [When he had rested] he again took hold of the ice. Then he grew tired again. He looked back to the one with whom he was racing and saw her climbing up with her eyes shnt. She did not grow tired. Then Blue-Jay took his club [from under his blanket] and struck her on the nape. The chipmunk fell down. The people looked up and saw a person falling down. "Ah, that is Blue-Jay! There he falls down." [But when they saw the chipmunk] a person shouted: "Ehehiu, how they won over the chipmunk of the supern itural beings."
"'Ebehin', you say; we always climb in our country." Then their chief' won two sea-otters.

Then they stayed awhile longer. Then again a person came out and said: "They want to have a shooting match with you." Blue-Jay said: "We have shooting matches every day in our country." The young woman said: "Do you think they are like lndians? They place people against each other. One stands on one side, the other on the other. [They shoot at each other,] the one dies, and the other wins." Then they said to the Beaver: "You stand up [ou our side]." They took a grindstone and tied it to his belly. They took another one and tied it to his back. The supernatural beings made the loon stand up on their sile. Then [the beaver and the loon] took their arrows and the loon shot at the beaver. The arrow broke and fell down. Then the beaver shot at the loon. "Uhí," said he when he was strnck by the arrow. Then the loon shot again. " Ha ," hesaid, and the arror broke and fell down. Then he shot again at the loon. "Uhū," he said, then fell on his back and died. "Ehehiu! How they won over the bird of the supernatural people." Blue-Jay spoke: "You say 'ehehin'; we have shooting matches in our comntry every day."

They stayed there some time-longer. Then again a person came out of the house and said: "They want to play with yon; you will sweat in the sweat house." Blue-Jay spoke: "We always sweat in our country." Then the young woman said: "They always heat caves, and when they are hot, they enter them. The one party will die, the other will win." Then their chief said: "We must go into the cave." Now the supernatural beings heated the caves. They got hot. There were two caves in a rock. [The chief and some of his people] went into one, the supernatural beings went into the other. Then the caves were closed. The chief, however, took some ice and pat it under their feet. They stood on it. After a little while a sound was heard like the bursting of a shell that is being roasted. Five times that sound was heard. Then the caves were opened; first that of Blue Jay's peo-ple-they were all alive; next that of the supernatural beings-five of them were dead. They had won again. "Ehehin! How they won over the supernatural beings." "'Ehehiu', son say," replied Blue-Jay, "we use the sweat house every day in our country."

Now the chief"s brother-in-law said: "Let us catch whales." The sister told him: "Take care; they will try to put you to shame. This is their lastattempt at you." In the evening they went to cateh whales. She took Blue-Jay and put him into her right armpit. Then she took Robin and put him into her left armpit [and told them]: "Now I shall keep you here; do not say 'ehehiu,' do not look!" Then in the evening they all went down to the beach. She said to her elder brother: "Four whales will pass yon, bnt do not throw your harpoon; when the fifth comes, then harpoon it." Now the supernatural people stood there. The young woman took a toreh in order to help her brother.

After a while a person shouied: "Yuyaynya, a flatfish whale comes." |The chief did not stir.| After a while a person shouted: "Yuyayuya, an albatross whale comes; raise your harpoons." Blue-Jay tried to look [from under the arms of the woman|. At once her torch began to flicker, and she pressed Blue-Jay, saying: "Do not look!" Then again a person shonted: "Yuyayuya, an elk whale comes; raise your harpoons." [The chief did not stir.] Next a person shonted: "Yuyaynya, a sperm-whale comes; raise your harpoons." Then the sister said to him: "Now, look ont; now the real whale will come." Then a person shonted: "Yuyayuya, the whate of the supernatural people comes." Bhue-Jay tried to look [from his hicing place]. Then the torch of the young woman began to tlicker and was almost extinguished. The people said: "Why does AnēktcXō'lemiN'storch always Hicker?" The person shonted once more: "Yuyayuya, the whale of the supernatural people comes." Then AnēteXölemiX said to her brother: "Now the real whale will come." The chief harpooned it and threw it ashore. "Ehehin! How they threw ashore the whale of the supernatural people." Blue-Jay replied: "Ehehiu," and at once the torch was extinguished, and Blue-Jay [fell down from the armpit of the woman and] was drowned. He drifted away. Thus they won again. Their chief won again. Then they went home. AnēkteXō'lemiX said: "Coil up this rope in your canoe; when you get across tie Robin's blanket to it." [Then they started. When they were in the middle of the ocean the supernatural people] ereated a strong gale against those going home. Now they tied [Miak] on to the ganwale of their canoe [thus making it higher ani preventing its being swamped]. They almost perished; finally they reached their home |safely. Then they tied Robin's blanket to the rope. AnēteXō'IEmiX pulled it back, and when she found the blanket at the end of the rope she knew that her brother had reached home safely].

## 4. IGUA'NAT IA'KXANAM.

The sabmon his Myti.


Liā'atcam: " Mánix La'ksta te; Ex lkfā'xō lik Lé'tuam, lgucgā'ma itsantlers: "When who break he will do it these antlers, he shall take her бøgu'Xa." A'lta aqō'xōqte télXEm, tā'nēwatike oxōwā'yōl. mydaughter." Now they were invited the people, first the walkers.


All they werem- Then they the thers. All they were invited. vited ktgk'kal. Take aqólXam ōts!emōékXan. "Mánēwa tsjEx the tiers. Then shewas told the snail. "You first break LE'Xa!" Nō'ya ots!EménkXan. Qéxtcē akLócgam. Nēkct tsjex do it!" She went tho suail. Intending she took it. Not break
 A'lta te; Ex atcílax ikja'oten cka meuk alxele'l. AqiṓlXam Now break hedidit squirrel and a little it moved. Hewas told
 the otter: "Jonnext break do it!" Hewent to the the ofter. middlo of the bouse
 agityax. Atelṓcgam, qéxtee te; kx atci'Lax. Naiket te; Ex aléx. she did him. Me tookil, intending break hedidit. Not break it did. Ayṓptek weXt. A'lta a'élaxta écéna $\bar{a}^{\prime} y u l x$. Gōyä'2 iā́qa-iL Heweut np again. Now he mext the beaver he went to the middle of thas large the middle o
the house.
iā'wall. Take nētk•im iqe'sqēs: "LE ia'xka x'ix'íx' gia'tsjaxan his belly. Then he said blue-jay: "Las he this with large belly ts; Ex telā́xō." Atelṓcgam écē'na qō'sa Leateā́ma. Lēqs te; Ex break he will do it." lie took them the beaver those antlers. Almost break atce'Lax kat weXt tell néx hedidit and again tirell hegot. He went up the leaver. Next

 again tired hegot. He went up the wolf. Next he the bear went to the the honse.
 nés'xax ii'tsxot. he got the hear.

| Gí) | Lestat | L | LgōLè ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ NE | ka'na | iō'Liaqua |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| There | ons | it was | a person; | al! | sore | hls body; |
|  | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |


 ica'yim áyulx. légs pus te; ex atci'lax. $\bar{A} \bar{l}^{\prime} l t a$ weXt tioll néxax. the grizzly he went te Almost break he didit. Now again tired he got. 3 bear the middle of the house.

| A'lta | iLā'xak ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ Emāna | $a^{\prime}$ élaxta | $\bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{yuLx}$ | ikjoayawa'. | A'lta | ka'nauwe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Now | their chier | he next | lie went to the middle | the panther. |  |  |

 they were at an end the walkers. Now next they the fliers. Now he went
 first Ents ${ }^{4} \mathrm{X}$. Intending he took it. shoost break he did it. Now

| wiNt | āelaXta | iрō'ēpoè | T'yuLx. | Nxlólexa-it |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| again | ho next | aè | he went to | She thongh |


| qaX | 万.o'kuil: woman | $\begin{aligned} & " \bar{O} i \\ & \because O h . \end{aligned}$ | za taya'x | ts; Ex tsLet break he would | it." A'lta a | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cuō'egam; } \\ & \text { he took it; } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| näkct not | $\begin{gathered} \text { qada } \\ {[\text { any }] \text { how }} \end{gathered}$ | ale'x. it did. | I'yōptek. He went up. | $\overline{\mathrm{A}}$ 'celaNta Nest he [dual] | ce'inqētqet the sparresy hawk (dual) hawk [dual | áctoles. <br> le went \{dual) to the nidedle ont the lion18ts. |

 it'étè áyolx. lēqs te; Ex atce'lax, ka wext tell néxax. A'lta 11 thehark bewent Amost break hedidit, and also tired begot. Now down.
ălaxta ónpite nō'Lxa. Qéxteé te; Ex agE'Lax. Näket alele'll.
nest she the chick- she went to intending break she did it. Not it moved. 12 en hawk the middle

 Now next sho the eagle she went down. She took it, aimost break she walit. A'lta ka'nauwe qtge'kal nōxō'tetXōm; ka'natwe ōXōwàyul 15 Now all the diers they were at an eud; wall wers nōxō'tetXōm.
they were at an end.

| Take | $\begin{gathered} \text { nékreim } \\ \text { he said } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { bluejay: }}{\substack{\text { iqe's }}}$ | "Amcklélot <br> " Yau give it to him | $\underset{\text { that }}{x \cdot i x}$ | tiā ${ }^{\prime}{ }_{i} k_{j}$ ēnema. his sores. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ekta | qtsétūwa? | ?" Tak | - tā'menna |  | têlx $\cdot \mathrm{Em}$. |
| What | can he do?" | Then | giving it up |  |  |


Tsiex le'xax Xōla lefteáma." Qoiánemi ateiölNam. Take 20
alō'tXuit qō'la LgōléleXemk. Take tō'tō né'xax. Take tō'tō 21 he slood up that person. Then shakligg he became. Then shake

atci'lax lā̀yaqcō. Take ā'yulx gō kā'tsek t!ōl. Take 23 he did it hishair. Then hewent to the middle of the house. Then
atcló'cgam Leatcā'ma. Aclō'cgam, teper atee'lax. WeXt 24 he took them the antlers. He took then, break he did them. Again
ateló'cgam, te; Ex atce'Lax. Qoä'nemí tejex atee'Lax, ka 25 he took them, brenk bedid them. Fivetimes break he didthem, and
 he threw them down. Then heran and they booker at him the peophe. Atgiā́gamt. Mank iṓlqté ka mék’im iqésqēs: "A2, Lüwatskā' They lookenlat A little long and he said bluejay: "Ah, they pursme him.
her
Lkī'nax áke." Tak\& aktócgan tıй'ktēma. Néxanko. A'lta the chiefs niece." Then she took them her dentalia. She ran. Now aøçғ'ta. Ka'nanwo télx•Em a'lta atege'ta. Kula'i aqege'ta. they were pur All people now pursued them. Far they were
sumb. E'mal ateā'yax. Take atiga'ōn e'mal. Iawī'z iā́qoa-iL émaL. A bay he made it. Then they reachen it the hay. There alarge hay.
 Then they reachell it the bay the people. Lomago there on the other they [flual] Cka mä'Onx•i ka wiXt atigṓptckan émal. Take wiXt aqegéta. And alittle and again they eame land the bay. Then again they were
Knla'ei wext aqcge'ta. Gō'yi néxax, nix ena'nako. A'la weXt Far agam theywore Thas hedid. lanlooked back. Now again pirsned.
Gi'(ā'p theíxt télx•Em. Wext e'mar atea'jax. A'lta mank wear ther over. the prople. Again a bay he made it. Now a little
 titting[?] large bay. Then again they the bay the people. size
Take knla'i wext actōe'tagr. WeXt ka'nanwe atigōptekam Then far again they twoleft them. Again ah they came landward télx•En. WeXt aqcit'wa. Qoí'nEma LEmā'LEna atei'lax lia the perple. Again tbeywere Five hays he maile them and tā'mbnua néxax. Ka'nanwé aqLgō'ptekam qóLa qoā'nEm giving up he all. they came landware those five LEHAD'LEma. TakE tell né'xax itiālapas kay ípenpen bays. Thes tired begot coynte and badger
kēant; a'u koã'nsum. TakF atciō'lXan iā́cike. "TakE tell after always. Then he said to him to his friend: "Then tired
 Ignt, friend: How bow bewitched I shall make that
 my arrow." Then hesaid badger: "Well!" Then blow
 hedillonit his arrow coyote: "At hishead go! at hisheat mō'ya!" Lō'nī ateō'lXam uyā́Xalaitan: "(ā̃ jā́yaqto mṓya!" go!" Three times he said to it bis arrow: "At his lsead go!"
 Fivetimes blow he dill his arrow. Then be shot it hisarrow.
K"cáxale atcólata. Take nṓya nyā'Xalaitan ha'lelelelelele. Up he thet it. Then it went his arrow hatelelelelele.
 Righthere shooting he dill him in his Lape. There he fell down.
 First they the wolves Thersuers. they took her that ṓōknil. A'lta atgràyax ka'nauwe qō'tac télx'Em. Atgiā'wule. woman. Now they ate lim those people. They ate all.
 Then it wasgiven to coyote the bow, his bow the saluos's. Then to him
aLōéluktcū lē̃̌t Liā'apta; gō Lqä'naks kā'tsek alawiā'yakuit it fell down one hisegg; in stone middle it fellinto n hole

#  his egg in stone. Then they went lowe the people, all  hiene 

énē'tgën.", Nö'yay ök;'mo', ayaxa'nex enemai nage'tsax. A'lta your nephew." she went the crow, she eried while walking she cried. Now
 she arrivel where where hewaskillem. Now turnover shedid them stones.
 shecriet. lurn over sbodial shomes, wetmmenthemover fluen find Lhem oflen.
 she did it one salmonegy Then slue carried it to acreek

ka nā'Xkō. NaNkṓman gō tw'kXaqu.
and she went liome. She got heme to her honse.
 and sath she wont. shewent to see it that salmonegg.
 Now large that malmone egg, a little beng. Now dig shed did it

 12
she slept and it got day. Early and again she went. She cried, she went.
 nā'xax. A'ltā iā'qoa-il léklek agà'yan. Tsṓynsté nā'Xkō. Me'nx‘i 14 she heeame. Now large dig slied didit. Erening she went home. A hittle
 time.
 ō;'n'nō! Le'klek agā'yan, ia'zqo-il ile'klek agā'yau. Cka menx. 17 the erow! Dig she did it, a large dag hole she made it. Ami a little




 tgī̄'XatakoX. Nō'pōnem. Kawī'X ka nō'ya. Nō'yam, a'lta ian'qoa il 23 her thonghs. It grew dark. Early then she went. She arrived, now alarge 23
 salmon swam there. Ste took bim, she threw him down on shore. Xow
 ōk;'n'nō. A'lta aci'Nkō. AcXkō'mam. Take agiō'lXam iteā'kXēn the erow. Now they [dnal\} They \{duall got Then she said to lim her grandson 26

 he batbed, he bathed. Thefirst time in water he bathed. He fluished, ${ }^{\text {in }}$
 to a prairie. Five prairies he went out to them.
 Now hesaw it ahouse. Hewent, he went, he went. Near he got to it a honse.
 Now singing song of vic- a person. He stood at the outside of the tory house.
 Now thas athe ond of singingsong of victory. Slowly lie opened the the house door,
ayō'La-it gō iqēép!al. K"tcXä nē'xax ití'ālapas. "Ia'xkaynk ayō'yam he stood in thedoorway. Sneoze hedid coyote. here herrived iguā̀nat iā'ra. "Tcintuwa'عōmx qiq̄ō'q antsanwīp'enā'nanma-itx the salmon his son. "He will kill me that 1 always jump inside tF'kXEqL. Teintuwa'єōmx." Lqā́lXate lélauit gō ciā́xôct. TakE is honse. He will kill me." Coal It was put on hisface. Then
 hisface was black- badger also hivfare washlack- Squeak did the dour. cued.

Helooked at thus thedoorway foyote. Now he has, whombluat killed

 my dear;" said, "Hewaskilled that coyote dear.
Nexōā'yulema-itx klxelgà'yutsXa." Take ā'yup!. Take ā'yup, з They go from place to place tuose lookingjust like Then heentered. Then heentered,
 thesalmon his ron. ILestayerl at theretter. $\hat{A}$, hul silent hecone
it; 'a'lapas. "Naiket na tne'txiN amiā'was t.ge'mama"" Take 7 coyote. "Not [int.part.] Ikuow yonkillalhim my father?" Thelt
 silent he hecame coyote. Then thas from tire he turned his face balger.
 Now hisface lub "Give it my father his bow,"
 to sou
 Then hestoodup eogote. Take he didic one bow. lfe fookit,
 thns hedidit. Break it did. ILe struek him, he was hit with it the bow. Aē'k; elapx•it. Qu'l qul qul qul tiā'ewit nōxuita. Nixa'latek 13 He fell downheadlong. Qul qnl qul qual hislegs theyshook. He rose
 eoyoter " $\begin{gathered}\text { (tive it his bow," he said ther, salmon his son. } \\ \text { to me, }\end{gathered}$

$\bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{pl}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{ike}$ wiXt. Atcayālot. WiXt aqa-ige'lteim gē ciāxôst. Loux bow more. Me gavoit to him. Again he was struck on his face. Falling 16
 he fell onhis back eoyote. Qul qul ipul qui hislegs they did. Agan
 bee rose. "Give it to my father his bow, coyote! Why me,



| Ia'kwat | goye ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | a'teas | ¢inkiēma', | LEk ${ }^{\text {u }}$ | nī'xax. | Aqa-ige'ltcim |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Here | thus | he did it | right hand, | break | it did. | He way struck |

wiNt. Take wiXt nicilgākXo-it it; álapas. Lä2kt lplifike 22

 that the salmen bis bow he gave it to him. Thus hedill it there tcaqj'Etckta, lō'nī gō'yé átcax; ala'xti ya'kwa tcixqiuqjāáma 25


BULL. $T=20-5$
akXā'cama qaX öplike: Take aqiōlXam épEnpEn: "I cka kíā fut on by twos that bow! Then he wastold liadger: "Ah. aud quiet méxax. Neket na tnétxix kia maj'ka amékjankjan" Nék•im be. Not [int. Ibnow ant you you amurdercr?" Hesaid part.]
e'penpen: "Näket age'li;ank;an. Kía'ltas éteEmenukit agenaílax." badger: "Not 1 murd.rer. Only my blackened face was made me."
TakE aqiō'cqan gō liā́paa. J'lta aqcóktepa. A'lta aqeXE'lteim. Then hewastakn at his nape. Now they nerehated Now they werestrack out.
together.
AqcNe'ltcim. aqcXe'ltcim. AeXz'La-it. Aqe'xaluketgō it; ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ lapas: They werestruch they werestruck They weredead. He was themsnaway coyote: together, together.
"It ' 'a'lapas iméxal. Näket tkanā'Xinct moténa." Aqéxalnketḡo "Coyote your name. Not chiefs you will kill He was thrownaway them."

 your farts arraid they will he of Not near souwill get a person." them.
him
 Then they werethrown boyote badger. Then it was burut away
téctaqu.
their honse.
Take wiXt $\overline{1}^{\prime} y \bar{o}$. Ayōepa wiNt tèt tencāenna Ateōēkel
Then again liewent. He went out to again ono jrairie. He saw it
 smoke on end of the prairie. Then bewent, bewent, he went. Nearly
 hereached it ahouse. Now itcried awoman. He opened the door slowly.
$Q_{i}^{\prime} \bar{e}$ néxax iqamété. Nā'k•ikst qaX $\bar{o}^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime} k n i l$. Age'ElkEl, ia'xka squeak it did the door. She looked that woman. She saw him, he qix• itcā'kikala qix• agiā'waع. Aia'skōp!. Pā Leōléma qō'ta t’’ol. that herhusband that he waskilled. Heentered. Full meat that house.
"J , iametXtki'nfnıam; tXgo'ya. Nai'ka Lge'mana gian aqitá'waع." "Ab, I came to search for you; we iwo will My my father that hewaskilled." go home.
Take agiō'lXam: "Tqetxélā'wnks tgenuráé̃." "QädoXoē Then *he said to him: "Monsters they will kill you." "Shall
 they shall kill me." Heate. she fed him in tsr Louse. Thus thesun, aftor-
 the sun and he went out. Cut be did it his nape. Five times cut atci'Lax. Atcuxuk;'téniyannk'i qo'ta tiā'Lwule. A'lta ā'teax kaX hedidit. He made bundies that meat. Now he ate it that
ōpXa; pāL iā'wan néxax. A'lta ayō'p!am. Atet̄̄'lot kaX ōṓknil ahder- full his belly got. Now he camein. Hegare that woman bark;
kanem qoā́nem nōxokjoénēyak. "Manix Lē̄mama, ext together five bundles. "Wheu they come, one inixk;'éniyak Lésat mitelō'ta. Manix Lktawu'lea x•iték, ka bundle to one give it to them. When they will eat it this, then nlō'l'aya. Ma'nix xax Lgenā'xoyè eXt LéXat mitelo'ta." A'lta Ishall win When notice they will dome, one to one give it to them." Now over them.
 decelve hedid them. Blow he lid thetire. Full ashes begot;

an old man he got.

Tsṑyusté ka qull néxau. A Lā̀cgatp! Lgōlélcinemk. Kátsek Evening and noise of became. It entered a person. In iniddle of 1 falling
t!ol ale'té. "Hômm, ignā'nat enilā'kux; iguā'nat énilã'kux; 2 house hecame. "Iosmm, a samen it; salmon Inellit;
 homm. salmon 1 smellit." Then he kicked him that old man;

often be was kicked. Ponr out it came the blowl in his month. Then
 she stood up the woman. Take ont she dill it one bundle. "I amaperson
 I am. In youthiuk not my relative! This he brought it this
 old man." "IIō! My sister-in-law's Why bet long ago you terldme? relative!
Tse'xtsex ané Lax lge'kokein." WiXt qul néxau. WiXt édat 8 Hurt I did him mysister-in-law's Again moise of therewas. Again one $\begin{gathered}\text { relative. }\end{gathered}$ relative." $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { fulling } \\ & \text { ohjer'ts }\end{aligned}$
 risible hebecame. Hecame in. There near middle of linuse: "llemm, salmon
 his smell I smell. Hemm, salmon I smell." Thus lie kicked him.
 This beflew abont, mach he few about he was kicked. Pour ont it did Leā'owilqt ēwā yà'yackl. "Ngōlä'leXemk ane'xax. lxpōe niket 12 the blood thus hiswonth. ${ }^{\text {II I am a person } 1 \text { am. Dosouthink not }}$

 relative!
Tse'xtsex ane'lax lgékōksin," WiXt qul néxau. WiNt 15 Hurt I did hitu mysister-in-law's Agais noise of became. Again relative." falling objerts
 oue risible he lecame a person. He entered. Thus far kā'tsek nēk•im: "Hemm, iguã'nat iā'tseks inila'kux. Hemm, 17 in middle hesaid: "Hemm, salmon his smell Ismellit. Hemm,
 salmorr I smell it." Thus he kicked him. Thus he Her about, much
 be flew about he waskicked. Blood ponrout it did thus his mouth at
 inixkiéniak. Agḕ lōt itcā'pōtexan. "Ohō' itci'qōqcin Liā'xauyam! 21 bundle. She gave it her brother-in- "Ohō! mysister-in- the peor one:

| $\underset{\text { Qhy }}{\text { Qa'daqa }}$ | niket not | a'nqatē before | amen you t | IXam? | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Tse}^{\prime} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\underset{\text { I did him }}{\underset{\operatorname{anc}}{\prime}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lgéqūqein.' <br> my sister-in law's | WiXt | qul noise of falling | néxau. there was | WiXt Again | $\underset{\text { one }}{e^{\prime} \text { Xat }}$ | Lā'qo | nécixax |

LgöléleXEmk. Cka menx cka nēcgatp! ka nā'yila: "Hemin, 24 a person. And a little and he entered and he smelied it: "Hemm, iguánat iā'tseks inilit'kux. Hemm, iguánat inilákux." Ewa' 25
 he kicked lim. Tbus be flew about, much he flew about he was kicked.
 Pour out it did hood this hismonth. Long time hestood up.
 "1 anaperson lam. Doyou mot my relative? This he brought it

 Why not belore youtoldmet Hurt ladhim mysister.in-. Atciā́wnls gix ignā'nat. A'lta iā'mkXa iteā'k•ikal. Ka ménx•i ka Hentesit that salmon. Now only ho herhusband. And $\begin{gathered}\text { alittle } \\ \text { wbile }\end{gathered}$ and
 nolse there was. Just he opened the and he suelled it: " 11 Emm . salmon of fall. door. ing objects
iā́tseks iniLa'knx. Hemm, igū̃'nat inisā'kux." Ewā' atci'LqLtuq. hissmell Ismell. Hemm, salmon I smell." Thus hekicked him.

 bloor thas his month. Long hesitating she was, long hewaskickedmuch qō'La Lqiēyōqxōt. Nō'tNuit qaX $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l: \quad " N L g o ̄ L \ddot{i} / \operatorname{leNEmk}$
 I am. Dogon think not my relativel This he brought it this Lqiȩ̄̄̃'qxät." Agèlōt ēxt inixkje'niak. "Ohō' itci'qsix, qa'daqa "himan." bundle. "Ohồ mybre that ither- why nēket $\bar{a}^{\prime} n q a t \bar{e}$ amenö'lXam? TsE'xtsex anī'yax itei'qsiX." not before you told me? Lurt I did him my brother-in-law."

 mey gave him food that old man. Not he ate. Then she said
 qā nēket aLxēxx'lemax." Wāx mékteuktē. KawíX ka there not he eats." Nextmorn- it got day. Early and
 iguī'nat iā́xa. Nix'ō'tam. A'lta agilgéxo-il qa. ṓn'knil. A'lta the salmon his son. He, went to bathe. Now she boiled much that woman. Now
 he ate. He tinished hiseating and they twolay in bed. down
Lāx $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ Lax, take wiXt pṓpō $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tcax $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ leptekiX. Take wiXt After- sun, then again blow liedidit the fire. Then again
 aLXatgō'mam. Algétk ${ }^{n}$ tam imō'lekuma. A'lta näkct they arrived at home. They brought elks. Now not aLgequtu'qo-im. Nâa'2-pōnEm ka aLktō'kuman tiā'xalaitanEma. they kicked him.

It grew dark and they looked at them his arrows.
 "Pretty these his arrows, this oursister-in-law's Then hesaid
 that oldman: "My my work." relatives! 6 $\bar{A}, \operatorname{tgEt}_{j}{ }^{9} \bar{o}^{\prime} k t i \quad m t E n l \bar{a}^{\prime} X \bar{x}!$ "Ah, gool you make them for me'


Kawíd ka alxe dritck Léq;am. A'Ita alxō'knmakianwa. Early nind thay mome nem. the wolves. Sow they went hinting. malves reudy
2 Nixálatek
Ilt arose
iguã'uat iã́xa.
the almon him aon

Atciã'xotske qix igéluXtcutk.
He worked at them these
 He finislew theni all these arrow healls. One he kept. Iu the wexning

4 aLXatgō'mam. Nâpōnem. Atcilãlōt láktka, ẽt nixilémas. they arrived at lonue. 11 grew durk. lie gave then four only, one be kept. to him
 Oh, good these arrow hents. so-morrow me next anybrother.
 6. he willmake be suin that youngest one, her husband that uonas. "Vour them lur me,"

pisces
8 oguéluNtentk.
Hint.
Kawí
Farly and
alxs'ltXnitek Lleqf ${ }^{\circ}$ 'muke.
Nixálatck
Не тове ignā'nat iā́xa. A'lta atciā'xôtckè igélnXtciath. Ka'nauwe the salmon bls son.

Now he worked at the arrow heads. All
 he tinishell them. Dae he kept. In the evesing they arrived at home.
 They lrought home elks. Full then their house elks.
13 Pólaklī alXatgō'mam. A'lta aLgiō'kuman iā́xōtckin qix. At dark they arrivel at home. Now they looked at it his work those igéluXteutk: "O, itsi'qsiX! Masā̀tsilx igēluXtcutk, itionti
arrow heals: "Ob. my brother-in-law'" l'rety arrow hemts, youl theso arrow heats." E.erly and again they rose. They
16 alx̄̄'kumakjana. Nixālatek iguā'tat iā'xa. AteñlNam jaX they weut hanting. He rose the salmon his son. He said to her that óv'kuil: "Mxílatck. A'lta nlōté'naya.", Naxílatek qaX óqíkuil. wonan: "Rise. Now I shall kill them." She rose that woman. "Qa't;'ōXEm!" ateñlXam. Take aexe'ltXuitck.
"Take care!" he said to her. Then they uade themsetves remp.

 Then they went out his dead father's He took it his trow. He spanned it
21 ōyà'plikē. Gōyē ā'tcax uyā'xalaitan éwa lpakā'lēma. A'lta ēt tōl his low. Thus he made it hisarrow thus monntains. Now hot
 it became. Dry he made them four those wells. only that
23 ixgés'ax ōyā'plx menx. LElgā'-itX qō'La Ltenq. yonngest one his well a littlo there was that water.

Ka igō'cgèwal ilã'xk'un. Take léku nā̀xax uyāplike. and lie went much the eldest one. Then break it did his bow. Then he cried much: "io he, lo he, the salmon his son
 he disguised himself He went to he went He went to- be went to hewent tobefore us." the water. home. ward the beach, weach, ward the beach.



He lorked thenext one bla yonnger hiswell. Iry, it was empty.
 The middo his younger he looked hiswell. Dry, it was empety. Near oцe brotlier down into

 brother
 7 Hedrank. he lrank, ludrank. foull got bis lelly.

Shooting hedidhim the salmon hisson; whooting he was the wolf, and there him
hin done
aynfunnítix. Argī'Lata, acgio'pent. be fell town. Tluy hambed hiat they hid him.

9
Ka igō'cgēwal weXt éNat [etc, as before]. . . . A'Ita mbnx 10
And hewentmoh more one [etc, an before]..... Now alittle
Lā'̄̄e. Atcílukct qō'La Lenq. Nigékxamt, nigékxamt, nigékxamt. 11 was in it. He looked at it that water. He lupkell, he lookel, he looked.
Naket ikta atcéselkel. Take ayṓités go qaX ople. A'lta 12 Not anything hesawit. Then he went down to tbat well. Now
 he drank, Full got his lelly. shoritug he did hims13

the salmon his sun. There he lell down. They hanled he hidhim.
Ka igō'cgēwal wiNt éNat [ete., as before]. . . . A'lta menx 15
Anl hewentmuch more one [etc., as lefore]..... Now alitte
Lā'lōc. Nigēkxamt, nigē'kxamt, nigékxamt. Qéxtce pōe ayōiteo. lf Fas in it. He looked, helooked, he looked. Iutenling if he went

A'lta wiXt nigēkxamt, nigēkxamt, nigē kxamt. Ayāxlakō qaX
sow aghan belooked, he looked, he lorked. He went aroumb it that

well. Once he went aromad Now he went into he went Hedrank, 18 it. the hole, down.
menx ateqākXamet, ka wiXt nigékxamt. WiNt aterākXamet, 19 a little the drank, and again helooked. Again hedrank,

Iā'xkatē ayuqunā'ētix Acgiō'Lata, acgiṓpeut.
There he foll down. They hanled they hid hilm. him out,
Ka igo'cgewal wiNt e'Xat [etc., as before]. . . . A Alta menx. g:
Aul he went mnch more one [etc., as before]. .... Now a little
Lä́löc. Nigékxamt, nigékxamt, nigékxamt. Náxa néxax, xīx
was in it. He looked, helooked, he lowked. Observing he observe 23
atei'ctax. Qḗxtcé pōe ayōètcax. A'lta wiNt ayaxtán'nuk qaX 24
he did them. Intending if he went down. Now again he went oftem around that

well. Atlast and he went along and hewent Medrank, 25
acgio'pent.
they bidh him.
 And bew went mach the youngest one. Then break ledid hatake.
 Then becreed mieh: "Ln be. bo he, the nalmon hisaon
 he dingoinal limanelf Now how wert ant hocamtane at

He lookeal mores olet Fetors wa," oftha wiosim: lbe worvis.
 bisfolder Dry it was it wasemply.


 and hedrank. hedrank. hodrank. full got hialiedty.
 showing be lial him the nalmon hiansen. There he fell down. They hanteds
himen out.

7 brother.
 his eder brothers waresempty thair wells. Now only his well a little s.ithe. Atce't'rilkel mbinx sein'wulgt. A'lta nyaxiánuks. was in it. Hosaw it a lithe bownl. Now hementoflemazmand his well, be went often arman his well. Now besearebel for them, bor lookesh abomt.

 he drank. he drask. then again bejompell up. Now


 down. Fivetimes hegunperl dow: sow he drank.
 Full bgot lablelly. Shouting hodil. llislaat one he killeal him.
 Now they went down he mirat is. their homap. Now they went, they went
 Wo varried that woman. Thay feached a eanne. Now Heyment down her
it the river.
Kaxés knlàyi actōyam atcölXan: "Ēe'wan tcinaixt. Where far thay arriveal henniil to her: "sleepy iget.
Nexacóketita. A'lta foänkm rala'ma nēket mena'nte!a,"

 blolay hown in catto. Now atome she went that woman. Ifesteph,
 twhe beatapt, now mise of tylag five at bis meath.



 she shook him. Heawokn. He texik her: "Why dill ymawatesel
Ayamö'lXam na mena-̈'te!aq" Ateáxaluketgo. "o'omen iméxal.

 Not your bubland later on chief. Whea nummer and youwtu ery twich."
 Then hediveal the ablonn．Shedrifled away the pigeon，where may leo and

 that one：＂Ones her＂ge，ong hee cleek．Middles rut

 two．＂




＂EXt itca＇xot maika，ext itea＇xot ma＇ka．EXi itea＇melgtan 7 ＂Onu bereyn yom，one hereg\％I．（me hershek
 Kayed acko＇x ka maxalatek．Nöko，ake＇e＇taqn．． Thim they dial and sherona：Shofow she left them．
nway．
 Now he wont．hedivell the nalmom．Dleswam now．De cameathore
 one lund．then he wemi inlanal．Hewert far．Then ber reacherl it acreak．
 side． poor．



15 nister．
16
the whtre．hack．＂
bhe returnest．She tokl them hersialora Ah．an old man．
Hesalilto me unt I mhonld enary13
 
（4）hat tetch him．

alie wathe to levels hime
 ＂arty men of back．＂Ches alow went up．She look hine at．himarm，Inteanling



| nö＇XKo。 <br> mhe went | " Maniyi 'it' | $\underset{\text { lon! }}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { inivingxut. } \\ & \text { nuld. } \end{aligned}$ | Qéxtea <br> Intending | abio＇cgaty <br> I towik him | $\operatorname{git}_{\text {at }} 25$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | homes．

 28


| L，gra＇wuX： | ${ }^{6}$ Mai＇kit | l，gitlrimann．＂ | Takr: | $110^{\prime} y: 1$ | 元k Xatsak． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| her youngar | ＂V＇®品 | go and fetel hifm．＂ | ＇Then | ghe went | the middie one． | go and fetch lifm．＂Then whe went themblifigone．

#   

#   






 Dsamest. besuch.

 fyup
 3
 g" i,kameláleq. Na'wi abiga'luptek paxo qigo' nike'x. Taks a



 ka maxatgo'man mgo'xk'm. Noket itca'ctxol fage'thana, Kawn'd
 kat wiXt a'cto. J'mewa naxatgo'man yaX uXés'ax. FXika g









 11




 mbes did her that her youmper that blotent ones. Wrat that youngent mbe

 Hoygumanmel. Nohing bertrarkn Lbat her yenniger at far now



 that ber jeanger shownw th har awn fier amoke. Now ntraght Hat bur mnake

 knlá'yi nō'ya qaX uxge'cox ka maXa'tako. No'ya faX oxge'kXun 20






 һноня


 Ididit und gnick iroturmed.". Tho nex. mirly and ngain they







 your mbul. Why didy you liffolime one hualond aluaya


 him wivem llesy besame Aloug time thore bestayed Now beasid:
 "Hormemick Jget." Now they twonpoke himwiven [birds). Now (t) bilm






 thervelay on the bench a whales. a roxl whate. Now they werevarrime to the cusum



 blanket.
 (he alure "pward

Hhase nesatoters. Now ugatn it relurnel that whale.




| " Quxt | U. $\mathrm{HiA}^{\prime}$ nEmeks | H.xilii/itix•" | " $\overline{\text { I }}$ | 1,xilit ${ }^{\prime}$ itix | (1) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * Where | Lay wiven | are they $1^{\prime \prime}$ | "Ah. | they are | ifl | their bovise." |

#    

| 6 , | jursin'k•kin | i Xistyósmiln. |  | IH(:i)'S.xit. | Qünta |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| "Al). | your hamband |  | Hes maya for ${ }^{\text {coll }}$ | yon sxtmon fr the | 'Thames |



4



|  <br> youre efter mister | $\pi^{\prime} 1$, Xit. <br> whe mliall cotum th iter leach. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (itherit'liol } \\ & \text { She mlatll } \end{aligned}$ | $111 ; t$ it | $x * i x$ <br> thlis |  whalue | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { N1. } \\ \text { Ther } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & X: 1111 \\ & \text { lor lower } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11J. $\mathbf{i}^{\prime} x k^{\prime} 1111$ : <br> thuir ulile minter: | ```6 \IF:'J.X:1, "1%010 tho lucseb,``` | III:'1, X:I, kol in the lofaclo. |  | 11:LII! <br> 11 | $\underset{\text { Xhill }}{\substack{i, 1 / 1}}$ |  | Nit:t <br> Now | 7 |







 lumk





 pert





Tritnslation.

Once Hfon a time there was it chicf who bad a danghter. Many people wanted to marry her, but he was unwilling to part with hor. [limally los armanged for a eontest.| h put [at pair of] wik antlers [in the mindle of the homse and said]: "Wh. woever breaks thest: antlers shall have my danghter." He invited all t. ? people. Fiast the quadruperls, then the birds. [When al] were assea bleal] the perphes nadit to the snail: "You try first to break them." The suail went down to the mindle of the !omse and tried to break the ant ers, lint did not succeed.










 jug the ind low:

 whome louly is wome all over." lint next the grizily beatr wemt dewn.




 innother liawk went slown. He almosat, Irroke them, but then lis: gTow



 frimes hisu tyierd.





















He made live bays, then he gave it up. The pmonde crossed all tive bays. Coyote and Badger, who were among the parsures, hecame tived, and Cuyotesaid to his frieml: "My friend, I angetting tirel. What do you think if I emehant my arrow?" Panger veplieal: "All right." Then Coyote hew on his armw (ximging): "Notrike his had, strike his bead." Three times he sang to his arrow: "strike him hoal, strike his head." And tive times be bew on it. Then he shot mparal and the arrow went "Hahbuluhalum." The arow atrow the young man right in the nape and he fell down dead. The wower were first anome the pursmers, and thry took the woman. The people devored the satmon.
 into a hode in the tow. Thes the perple wemt homes. Now the Grow learmed that her mephew had twe killol. She went away and bind. She cried. Now she arrised at the phace where ho had been killed.
 Hom again. Then slae fomm onn satmon egg. She carried it to the river, made a small hole (m the bank of the river and put, hee ege intor the watter. In the evening she wint home.
Early next morning the Crow went again to look after that egrg. It had grown a litte. Then whe made a bager hole fand pot the ege into it|. In the evening she went home again. She reached her bonse. She did mot sleap at all, ausl it grew day again. Early if the morning sho went again for look after the egapp. She eried white poing. She arrives at that kalmom cegg. Now a small twot was mwimming fin the holef. This glademed her a little. She made a still larger loble. In the evening she went home and slept a hittle. Eaty in the moning she went ent again the fomrth time. She arrived at that salanonegg sund saw at lage trout swimming there. Then the Crow was really glad. Sbe mate a large boise. Early in the atternow she went lowe. She arrived at home. When it grew dark she foll asleep. Wally in the morning she awoke, arose, and went to look after the trout. She arrived and maw a small satnon swimming there. Now sho made a still lager hole and beft it again. At noon she went home. She arrived at home. She thombit only of the salmom. If grew dark. Early the next morning she went again. She arrived and now there swam a large sahmon. She took it, threw it ashore, and it was transormen into a tall boy. Now the Crow was happy. They wemt home toge ther. She sail to ber grandmophew: "Bathe, that yom may kee spirits." He bathed. First he bathed in the river and atter that in the sea. Every nighe he bathed. After he had timished bathing in the sea, he bathed in [powls on] the mountains. Now he became a young man.
Then lis grandant told him: "Coyote and his friend Badger killed your father. If it had mot been for hat woman they womld not have killet him. They took her to the wolves." He replied: "I will go anm seareh for Coyote." "Do not go, else they will kill yom." After a while the Crow toll him: "They gave your fathers bow to Coyote."
"I will go and search for Coyote; I have ser" enough spirits." "Oh, tell mo who 18 your spirit?" Then he said to his grandant: "Let us go outside." The Crow went out with him. Then le shot his arrow towam the forest and it caught fire. He shot his arrow toward the prairie and it canght fire. 'Then the Crow said: "fudeed you have seen spirits." She said: "You must go, but take caro of yourself." The next day he made himself rady. He fut on lis dentalia and took his arrows. Then it thandered, althongh the sty was dear. He went on and crossed five prairies.

Then he saw a house |a long way off|. He went on and when he eame hear the loose he heard a person singing songs of victory. He, stayed outside. Somelonly was singing there at the end of the honse. Slowly he opened the door and stond in the doorway. Then Coyote sheezed and sang jestingly: "Salmon's son came; rertainly he will kill me. Lint I jump abont much in my house; certainly he will kill me." He had puthank paint on his face. His face was blackened, and so was Balgers thee. At that moment the door made a noise and he looked back to the doorway. Verily there stood the one in the door whom they had killed. " ', my dear, my dear!" said Coyote, "they killed him whom I loved so well. Someboly who looks just like him is walking abont." Then the salmon's son entered. He sat down on the hed and said: "Be quiet, Coyote! I know that you killed my fither." Then Coyote was quiet. Badger meanwhile turned his face toward the wall and was rubbing it [in order to remove the paint]. The salmon's son said: "Give me my father's bow." Coyote replicel: "I will give it to you, my dear!" He arose and took a bow ont fof a box]. [The young man] took it and spanned it. It boke to picces, and he struck Coyote with the pieces so that he fell down headlong. Ilis feet quivered. Then Coyote arose again. The salmon's som said: "Give me my father's bow." Coyote replied: "I will give it to you, my dear." He took ont another bow and gave it to him. [When the young man tried to span it it broke and] he struck Coyote's face with the pieces. He fell on his back and his feet quivered. Again he arose fand the salmon's son said once more]: "Give me my father"s bow! Why do yon deceive me?" Thon Coyote gave him another bow to the back of which heads of woodpeckers were glued. The young man spanned it with his left hand. It did not break. Then he spanned it with his right hand and it broke to pieces. He struck Coyote with the pieces and he fell on his back. Then Coyote had given him four bows; and they all broke. The fifth one which he gave him was his father's bow. Three times he spanned it with his left hand ; three times he spanned it with his right hand. It did not break. The heads of red-headed woodpeckers were put by twos on the back of that bow. Then the young man said to Badger: "Be quiet, budger, I know that you are a murderer." Badger replied: "I am no mn"derer; I merely blackened my face for fun." Then the young man took hold of Coyote and Banger
at their mapes, hanled them ont of the house, struck them together and killed them. He threw down Coyote and said: "Coyote will be your name; henceforth you will sut kill chiefs." He threw dhwn Batger and said: "Badger will be your mame; henceforth yon will not kill chiefs. People will tear only your winds. Son will never go near man." He threw them away and burned their honse.

He went on. [After traveling sometime] he came to a prairie. Ho crossed it and saw smoke arming at ifs end. He went on. Healmost reached a house, and heard a woman erying inside. He opened the dom slowly, but it made a moise. The woman looked up and saw him; [he looked like] her hasband whom they had killed. He chtered. The house was fall of meat. He said: "I came to look for you; let fis go home. The one who was killed was my tather." Then she replied: "The monstens will kill yon." "Let them kill me," he said. She gave him to eat and he ate. In the afternoon he went ontside and ent five pieces of desh from his nape. Ite tied them uj). 'Then le ate ablerhark matil his stomach became fill. We re entered the honse and gave the woman tha five bundles of meat, saying: "When the monsters come home give areh one of them a bunlle of meat. If they tat it I shall be able to win over them. Give it to them when they motion me." Now he deceived them. He blew on the fire until lee was covered with ashes and looked like an old man.

In the evening the noise of falling objerts was heart. A person entered and when he came to the middle of the house he cried: "I smell salmon; I smell salmon." When he saw the dul man he kieked him many fimes, until blood came out of his month.* Then the woman mose and gave him one bundle of meat, saying: "I am a hmon being; do yon think [ have no relatives? This old man [is one of my timily]; he brought this for yon." "O, my sister in law's relative, why did you not tell me before, I should not have hurt my sister-in law's rehative." A teer a liftle while a noise was head again. Another person appeared. He entered. When he was near the midhle of the honse he cried: "I smell salmon; I smell salmon." When he noticed the ofd man he kicked him many times, so that he thew abont and blood came ont of his month. Then the woman arose and said: "I an a hmman being ; do you think I have no relatives? This old mat bronght this for yon." And she gave him one bundle of meat. "O, my sisterin. law's relative, why did you not tell me before, I shond not have hurt my sister-in law's relative." Again a noise was heard outside and a person appeared. He entered. Some distance before he reached the middle of the house he said: "I smell salmon; I smell salmon." When he saw the old man he kicked him and ho tlew abont in the honse and blood came out of his month. The woman waited a little while, then she arose and took a bundle of meat and gave it to her brother-in-law, saying: "I am a human being; do you think I have no relatives? This

[^3]old man bronght this for you." "O, my sister in-law's relative, poor math, why did yon wot tell we loner agot I should mot have hart my sister-in-law's melative" Again a noise was heard and ohe more persoh appeared. He had hardly entered the homse when he sabil: "I smell salmon; I smell sulmom." When he sat the ohd man he kioked him so that he thew about and bood dame fom his month. Tha woman wated a long time. Then she waid: "I am a hanam bering. Do yon think I have no relatives? This old man bronght this for yon;" and she give him one bmalle of meat. "O, my sister-in-law's relative, why did yon not tell me loug ago, I shombl not have hat my sister in law's relative." And ho ate the piece of salmon. Now omly her husband remaimed |omsidej. After a little While st moish was head and one more person appared. He just opened the dow when he moticed the smell of satmon and said: "I smell salmon; I smell salmon." When he saw the old man he kieked him many times, so that he flew about and bood eame from his month. The woman hesitatesl, and the old man was kieked mum. Then she arose and waid: "I am a human being. Do you think I have no melatives? This old man bronght this for yon." She gave him that bundle. "(), my brother-in-law, why did yon mot toll me long ago" I shomld mot have hart my brother-in-law."

Now they skimed and carvod the alks and wanted th give some of the meat to the whe man, but lae did not eat it. The woman said: "Perhaps you have broken his ribs, so that he ean not eat." Early tho following morning the wolves made themsolves ready und went hunting. 'Then tho yougg salmon arose and went bathing. The woman boiled food for him, which he ate. Alter he had finished they went to bed. In the afternoon he again blew into the fire |so that he was covered with ashes\} and became an old man. In the evening the wolves arrived at home and brought alks. This time they did not kick him. In the revening they looked at his arows and said: "How pretty are the arows of our sister-in-law's relative!" lle rephen: "I mate them." "Make "one for me; make me a tlint arrowheat," said the: Hest brother. 'Tho young salmon replied: "Willingly; but sometimes I will break a piees or two of flint." Then he gave him tive piencs of tlint. Eanly the next morning the wolves went hunting again. When they had gone the salmon's son went to bathe and thon worked at the arowheals. He finished them all. He took one and kept it for himself. In the evoning the wolves returned and bronght home elks. A ter they had carved them they lookeal at the arrowheads and said: "How pretty are these arrow. beads." The salmon replied: "|That is nothing, $\}$ when I was a young man I knew how to make arrowheads." The second wolf naid: "To. morrow you mast make some for me." "Willingly." Then he gave him five pieces of tlint. Early the noxt morning the wolves went honting. Alter some time he arose and mate the arrowhoads. He
finshed them all, but keptone for himself. Sn the evening they arrived at home. When it had besome dark they lowed at the armowemp which the old man ham made. He gave him four and kept one for himself. 'Then the next sain: "Tomormo you must make some for me, my sisteremban's mative." He also left five pieces of that. Varly the next morning they left.and went lombing. Now he worlied agata at the armoweals and thaslorl all. So kept we for himselt. In the evening the wolves arrived at home. When it grew dark they lowked at the ohf man's work. "Oh, how pretty are these arrowhears," they satil. Then the fourth wolf satid: "I'o morrow you mast make some for
 the mext morning the wolves made themselves ready sumd went hant. ing. 'Then the salmon's son arose. He workel at the arrowhends and finished them all. One he kept for himself. In the evening the wolves arrived at home. It grew dark and he gave them four arme heads, one he kept for himself. "Oht, iow pretty are these armowheads." "To morrow my bother-in-law will makesome for mes" said the younsest wolf, the husband of that woman. "Willingly," replied he. He left five pieces of thint for him. Barly the next morning the wolves made themselves ready and went hunting. Then the salmon's son arose; le worked at the arrowheads and finished them; one he kept for himself. In the evening they arrived at hone and bromght clks. Their house was foll of elk meat. When it grew dark they booked at the arowheads which he had made: "Oh, my brother-in-law, your arrowheads are pretty, they are gron." Darly the mext morning they arose again and went hanting. Then the salmon said to the woman: "Arise, now I shall kill them." The woman arose. "Take eare," she said. Then they made themselves ready.

Thos five wolves had each a wrll. The salmon's sinh and his widow went ont of the house. He took his bow and spanmed it ; he pointer his arow to the mountains. Then it became hot and the wells dried "p, "xeept that of the yongest wolf, in which a littho water remained.

The eldest one was on his hant; the heat dried the bows of the hanters and when the eldest wolf npannedy his bow it broke. Then he criod: "O, certainly the salmon's son eame in lisgnise." He went to the beach. He became very thinsty and cane to his well; he looked into it and it was dry and emply. He looker into that of his yomber brother; it was also dry and empty. 'Then he booked into the well of the middle one; it was dry and cminty. He looked into the well of the next brother; it was dry and cmply. Then he looked into the well of his youngest hoother, and there he fonnd a little water. He junped drwa and began to drink. He drank, and drank, and drank until he had enough. Then the salmon's son shot him. He fell right where he stood. They hauled ont the body aml hid it.

And the second brother was on his hunt [ete., as before]. He found a little water. He looked at it. He looked and looked, but, he did not
see anything and went into the well and began to drink. He drank, and drank, and drank, until he had enough. Then the salmon's son shot him and he fell right where he stood. They hanled ont the body and hid it.
And one more went out to hunt [etc., as before]. He found a little water. He looked, and looked, and looked. He intended to go down, but looked again. He went around the well once. Then he jumped down into it. He drank a little and looked again. Then he drank again. He drank, and drank, and drank, until he had enough. Then the salmon's son shot him. He fell down right where he stood. They hauled out the body and hid it.

And still another went out to humt [ete., as before]. A little water was in the well. He looked, and looked, and looked. He observed something suspicious, bnt deeided to go down. He went around the well many times, and waited a long time; then he went down. He drank a little, then came up. At last he went down again, and drank, and drank, and drank until he was full. Then the salmon's son shot him and he fell. They hauled him out and hid him.
Aud the youngest one went out to hunt. Then he broke his bow. He cried: "Oh, the salmon's son came to us in disguise." Then he went out of the woods and looked into the wells of his elder brothers. They were dry and empty. The wells of his four elder brothers were dry, but a little water was in his own well. He saw a little blood. Then he went often around his well and he searched for them. He looked about. He almost stepped on them. Then he jumped down and drank. He jumped up again. Now he looked up again and looked about. He jumped down again. Five times he jumped up and down. Then he drank and got enough. Then the salmon's son shot him. He killed the last one.

Now the man and the woman went down to the water and burnt their house. He went home and took the woman along. They eame to their canoe and went down the river. When they had gone a distance he said: "I am getting sleepy. I shall lie down in the canoe; you shall not awake me until after five days." He lay down in the canoe, and they traveled on. He slept two nights; then the woman noticed flies on his mouth. After three nights she saw that he was full of tly-blows, and after four nights she saw maggots erawling arond his mouth. Then she [became afraid] and awoke him. She shook him. He awoke, took hold of her and said: "Why did you awake met Did I tell you " wake me?" He flung herinto the water and said: "Your name wifi Pigeon; henceforth you will not be $t$ … wife of a chief. Your ery will be heard in summer." Then the salmon jumped into the water. The pi ${ }^{\text {ron }}$ drifted away and somewhere she drifted ashore. After awhite :.. - ravens found her. One of them said: "I will take one of her eyes and I will take one of her cheeks; we will divide the intestines." "No," said the other, "I will take both
her eyes and one of her cheeks; we will divide the intestines." "You are wrong," replied the other, "one eye for you, one eye for me, one cheek for me, and one cheek for you; we will divide the intestines." While they were talking she arose, flew away and left them.

Now the salmon swam away. After awhile he came to a country and went ashore. He went a long way and eame to a creek. He saw smoke arising on the other side. Then he assumed the form of an ohl man. His whole body and his head were full of scabs. He shouted. Five sisters were camping there. [When they heard him they said to the eldest one:] "Who is that? Go and fetch him." She went across the creek and when she saw him she said: "Come down to the water, I came to fetch yon." "Oh," he replied, "carry me on your back." She retmmed and said to her sisters, "It is an old man; he told me that I shonld carry him on my back, but his body is all fitl of scabs." The next yoanger sister said: "I will go and fetch lim. He shall look after our fire." She went across the creek and said: "I come to fetch you." "Oh, carry me on your back." She went np and took him by his arm and was going to take him, but blood came out at once. Therefore she left him and went home. She said: "He is too old, I tonched his arm and blood came out at once." Then she said to her younger sister: "Go and fetch him." The middle one went across the creek. She arrived on the other side and said: "I come to fetch you, come down to the water." "Oh, carry me on your back." Then she went up and took hold of his arm. She lifted him and blood and matter came out at once. Then she also left him. Then the next sister said: "I will go and fetch him; he shall take care of our fire." She went across, and when she arrived on the other side said: "Come down, old man, I came to fetch you." "Oh, carry me on your back." She went up and took him ou her back. She carried him a short distance, and became full of blood and matter. She left him. |When she came back to her sisters she said:] "He is indeed too full of scabs and sores." Then the youngest sister arose and went across the creek without saying a word. They said to her: "You are not proud, you will certainly be willing to carry him." They saw how their younger sister went across. Then the eldest one said: 'Look!" The old man came and went to the canoe. He shook himself. Then [his scabs fell off and] he had a fine sea-otter blanket on. He went into the canoe and the girl carried him across. He was a beantiful chief. He married the sisters and the youngest one hecame his head wife. He married them all; but he loved only the youngest one.

Now they lived there for some time and the women went digging roots every day. They left him alone. After several days the eldest sister came home first. She did not find him in the eamp, and when she went down to the beach she saw him asleep in their canoe. He lay there. She pushed the canoe slowly from the shore. There was a land-breeze and the wind drifted it seaward. When the man
awoke he lifted his blanket and saw no land. Then he covered his face again. He slept for two days. Then he awoke; he felt as though the canoe was rocking. He took off his blanket and saw that he was on the beach of an island. He went ashore. He hauled his canoe up, turned it over; and lay down beneath it. In the morning he heard the noise of steps on the beach, and he saw a woman eoming. She stepped right up to where he lay and said: "Rise! Let us go home." He arose. They hauled up his canoe and she broke it to pieces. Now they went home. They reached a house which was full of sea-otters. She hid him. After a while [another woman] her elder sister entered the house. She carried two sea-otters on her back. Early the following morning they went again and the youngest one came home before the other. She earried one sea-otter only. Then the elder one said to her: "Lo! You are home already!" [The younger one replied:] "Yes I came home because I did not find anything." Theu the elder sister thought: "What is the matter with her? She says that she does not find anything." On the following morning they went the second time. They always searched on the beach going around the island. The one always went on one side of the island, the other on the other. At the farther end of the island they used to meet. Now the younger one returned long before she reached the place where they always met. The elder one observed her. Again she came home first. Early the next morning they went again. When the elder one got to the place where they always met, she found no tracks of ber younger sister. [She went on and saw | she had turned back long ago. Theu she observed her more elosely. She came home; she had found three sea-otters. She saw their smoke. Now her younger sister's smoke did not arise straight, while her own smoke arose straight. Then she noticed that something had happened. On the fourth morning the two sisters started again. The yonngest went a short distance and returned. The eldest went around the island and saw that her sister had turned back far from where they used to meet. Again she saw their smoke, and saw that her sister's did not rise straight. Then she went home. The younger sister was already there. She said: "You are at home already." " Yes," she replied, "I did not find anything and turned back." On the fifth morning they started again. Now the eldest one went first. She hid herself and watched her yonnger sister who went later. [When she had left] she returned and searched in her sister's bed. She found a man lying down, and said: "Arise! indeed, you two are foolish. Why did she hide you "" Soon her sister returned home and saw that her [sister had found her] husband. Then the elder sister said: "Indeed, you are foolish, you have no sense. Why did you always hide our husband? If I had found him I should not have hid him." Then he married both the sisters.
He stayed there a long time; then hesaid: "I an homesick." Then his wives made him ready. They each gave him five baskets. Then
they told him: "To-morrow you will be taken home." The next morning he saw a whale on the beach; it was a red whale. Now they carried sea-otter skins to the canoe [i. e., the whale], and they said to him: "Now lie down |in the whale] and do not look." After five nights he took off his blanket. The whale lay on the beach. He cut tive pieces of blubber from the whale and carried his sea-otters and his baskets to the shore. Then the whale returned.

After awhile a person met him on the beach. Near him lay the whale meat and the sea-otters. He asked that person: "Where are my wives?" "They are in their house." "Tell them to come down here." Then that person went up to the house and said: "Oh, your husband has come home; be tells you to come down to the beach." Two of the women had cui their hair. Four of his wives went down to the beach. Only the eldest one did not come. They carried up the whale and the sea-otter skins. He said: "Tell your eldest sister to come down; she shall earry this whale." They went up to the house and said to their sister: "Come down and fetch that whale." Then she combed herself, greased her hair, and painted her face. She went down to the beach and lifted the whale. When sle tumed to go home the man said: "Turn toward the sea." She turned seaward He put the whale meat on her back. The water reached up to her knees. They put another piece of whale meat on her and the water reached to her hips. Five times they did so, then fthe water reached up to her neek and] she began to swim. She moved her arms up and down. Now she began to tly [and the man said]: "Coatch shall be your name; when it is calm you will Hy abont. Henceforth you will not make chiefs miserable." Then he went home to his wives. He gave them everything, the sea-otters and a piece of whale meat each.
Raven and Gull their Myth.

 nēkē'mam. NixLō'leXa-it, wnXī kawī'X nō'ya. Néktcukte he reached his Lonse. He thought, tomorrow early 1 shall go. It got day
 early and he went. Far he went. Find again he did them his thacks
 a person's. Already they had turntd He gotangry. A little far back.
 he went. Not any- tind hedid it. He went home, he got home. Scold
 he did. Early he ruse, he weat. A little far he went. Fhid be did them Là́giplaxa lgōḗleXemk. A'nqaié ōXōtākōt. NiXélXa. Cka his tracks a person. Already they had returned. He became angry. And ma'nx•i kulā'yi $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{o} . K_{i} \bar{e}$, néket ékta $L_{j}$ ap ateá'yax. Nixkō'mam. a little far hewent. Noth. not $\begin{gathered}\text { any- } \\ \text { thing } \\ \text { thing }\end{gathered}$ dud he didit. He came home.
 Scold hedid in interior of honse. He his inheritance that beach.
 To-murrow early and he went the fourth time. He went, a little far he went. Liap atei'tax lílgiplaxa lgōlè'leXemk. Kalàlkuilē nēxax; niXélXa. NéNtakō. NiXkómam gō tā yaql. Atcōkōla y.ōya'he became angry. He returned. He eame bome to his honse. He sharpenest his
 knife. "To.norrow later on I shalls show you who the one always heliore Näket nixlxātem ka nö́pōnfm Kawi'X ka pō'lakli ka ā́yō. Not heate and it grew dark. Early and dark and hewent.
 star
Atci'leelkel. Läz nixatelgétaqtamit. Atcingoā'laqL a'lta ikoaléx•oa. He saw him. Some- ther met each other. He recognized him now the raven. time
A'Ita iyā'etxul ikoalé'x oa gō Li'cguic, gō Lī̄́qoa-il. Lic'guic. "E'kta Now hisload the raven in a mat, in a large mat. "What
 is in it your mat hatiket, "Crab's claws ante'tEluk ${ }^{n} \mathrm{~T}$ Lmé'wnlXnana." Nē'xLakō wiXt. WiXt atciō'lXam: 1 earry then to your nephews." He went around more. Again be said to bim: them him

 vlawn I earry then to them yonr uephews." Five times hewent around him.


 telā'ta-is. Atcawék'itk gō Liā'cguc. A'lta nḕ'Xko. "Kuc! ta'ke 4 codish. He put them into in his mat. Now he went home. "Well! then aniā'wa qiqiā'óx qtenuxgitlukt.". NiNgō'mam iqonéqonē'. 5
I killed hing that one who always went tirst." Hecame heme the gull.
$L_{i}$ ap aqn'̄'yax ikoalē'x oa. A'Ita iō'meqtet. "Ai'aq amexalklé'tcgōm 6
Find he was done the raven. Now he was dead. "Qnick sell her
 his younger sis. Then he went a youth. He ran he reachell her honse ter!"
 the crow's. He entered that youth. Now she was working the crow;
 a large mat sle was work. "He is killed your brother, crow!" No noise, not (any) how ing at it.
nā'k•im. "Iqonéqoné atciā'was ēmélē". K;omm nēkct qa'da 10 she spoke. "The gn! he killed him your brother." No Loise not (any) how
 she spoke. Again she was told: "Hekilled your brother, crow!" Five times

 she did it to it to her heal, celar bark she made it. $\begin{gathered}\text { Sheal ring tied around } \\ \text { her waist }\end{gathered}$ celar hark.
 She took them her shells [rattle]. Now she sang and shook rattle. Now
 she callect her town, these inland birds; slie called them together together
 the eagles; she callel them the owls; she called them the cranes;

 the duck-law's all strong people her town. He called them
tiálexam iqonéqonè'. Tgoēxoē'xoke, tEmontsikts'ē'kuks, 19 his town the gnll. The duek, the tail ducks,






## frighten hind away

AckeEkpā'na ce'nqētqēt. A'Ita aqtō'tēna tiā'leXam iqonēqonē'. 26 Hejumped on ber the dack hawk [1]. Now they were killed his people the gull's.


 they became his proplle thegull's. "Giveit give it all she will kill us." Atciálōt qéxtcé qō mank quil niktḗktixé. Tcétkum tiāleXam
 aqtō'tena iqoneqoné. Lā'kté qéxteèy- i'kXaktè atciā́lot. Niakct were killed the gull's. Four intending ebb tide he gare it to her. Not agiō'egam. Itgiō'lexam tiālexam iqonéqouè': "Tgt!'o'kti mīā'ta. she took it. They said to him his jrople the gulls: "Good you give it

 she will probably
awake. You first $\begin{gathered}\text { you will go to search later she she will go to } \\ \text { on the beach. }\end{gathered}$ Take nék-im iqonéqone': "AmcgālXam ta'ke aniālōt." Ta'ke Then be sairl the gull: "Tell ber then I give it to her." Then
 she was told the crow: "Ah, then he gave it to you he that what yon asked for."
 $\underset{\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { tgat/leNam. } \\ \text { ber people. }}}{ }$

## Translation.

There was the gull. Every day he went on the beach to seareh for food, and filled his bag with poggies and codfish and flounders. One day he went to seareh on the beach and saw tracks of a person which had come towards him aud turned baek again. He went all over the beach, but he did not find anything. He went home and thought: "To-morrow I will start earlier." The next morning he went again. He went a long distance. He found tracks of a person who had already returned home [before he came to the beach]. He grew angry. He went some distance, but did not find anything. Then he went home. Eie scolded. Early the next morning he arose and went. He went a short distance and fonnd traeks of a person who had already returned. He was very angry. He went a short way, but did not find anything. He went home. Then he scolded. He had inherited the beach. On she following morning he went out the fourth time. He went a short distance and fouml tracks of a person. He became very angry and scolded. He returned home, sharpened his knife, and said: "To-morrow I will discover who is always earlier than I." He did not eat, and when
it was still quite dark he started. He had grone quite a distance when the morning star rose. Now he saw a person, and after some time they met. He recognized the raven. He carried a lasg mat on his back. "What is in your mat, Kanauwulewulewnlewule?" "I carry crabs' claws to my children." The gull went around him and said to the man: "What is in your mat, Kanauwulewulewnlewule?" "I carry crabs' claws to my children." Five times he went around him and then he stabbed [the raven with his knife]. He fell down and died. Then he took the raven's mat and poured it ont. Then poggies mixed with codtish and flounders fell out. He put them into his own mat and went home. [While he was walking he sang:] "Now I have killed the one who always went out tirst." He got home.

After a little while some people foand the raven dead on the beach. [They said to a young man:] "Quick, so and tell his sister." He ran to the honse of the crow and entered. He found the crow at work making a large mat. "Your brother has been killed, crow," he shonted. She remained silent. He repeated, "The gull has killed your brother." She remained silent. Again he said: "Your brother has been killed, crow." Five times he repeated it. Then the crow arose, took some cedar bark, and tied it around her head as a head ring, and tied some around her waist. Then she took a rattle and began to sing and to shake her rattle. She called together all her people, the land birds. She called the eagles, theowls, the cranes, the chicken-hawhs, the large hawks, the duck-hawks. All her people were strong. The gull callerl together his people, the ducks, the tail ducks [?], sprit-tail ducks [?], pelicans, albatross, loons, shags, and coatches. All his people were flat footed. Now the crow made war against the gull. [They sang their war song:] "I shall frighten him away from the beach, Tasino'tl Tasme'tl he he he he [Tasme'tl is the mythical name of the gull]. The duck-hawk jumped at the tail duck and tore off its head and they killed part of the gulls people. They became afraid. The crow said: "Let it be low water early in the moruing." They said: "The crow asks for low water in the morning. Then the flood tide shall begin. Many things will drift ashore." The gull wanted to give her high water early iu the morning, but the crow did not accept it. The gull's people were atraid and said: "Give her what she wants, give her what she wants, or she will kill us." Then he wanted to give her half-tide early in the morning. But the crow did not accept it. One-half of the gull's people were killed hy that time. Then he offered her ebb tide late in the morning, but she did not accept it. Then the grill's people said: "Give her what she wants, eilse she will kill us. She can not rise early, you will always be the first to wake up and she will awake after you. You will first go to the beach and she will go after you." Then the gull said: "Tell her that I will give her what she wants." They went to the erow and said: "Now he gives you what you have asked for." Then the crow was glad, and she and her people went home.

Covote his Myth.



Not it is steamed. If at upriver croeks they go, then they aremteamod."
Nè Xkō iti'a'lapas. Néktcuktē. WiXt íyō. Atciálake Lön.
llowent coyote. It got day. Again hewent. He speared them three. home
 home; them
qaX ō'owun. Lōn qaX ō'own, Lōn tga'antk. Nèktenkté, wiNt that silver-side Three those silver-side three theirnpits. It got day, again almon. malmon,
$\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{y}$, nixō'tXuitamē. Nēket i'kta atcé' Elkel ka actuwétegōm.
he went, he went and etood there. Not (any] thing he saw it and it hecane floonl-fide. 5
Né'Xkō, niXe'lXa. Atcla'auwiteXí. Atciō'lXam, atciwa'amtexōkō
He went hewas angry. Hedefecated. He aaill to them, he askol them home,
iā'ēlitk: "Qa'da nā́xax qaX óown?" AtciōlXam, nék•in iā'ēlitk:
his excre- "How became these silver-side They aid to him, they spose his exere- 7
ments: salmon!" ments:

aq $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ wa'ox $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ owan, etēXt ega'amtket ugō'k'ultcin, ctē̃t ega'amtket
they are killed silrer-side one its spit its lead, one its spit galmon,
ugō'kōtcX, ctēXt clā́antket lga'apta, ctēXt ega'antket ṓgōlqi. 10 its back, one its spit its roe, one itsspit itsmeat.
 Its gills are burnt." He said coyote: ses! 11


 tenō'Xuma tga'antk. Kulā'yi ō'gṓca cga'amtket, kulā'yi ugō'k'ultcin, $1 \dot{1}$ apart their spits. Far its flesh its spit, far itshead,


Nésxilkte it; $\bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s . ~ N e ́ k t c u k t e ̄ ~ w i X t . ~ A ' y \overline{0}$. Atclā́luke itcī'Lēlam 17 He roasted it cogote. It got day again. He went. He speared them teu 17

Qā'mxka $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tcaxc, náqxoya. QaN qāmx axge'wal nā'qxoya. 19 Part only hecut it, heslept. That part fresh he slept.
Néktcuktē, tex•̄̄ wiNt atcō'lektc. WiXt $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ yō, nixō'tXuitamé. It got day, then again he reastel it. Again he went, he went aud stomi
Niket i'kta atcécelkel. Altumétegōm. Néskō. WiNt néstenkté, Not anything he saw. It became thood-tide. He went home. Again it got day; wiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} y o ̄$. WiXt näket $i^{\prime} k t a$ atcéselkel. NéNkō niXélXa. again he went. Again not anything he saw it. He weat home, he became 22 angry.


 salmon,
näket aqaō'yamitx auwés; ka'nauwe aqū'ktciktamitx. Qécstcē 26
 many they are killed, look! all they are made (romatel). Not he sleeps." WiNt nēktenkté. $\bar{\Lambda}^{\prime} \mathbf{y}^{\prime} \quad$ it;ālapas, nixō'tXuitamé. Atelia'lukc Again it got day. He went coyote, he went and stood there. He speared itcásélam. A'lta atci'tax tivmtk, $\bar{u}^{\prime} x n e \bar{e}$ atei'tax tiEmtk. A'lta
 lio was awake, all he made them (roasted) those what he had caught. Now
 all he finished tabons. their tabens the silver- first they arrive at them side salnon
 Niàxagcẽ. Then lostayerl. Hesaid coyote: "Thns they will do
 the Iudians, when cerpses whotakesthem(pre he eats them silver-side at once
 nothing they will When anniderer beatsthem silver-sile atonce becme.
 nothing they will get. Thus agirlmenstruating thas amenstruating Even $I$, the tirst time, woman.
"'la tell ant ${ }^{\prime}$ xax."
even tired I became."
 coming
Atctuwa'amtesökō: "ÉEta amegiā'wul?" "Ā tī'lalX ntektā'wul."
He asked them:

"Qantsíx' L.s Tiā'k; elaké pōe tā'lalX aqtíwul, ameginpía'yaix
 betes (?) and thistles (?), only they will be dag in this land. Nēket tālalX qte'tpialxax." A'lta atgiupá'yalx ioialxoé'ma k; a
 thistles (1). Holeft them those women. He made poor that gamass. Léspate nō'rôx qóta tálalx. scylla became that gamass.
Nitémam Tiā'k; ēlake. A'lta tē̄'ēpaē. L; ap ateā'yax Liā'wuX He came to Claisop. Now it was spring. Find he didhim his sounger


 we twomake He said the suake: "Your your mind." Now $\begin{gathered}\text { they two } \\ \text { it." }\end{gathered}$ bougbt it
 material for Now they were paill the frog and the newt. They span. twine.

 he crawled about ruach. Now they two span monch frog and newt.
A'lta atciō'lXam Lī̄́wuX: "E E'mx'Ela-y- $\overline{\mathbf{B}}^{\prime} m x \cdot E l a!~ K a ' u a u w \bar{e}$ Now he said to him tohis yonnger "Clean it, elean it! All brother:
 days and youalways


 quick!" he was told the snake. Youlet me wair, makenet." He said


 it
 he crawled atont much the snake. He said cosote: "Net bnoy make!"

 quick, make haste! Yon let me wait." He finished it the net-huny

 take them. about much


They arivived at He went spruce roots coyore, he went to get spruce root.. He accompa- 12

 mucb.
"W's'ska me'kxōtcké," aqiō'lXam itea'yau, "amcinguwākōt." Nék•im
"Goon, work," he was told thesnake, "sou let me wait." He said
15
itcā́yan: "Ai'aq, ai'aq, me'kxōtcké!" aqiō'lXam it ${ }_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s$,
the snake: "Quick, quick, work!" he was told cosote, 16


 There he crawled around unch the snake. He finished it his net 19
 coyote. llaug up he did it ontside. Early he went out cosote. 20


 the nnake. He lost rogote. He said coyote: "When net
 makes a person, now tired he shallalwass get, then he shall tnish it.24
Not grod wl:=a not tired you get." He said the snake: ..... 25
"Ayamō'lXam amcinguwākōt;" aqiō'iXam it ${ }_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas.
$\because$ I toll you, you let me wait;", he was told coyote. 26

| Ner | A | Aei'xanX |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | They | A | At once |  |


 they caughtsalmonin it got tlood tide. Only two only their cateh. Now their net:
 it got flood-tide. Now theywent Hun- hegot coyote. He spoke, at once

 the newt their It got day, again they went to catch salmon Looking after cousins.


it ${ }_{i} \bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s$. coyote.
 the net
anything
home.
 He was angry coyote. He defecated. He asked them his excre-
 They said hisexerewents coyote: "you lied." . This his legs
$\overline{0} x o-i L k ; \bar{a}^{\prime} y o k o m a . ~ M a n i x ~ a t g i \bar{a}^{\prime} w a r o x ~ i g u \bar{a}^{\prime} n a t, ~ n i i k e t ~ a L k e n g u p e-~$ bandy. When they catch it salmon. not they jump nā'kux Li'lıuwa-itk. Niaket meugō'tkakō tEménanwa-itk. Manix acrossit, theirnet. Not youstepacross yournet. When
 it; $\bar{a}^{\prime \prime}$ iapas: $\quad{ }^{\circ} \bar{O}$, ta'ke kope't amxanlgu'Litck." Néktenkte wiXt coyote: "Oh, then enongh yontoldme." It got day again aLxēnauwa'-itgēnam. Ma'niz algiā'wåox ignt'nat, näkct atcugōpethey went to catch salmos in When they killed him a salmon, not he jumped the net.
 across it his net. Twice they laid that many went into the salmon.
 Heordered that newt. "Bailont, then foll itgot water that ber

 it became flood-tids. They went home. They putitdown what they had caught in the interlor of the honse.
Gī nō'yam íólax ka nixe'lgixe it; ${ }^{\prime}$ lapas. XZ ka qax ód̃wen There arrised the sun and hesplitit coyote. Thns that silver-side a'teaxe, ä'ka atei'taxe qō'ta tkun̄'nat. Kulā'yi-y- nyā'k; Elteiu he cutit, thas be cut them those salmon. Far its head cga'antket, kulā'yi-y- uyā'kotex, kulā'yi-y. àyacei ciā'amtket, Its spit, far far its back, its meat its opit,
kulā'yi Liā́apta Letā'amtket. ALxgékteikt. Néktenktē, wiXt far its roe its spit. They were lone. It got day, again aLxēnanwa'-itgēman. Nēket $i^{\prime} k t a \quad a L g i a^{\prime} w a c, ~ a L i ' c x \cdot E m g E n a . ~$ they went to catch sammon in net. Not anythlag theykilled it, they got nothing.
NiXf'LXa it; $\overline{\text { a lapas. Atcia'anwitcXa. Atciō'lXam iā'ēlitk: }}$
ments:
 "Tellme, why nothing theybe- these salmont" They seolded came
 hisexcre- Jouthink [int. thusas those silver-side withers its taboos 1 ments: part.] saluon?
 the silver- other thosalmon its taboo. When yougoont to cavehsalmon in net, side salmou;
 when be goes into the net jour net, threetimes yomlay net; enough
 son will take in salmon. Enough; uever bailout your canoe. When the net
 yonget home and voucutit salmon, here[atsides] cat do it, far
 its belly, far its spit, its back spit; sow stieks
 gronnd rertically over the others
 its back lay [m. obj.] on top of it aud fast to fad its back
 it in and itstail fast itis." Hesajelothem hisexcre- "Then ments:

 ther killed them three salmon. Not they bailed it out. Hesaidt to her the newt:
 Orfīsíha, agiōgō'lEnlım e'meECX wiXt aLE'xana. WiXt eXt 13 niLe'La-it, atclixF'gnnk. (Véxtcē aLixēnanwa'-itqē, aLixēnauwa'-itgé ; was in there, he clubbedit. Intending they caugit salmon in theycaught salmon in14
 it lecame tood-title, four only what they harl canght. They put them down their salnon. 15
 There he arrived thesun and lesplit them coyote. Now he placedint
 fors sticks. Now thus hecut them those salmon, as where 17

 the net.
i'kta aLgiā'war ka altuwētcgōm. ALE'Xko. NiNE'LXa it; a'lapas; 20 any. they killedit aul it beramo Hoodtide. Tluy wenthome. He was angry coyote;
 Why wething they becane these
atciuwa'amtex he asked them his excrements. "I told yon," he was told coyote;

24

Other theirtabon themaluon. When yonkillkill jt asalmon, not
 [any]how [witha] atick yonstrikest. If it ismoraused, then [witha]atick
 it is struck. If nearly antilnu, then it is struck the ealmon. BUIL. $T=20 \ldots 7$


Manix aqiā'wasox iguā'nat ka lkamilā'lEq aqLō'equmx. AqLik'⿹̄átqoax When it is killed the saluon and saud it is takell. It is strewn gӣ iā'xot ka apixtcē'na ox gū ia'xot. Nēkct aqué'xkungux." Nék•im on his eye and it is pressed with on his eye. Not it is clubbed." Hesaid the fist
 cosote: "Theu enongh yratold me." They went to catch salmon in net. néktcuktē. AléLa-it tgna'nat. Nau'i Lön alésa-it. Ka'nanwe it got day. They were in the salmon. Lnanedi- tbree were in the All
Lkamilāleq atclekuNōte'qo-imx, atcuXötcē'nan'Emx. $\bar{O}^{\prime}$ хoè sand hestrewed ou each, he pressed with his fist on each. Many
aLktō'tēna tguā́nat. ALE'Xío ka ale'xelukte. Alxgē'ktcikt. A'lta he killed them salmon. They wenthome and they roastedthem. They got done. Now aLktō'mak gō k"ca'la -y- $\bar{e}^{\prime} l X a n . \quad A^{\prime} l t a \quad \bar{o} ; \bar{u}^{\prime} l a k \quad a L e^{\prime} k x a x$. hedistribnted it to upstream town. Now dried salmon they made.
Nī'kteukté, aLxēuauwā'itgemam. Qé'xtcē aLixēnauā'-itgē, acuwā'tka; It got day, they went to catch salmon in latending they canght salmon they got noththe net. in net, ing;
aLtuwétegōm, aLE'Xky. NiXe'LXa it; ${ }^{\prime}$ 'lapas. Atelā'auwitcXa. it became thood-tide, tiey went He became angry coyote. He defecated. home.
 "Why nothing they became these salmon." "1 told you this
 leanone, his legs bandy. Many their taboos those tguā'nat. Ma'uix autōténax $\bar{o}^{\prime} x o \bar{s}$ tguā'nat, nēket qa'nsixsalmon. If thoy are killed many salmon, not janylhow aqiō'ktepax, iā'xkatē aqiō'lektcX, ī̄́xkate aqiā’x. Ma'nis theyarecarried theu they are roasted, then they are enten. When outaide.
 he leaves some of if, there it is pat. When dry salmon aremade, if aLuwētegōmx agō'и $\overline{r o}^{\prime}$ Lax, tex'īy- ok; uē'lak aqū́x." AtciólXam: it gets flood-tide next day. then dry salmon it is made." He satd to them: "Kape't amxanelgu'Litck." Néktcuktē wiXt. Alxēnāuwā'-itgèmam, "Enough you told me.' It got day ugain. They went to catch Balmon in aLktō'tēua tguā'năt, $\bar{o}^{\prime} \times o \bar{e}$ acktō'tēna tguā'nāt. ALktō'lekte theykilled them the salmon, many they killed thems salmon. They roasted them $\mathbf{k a}^{\prime} n a u w e \bar{e}$, aLxgékteikt. A'lta aLguguixe'mam télx'Em, aqō'gī.yall, theygot done. Now they invited them the people, she was eent ōqiosána. Nōxo ilxE'lemam gō tā'yaqL itjálapas. Alō'XoL;
 they ate the people. Then they letit what they had left Now
 low waterin it was. Early and they went to they laid tho Nothing. not
the morning beach. "'kta, ale'sēnaua-itge cka altuwä'tegōm. Naiket $\bar{e}^{\prime} k t a \quad a L g i a ̄ ' w a \varepsilon ;$ anythlug they canght salmon and itberameflomitide. Not angthing theykilled it; in the net
aLi'cXumgEna. Mâkcti qē'xtcé alxēnauwa'itgīmanı kawís, they did nof get anything. Twlee intending they went to catch salmon in early, the net
aenwā'tka, alcXE'mugEnax. AtcLa'auwitcXa it $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas. AtciṓlXam they did not get they did not get any He defecated coyote. He said to anything,
thing.
 his excre- "Why sothing theyber the salmoni" He was old coyote: ments: came

 then laynet. Not lay net when then not out the sun.
Näkct qiutctpā'ya igua'nat. Qiā́x ōku'nō ginktcpā́ya tex'ī 4
Not they are earried out. salmon. If a crow she will carry it ont then aqiō'ktcpax, tex•ì aqtō'magux tguwès. Nèkct qānsiX tcagō'ktia it is carried ont, then it is distributed raw. Sit [any] how it will get day-5 light
 fire, not [any] how it is eaten its breast, if they sleep then

 inmedi- pour it is done water that fire." He said to them his excre.
 "Enongh then son tolli me. Thus they will do the Indians,


 his cousins: 'We will note there to the other side." she made herself ready the newt.
 He honked the suake (at) he frog. Now she (the frog. growling with shedid. He reaeher
was angry,
dosed mouth

the suake, now he killed her. She was killed the frog; the suake killed her.

> Altē'mam ya'koa énatai. Ale'xēnana-itgē. Alktī'tēna tguànat.
> They arrived bere on the uther They caughtsalmon in They killed them salmon. sitle. the net.
 ignā'nat. Gōyé atcáyax, atcix•teé'na. Qē'xtcè ale'xēnaua-itgé salmon. Thus he did him, he preased him with lutending they canght animor17 his fist. in net

 i'kta algiā'wą. Kalā'lkuilē nēxax. Atcla'auwitcX: "Qa'daqa 20 anything they killed it. Scom hodid. He defecated: "Why


 itgēmam. Ale'xāna. Môket alktō'tēna tguā́rct. WiXt ale'xana salmen in the They lald the Two they killed thetu salmon. Again they laid net, 24 net. net.
Lōn alktō'tēna tgnā'nat. Atcē'xaluketgō ēXt mā́lxolē. Nēlga'Xit three they killed them salmon. He threwitashore one upland. Hafelliown beadlong

[^4]
 it became flood tide. Sot anything they killed it. Five only what they caught. $\bar{A} \mathrm{li}^{\prime} \mathrm{Nk} \overline{0}$. Tsō'yustē nixe'lgixe $\mathrm{it}_{\dot{f}} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ lapas. Ale'xēlukte, alxgḗktcekt. They went In the eren- he split ther coyote. They roasted them, they were done. home.

> ing

Né'ktcnktē alxēnauwa'itgēmam, näkct $i^{\prime} k t a \operatorname{algiā'was}$. Kalālkuilē It got day they went to catch salmon in mot anything they killeel it. Scold the net,
 hedid coyote. Hedefecated: "Why nithing they be these
 salmont" "Oh, you tool, royote! You think [int. part.] thus as.
 $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ yaqtq, tgā́k'ilan. Manix mēwa'so iguānat, a'lta anngelō'ya his head, it is their taboo. When yon kill him a salmon, now goand take them
 salmon- when many salmon sou have killed all jou put into their mouths berries, $\quad$ them.
Lā'ēé". "Ō, take kope't amxanelgu'Litck," atciō'lXam iā'ēlitk. salmon ber- "Oh, then enough you told me," he said to them bis excreries." ments.
 It got day. Again they went to catch salinon in Many they killed them salmon.


Nēktcnktē, wiXt alxēnana'itgèmam.
It got day, again they went to eatech salinon
Alōgō’ōm ōxoēnauwā'itgē gō mā̌lnē. Mank mā̀èma aléxana, They met menfishing salmou at on water. A little seaward they laid urt. with net
teä́xēl ale'xana, ka alō'tetuwilX, mank k"cala' . ALE'Xkō qix• several they laid the uet, and they asceuded the a little up the river. They passed that times river,
ikanī'm, itā̃'xēnim qō'tac ōxoénanã́itgé. Ale'xana. Alexé'nana-itgè canoe, their canos these men fishing salmon They laid their They canght salmon in
 intending, not anything they killed it. They did not eateh angthing. They went

 became these salmon!' 'Yii, this leau our, when youkill hin ignā́uat, iā́xkatē mxenxī'ya. WiXt ext mēwáco, wiXt iā́xkatē a saluon, there you lay net. Again one youkill bim, again these mxenxàya. Naiket mxgō'ya ikanī'm, ma'nix ōxoēnauī́'itgē têlx•Em. lay uet. Not pass a cance, when they putsalmon in people.
 It is their taboo:" "Hao." he sald "eoyote. It got day, again
 they went to catch salmon in He satd eoyote: "Even I even tired



## Translution

Coyote was coming. He came to Gōt'a't. There he met a heary surf. He was afraid that he might be drifted away and went up to the spruce trees. He stayed there a long time. Then he took some sand and threw it upon that sirf: "This shall be a prairie and no surf. The future generations shall walk on this prairie." Thus Clatsop becames: prairie. The surf became a prairie.

At Niā'xaqcé a creek originated. He went and built a house at Niā'xaqcé. He went out and stayed at the month of Nia'xaqcé. Then he speared two silver-side salmon, a steel-head salmon, and a fall salmon. Them ho threw the salmon and the fall salmon away, saying: "This ereek is too small. I do not like to see here salmon and fall salmon. It shall be a bad omen when a fall salmon is killed here; somebody shall die; also when a salmon is killed. When a female sahmon or fall salmon is killed a woman shall die; when a male is killed a man shall die." Now he carfied only the silver-side salmon to ins honse. When he arrived tnere he cut it at once, steamed it and ate it. On the next day he took his harpoon and went again to the month of Nia'xaqce. He dit not see anything, and the flood tide set in. He went home. On the next day he went again and did not see anything. Then he became angry and went home. He defecated and said to his excrements: "Why have these silver-side salmon disappeared?" "Oh, yon with your bandy legs, yon have no sense. When the first silver-side salmon is killed it must not be cut. It must be split along its back and roasted. It must not be steamed. Only when they go up river then they may be steamed." Coyote went home. On the next day he went again and speared three. He went home and made three spits. He roasted each salmon on a spit. He had three salmon and three spits. On the next day he went again and stood at the mouth of the crrek. He did not see anything until the flood tide set in. Then he became angry and went home. He defecated. He spoke and asked his excrements: "Why have these silver-side salmon disappeared!" His excrements said to him: "I told yon, yon with your bandy legs, when the first silver-side salmon are killed spits must be male, one for the head, one for the back, one for the roe, one for the body. The gills must be burnt." "Ses," said Coyote. On the next day he went again. He killed again three silver-side salmon. When he arrived at home he cat them all and made many spits. He roasted them all separately. The spits of the breast, body, head, batk, and roe
were at separate places. Coyote roasted them. On the next morning he went again. He speared ten silver-side salmon. Coyote was very glad. He came home and split part of the fish. The other part lie left and went to sleep. On the next morning he roasted the rest. Then he went again and stood at the month of the river. He did not see anything before the flood tide set in. He went home. On the next morning he went again, but again he did not see anything. He went hoine angry. He defecated and asked his excrements: "Why have these silver-side salmon disappeared?" His excrements scolded him: "When the first silver-side salmon are killed, they are not left raw. All must be roasted. When many are caught, they must all be roasted before you go to sleep." On the next morning Coyote went aud stood at the mouth of the river. He speared ten. Then he made many donble spits, and remained awake untili all were roasted that he had caught. Now he had learned all that is forbidden in regard to silver-side salmon when they arrive first at $\mathrm{Ni} \bar{a}^{\prime} x a q c e \bar{c}$. He remained there and said: "The Indians shall always do as I had to do. If a man who prepares corpses eats a silver-side salmon, they shall disappear at once. If a murderer eats silver-side salmon, they shall at once disappear. They shall also disappear when a girl who has just reached maturity or when a menstruating woman eats them. Even I got tired."

Now he came this way. At some distance he met a number of women who were digging roots. He asked them: "What are you doing?" "We are digging gamass." "How can you dig gamass at Clatsop? Yon shall dig [a root, species? and thistle if roots in this country. No gamass will be dug here." Now they gathered |a root, species?! and thistle [i] roots. He left these women and spoiled that land. He transformed the gamass into small onions.

Then he came to Clatsop. It was the spring of the year. Then he met his younger brother the snake. He said to him: "Let us make nets." The snake replied: "As you wish." Now they bought material for twine, and paid the frog and the newt to spin it. Now Coyote cleaned all the material for twine while the snake was crawling abont. Then the frog and the newt spun it. Then Coyote said to his younger brother: "Clean it, clean it. You crawl about all day." Thus he spoke to the snake. Coyote continued: "You shall make one side of the net, I make the other." Coyote finished his twine and sand to the snake: "Quick! quick! you let me wait. Make your net." The suake replied: "You let me wait." Thus he spoke to Coyote. Now, Coyote made his net. He finished it all. The two women made the ropes, Coyote made the net buoys; while the snake crawled about. Coyote said: "Make your net buoys; you let me wait." Thus he said to the snake. The snake replied: "Make haste! you let me wait." Coyote finished his net buoys. Then he went to look for stones, and the snake accompanied him. They went for stones to Tongue point. The snake crawled about among the stones, while Coyote carried them down. They went home.

After they reached home Coyote went to gather spruce roots. The snake accompanied him. Coyote dug up the ground and the suake zrav led'about at the same place. They went home. Coyote split the spruce roots. "Goon; work," he spoke to the suake; "' you let me wait." The snake replied: "Quick, quick; work! you let me wait." Now Coyote tied his net to the bnoys and laid it down flat on a large mat. Then he tied it to the buoys. The snake cramled abont at the same place. Coyote finished his net and hung it up ontside. Early the next morning he stepped out of the house, and there hung already the net of the snake. "Oh, brother," he said, "yon got the better of me." Coyote was ashamed. The snake had won over him. Coyote said: "When a person makes a net, he shall get tired before he finishes it. It would not be well if he would not get tired." The snake said to him: "I told you that you would let me wait."
It got day. Then they went to catch salmon in their net. They laid the net and caught two in it. Coyote jumped over the net. Now they inteuded to catch more salmon, but the flond-tide set in. They had caught only two before the flood-tide set in. Now they went home. Coyote said that he was hungry, aud he split the salmon at once. They roasted them. When they were done they ate. The frog and the newt were their cousius. The next morning they went fishing with their net. The newt looked after the rope, the snake stood at the upper end of the net, Coyote at the lower end. They intended to catch salmon, but they did not get anything until the flood-tide set in. They went home. Coyote was angry. He defecated and spoke to his excrements: "You are a liar." They said to him: "You with your bandy-legs. When people kill a salmon they do not.jump over the net. You must not step over your net. When the first salmon are killed, they are not cut until the afternoon." "Oh," said Coyote, "You told me enongh." On the next morning they went fishing. When they had killed a salmon they did not jump over the net. They laid their net twice. Enough salmon were in the net. Then he ordered the newt: "Bail out the canoe, it is full of water." She bailed it ont. Then they intended to fish again, but the flood-tide set in. They went home and put down what they had caught in the house. In the afternoon Coyote split the salmon. He split them in the same way as the silver-side salmon. He placed the head, the back, the body, and the roe in separate places and on separate double spits. They were done. The next morning they went fishing. They did not kill anything. Coyote became angry and defecated. He said to his excrements: "Tell me, why have these salmon disappeared?" His excrements scolded him: "Do you think their taboo is the same as that of the silver-side salmon? It is different. When you go fishing salmon and they go inwo yonr net, you may lay it three times. No more salmon will go into it. It is enough then. Never bail out your canoe. When you come hume and cut the salmon, yon must split it at the sides and roast belly and back on separate donble
spits. Then put four sticks vertically into the ground |so that they form a square] and lay $t$ horizontal sticks across them. On top of this frame place the back with the head and the tail attached to it." He said to his exerements: "You told me enough." On the next morning they went fishing and killed three salmon. They did not bail ont their canoe. Then he said to the newt: "Foteh a stick from the woods. We will make a club." She went and brought a stick. Then they land their net again. As in a salmon was in it and he killed it with his club. They intended to contiuue fishing, but the flood-tide set in. They killed four only. They put down their salmon. In the afternoon Coyote cut them and put four sticks into the ground. Now he did as his excrements had told hm. When they were done he broke the backbone at once. On the next morning they went fishing. They did not kill auything before the flood-tide set in. They went home. Coyote was angry and defecated. "Why have these salmon disappeared?" he asked his excrements. "I told you," they said to Coyote; "do you think their taboo is the same as that of the silver-side salmon? It is different. When you kill a salmon you must never strike it with a stick. When they may be boiled, then you may strike them with a stick. When it is almost autumn you may strike them with a stick. Do not break a salmon's backbone when they just begin to come. When you have killed a salmon take sand, strew it on its eye, and press it with your fist. Do not elub it." Coyote said: "You have told me enongh." Un the next morning they went fishing. Salmon went into the net; three went into the net immediately. He strewed sand on each and pressed each. He ki!!ed many salmon. They went home and roasted them. When they were done he distributed them among the people of the town above Clatsop. Now they dried them. On the next morning they went fishing. They tried to fish but did not catch anything before the flood-tide set in. They went home. Coyote was angry. He defecated: "Why have these salmon disappeared $q$ " "I told you, yon lean one, with your bandy-legs. There are many taboos relating to the salmon. When you have killed many salmon you must never carry them outside the house. You must roast and eat them at the same place. When part is left they must stay at the same place. When you want to dry them you must do so when the flood-tide sets in on the day atter you have caught them." He said to them: "You have told me enough.". On the next morning they went fishing again. They killed many salmon. They roasted them all. When they were done he invited the people. The newt was sent out. They eame to eat in Coyote's house. They finished eating. Then they left there what they hat not eaten. Now it was low water in the morning. They went out early to lay their net, but they did not catch anything. They fished until the flood-tide set in. They did not kill anything. They were unsuccessful. Twice they tried to go fishing early in the morning, but they were unsuccessful; they did not catch anything. Coyote
defecated and said to his exerements: "Why have the salmon disappeared"" Coyote received the answer: "I told you, you lean one, that the salmon has many taboos. When yougo fishing and it is ebb-tide early in the morning, you must not lay your net before sunrise. The salmon must not be carried outside until a crow takes one and carries it outside. Then it must be distributed raw. No fire mast be made until daylight; the breast must not be eaten before the next day. When salmon are roasted at a fire and they are done, water must be poured into the fire." He said to his excrements: "You have told me enough. The Indians shall always do this way. Thus shall be the taboos for all generations of Indians. Even I got tired."
Thus spoke Coyote about the taboos of Clatsop. He said to his cousins: "We will move to the other side." The newt madn herself ready. Then the snake looked at the frog, who was growling. The suake reached her, struck, and killed her.
Now they arrived here on this side. They went fishing and killed salmon. He did the same way as in Clatsop. He strewed sand on the eye of that salmon. He pressed its eye. Then they intended to fish again, but they did not kill anything. They went home. On the fol lowing morning they went again fishing, but they did not kill anything. On the next morning they went fishing again, but they did not kill auything. Coyote scolded. He defecated: "Why have these salmon disappeared?" "Oh, you foolish Coyote When you kill a salmou you must kick it. Do you think it is the same here as at Clatsop?" "Oh," said Coyote. On the next morning they went fishing again. They laid their net and canght two salmon. They laid their net again and canght three salmon. He threw one ashore. It fell down head first, so that the mouth struck the sand. They tried to lay their net again, but they did not kill anything. They tried to fish until the flood tide set in. They had not killed anything. They had caught five only. They went home. In the evening Coyote cut the salmon and roasted them. They were done. The following morning they went fishing, but did not kili anything. Coyote seolded. He dieferated: "Why have these salmon disappeared?" "Oh, you foolish Coyote. Do you think it is the same here as at Clatsop? Do not throw salmon ashore so that the head is downward. It is taboo. When you kill a salmon go and pick salmonberries. When you have caught many salmon put salmonberries into the month of each." "Oh, you have told me enough," he said to his excrements. The next morning they again went fishing. They killed many salmon. He sent the newt to pick salmonberries. The newt brought the salmonberries. Now they put those berries into the mouths of those salmon. It got day and they went fishing again. They met fishermen on the water. A short distance down river they laid their net. They laid it several times and went up the river a short distance. They passed the canoes of those fishermen. They laid their net and intended to fish, but they did not kill anything. They were
unsuccessful. They went home. Coyote scolded. He defecated: "Why have these salmon disappeared?" "You lean one! When you kill a salmon, and you have laid your net at one place and you kill one more, you must lay your net at the same place. You must not pass a canoe with fishermen in it. It is taboo." "Yes," said Coyote. On the next day they went again fishing. Coyote said: "Even I got tired. The Indians shall always do in the same manner. Murderers, those who prepare corpses, girls who are just mature, menstruating women, widows and widowers shall not eat salmon. Thus shall be the taboos for all generations of people."

## 7. IQOA'CQOAC IA'KXANAM.

## The Crane his Myth.

 there were the rrane and coyote and theheron. All







 "O्qiō'xol she comes downt" Heshouted thecrane; he hat slept. the beach.'

 Now they fell asleep. She came Oyié'xól, she put them into below he was 11 it: $\bar{a}^{\prime} l a p a s, \quad k \bar{u}^{\prime} t s E k \quad a q \bar{e}^{\prime} l g i ̀ t g a x ~ i q o \bar{a}^{\prime}$ sqoas, $\bar{e}^{\prime} k^{u} c a x a l a$ aqi $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$ coyote, in middle he was put the crane, on top he was male
 Atcṓcgamx $\overline{0} \bar{e}^{\prime} k^{0} t E q t i x \cdot$. Iā'xkatē nixpō'nitx. Kulā'yi nō'yamx He took it a branch. There he long. Far shearrived


 gō tga'a uqctxélau. Agiōnā'xLatcgox qix. $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xat. Agō'lXam to berchildren the monster. She lost him that one. She said to her

 20


 Nék'imx it; $\bar{a}$ lapas: "Manix qétk $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Tama ixenk; $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ yukta, wuk; amin̄'x
 your nesk．＂She brought it her daughter a erooked one．＿Straight he made it ia＇tuk．Qoínemi nōya faX uk＇⿹勹口 his neck．Five times she went that girl her daughter Onfiósolis and she＇re－
 lazy．She said Grióxōt：＂And mlaven wewifmakethem．＂Ualfi fathom
 long his tail crane．Hesaid coyote，he was roll the crame：
 ＂Leok out！deceive we will do．I shall sing my con－you will help masing．＂
 They gathered it pltchwood full that house，and hesangethecon
 Headband he put on him the snake．Intenting hesald to him［to］the erane： ＂Okuk！uē＇tik iamelā＇xo x•ik iteā＇yau．＂AcixelqḗLxal iqoấcqoac， ＂Headband I shall put on you this snake．＂He shonted the crane，
 ．jurer a song


Atciō＇cgam èsq．Atcilgī＇mēté gō－y ilée．I＇mka uyā́maknl He took it a digging Heplaced it upright in the gronnd．Only its hantle
Lãx．K；au atcíLax LE＇kXakeō gō qix è eqq：k；an＇k；an atetō＇kXux visible．Tlie hedidit their hair at that dirging tie he lid them
 those her children ofióxỏL．They wentout．Light they didit，light that house． Nè́xlXa iqoā＇eqoac gō liā’iteX．Atciō’lXam：＂Mélatit gō x．ita He burnt the erane al his tail．He said to him：＂stay in this tEm\＆̄̃＇ēma！＂Ayō＇La－it iqoā＇cqoac．Nō＇xōLXa gō qō＇ta tEm\＆ā́ēma． prairie．＂Hestayed the crane．It burut at that prairie．
＂ME＇La－it gō Xau ӣcā́qca！＂Ayō＇La－it gō qaX ucāqca．Nā’xLXa ＂stay in this Pteris aquilina．＂Hestayed at that Pteris aquilina．It burnt qaX ncī＇qca．＂MÉLa－it gō Xiau éNea－ōt éneEeX！＂AyṓLa－it． that Pteris aquilina．＂Stay at this dry wood！＂Hestased． NéxLXa qix．éXea－ōt émécX．Alā́xti aLXE＇tcXōm qṓLa lthurnt that dry wood．At last it was finished that Liā＇iteX iqoácqoac．Tex•ì atciō＇IXam：＂Méca－it gō x．ila lteuq，＂ his tail the crane＇s．Then hesaid to him：＂Stay in this water．＂ nixLóleXa－it iticuapas．Ta＇ke aLXE＇tcXom Liā＇iteX iqoā＇cqoac． he thought coyote．Then itwas finished his tail the cranes．
 Now she burnt the monster．She awoke，now it burnt hes house． Aktō＇lXam tga＇a＂Mexelī＇yutck！Teñxō＇LFlama te＇lxaqu it； $\bar{a}$＇lapas．＂ She said to them her chil－＂Rise！He will buru it our house coyote．＂
 Intending she rose．It palled her．They burnt all and her ehil．

##  Now they two coyote thus Nis．ksláx．Cpriver they to its eataract

Nix－kela＇x．T！’ol acge＇tax．lxoa＇p atci＇tax tqā̀nake it ${ }_{i}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$＇lapas： Nix•keláx A house they made it．Dig he did them stones coyote． ＂K；${ }^{\prime}$＇ma tssīpenā̀ya éqalema qigō naLxoa＇pé； $\bar{O}^{\prime}$ owun ksōpenā＇ya ＂Perhaps they willjump the fall where the hole；silver－side willjump

 ifoáeqoar, atei'etax ckulkulól. AyótXuita-itx gō málnē iqoáeqoac.
thecrane, he made it a harpoon. He always stood at toward the the crane. water

 then he speared it. Many he gathered them High the crane.




a good one jumped. Fill got their house. Its grease fill


gray, not its grease.
He thought
coyote: "I shall kill
10

 He helped him sing the crane. Large hila baton coyote's. He stretched it ont
iā'tuk iqoā'eqoac. Nix •ēn̄̄'tēnfimx. Atciā́ōwilN go iā'tuk, 13 lix neck the crane. He helped him singing. Hestruck him at his neck,

 coyote. He put them into his fish the crane, all that [basket)

his dry salmon. He put them into coyote his dry salmon. Now they were angry

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (basket) }
\end{aligned}
$$

 17 He was angry, the crane, he was angry coyote. He carried the en
iàkncemal iqoā'cqoac. Tcéxèlx né'Xtakō ka ka'nauwe nōxō'tctXōm. lis dry salluon the crane. several times he turned and all he finished them. may the back

 It ledarross that trail to Nix-kela'x. He thought coyote:
the hill
 tiā́xalaitanema nauégic, ate'xlx̄̄ tiā'xalaitanema. AnIta āten'Xuwa bis arrows where they he hung them his arrows. Now he drove them were in, over his shoulder



25

 gō Lteuq Lilap uē'xax. Ka'nauwē à'tgē. Néxankō; qē'xtcē in the water onder water it got. all they went. Heran; intending
 went. water
 he went. Take he did them those arrows. He webt ashore. Noth- all

 they will the people. When they move then and they will drive it their form;
do $_{0}$
íla nai'ka, àla tge'nxgakō. Qā'doxoé ato'xqiāxtel, tell xáx'xo-ilemx even $I$, even they got the bet. Must they always work, tired theyalways get
 on back
they are going to The atory; move.
wn'xi ickagä'p.
to mor. it is fair weather.
row

## Translation.

Crane, Coyote, and Heron lived together. Every day they went digging elams until the flood-tide set in. One day Coyote said: "How many $\mathrm{Oq}_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathbf{x} \overline{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{L}$ have you for your sweethearts?" Crane replied: "Two canoes full and some must walk." Coyote said: "How few sweethearts you have! I have five canoes full and some must walk." Heron remained silent. Five days they dug clams, and the nights they slept on a prairie. When Crane was sleepy Coyote rose and cried: "An Oq'o'xol comes down to the beach!" Crane shouted; he had fallen aslecp. Then Coyote said: "I have only deceived you." He did so often. Now they fell asleep. Then $\mathrm{Oq}^{\prime} \overline{0}^{\prime} \mathbf{x} \overline{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{L}$ came to the beach and put them into her basket. She put Coyote at the bottom, Crane in the middle, and Heron on top. She carried them inland. Now Heron awoke. He took hold of a branch and hung there. When the monster had gone a long distance Coyote awoke. He looked around but remained quiet. Then Orane awoke. He shouted, but Coyote said: "Be quiet, be quiet, the monster earries us away." She brought them to her house and to her children. One she had lost. Then she said to her eldest daughter: "Go and get two spits; bring straight huckle. berry sticks." Her daughter went out. Then Coyote said to his friend: "Bend your neck when she is abont to roast you." When the spit was brought Crane bent his neck. Then she said to her danghter: "Bring a crooked spit." Coyote said: "When a crooked spit is brought stretch out your ueck." The girl brought a crooked spit, then Urane stretched out his neck." Five times the girl, the daughter of $\mathrm{Oq}_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} \leq \bar{x} \mathbf{L}$, went; then she became tired. $O q_{i} \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathbf{x o l}$ said: "We will make them our
slaves." At that time Crane's tail was half a fathom long. Coyote said to him: "Look here! We will deceive her. I shall sing my conjurer's song and yon will help me." They gathered pitchwood and when the house was full Coyote sang his conjurer's song. He put the snake on as a headband. He said to Crane: "I will put the snake on your head as a headband." Then Crame shouted; he was afraid. Now Coyote sang his conjurer's song. Four nights they remained awake; on the fifth night $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{G}} \bar{o}^{\prime} \times \overline{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{L}$ and her children fell asleep. Then he took a digging stick and rammed it into the ground so that only the handle remained visible. He tied the hair of $O_{q} q^{\prime} \mathbf{o}^{\prime} x \bar{x} L$ and of her childreu to the digging stick. Then they went out aud lit the house. Crane's tail caught fire. Then Coyote said to him: "Stay on this prairie." Crane did so and the prairie caught fire. "Stay in this fern." He did so and it caught fire. "Stay in this dry wood." He did so and it caught fire. At last Crane's tail was wholly burnt. Then Coyote thought: "Stay in the water." Thus Cranc's tail was burnt. Now the monster caught fire. She awoke and saw her house burning. She said to her children: "Rise, Coyote will burn our house." She wauted to rise, but her hair pulled her back. She and her children were all burnt.
Now Coyote and Crane went to Nix•kelā's. They went up the river to its rapids. Then they built a honse. Coyote made holes in the stones and said: "Perhaps fall salmon will jump into my hole. Silver-side salmon will jump into my hole. Calico salmon will jump, into my hole. All kinds of fish will jump into my hole." Crane made a barpoon shaft and a harpoon and stood near the water. When a male fall salmon or a silver-side salmon passed him, he speared them. He caught many fish. Then he split them. Every day he did so. Bad fall salmon and female silver-side salmon jumped iū̀o Coyote's hole. Sometimes a good one would jump into it. Now their house was full of fish. The dry salmon of Crane was fat. Wheu Coyote looked up his salmon was all grey and no fat was on it. Coyote thought: "I will kill him and take his dry salmon." Now he sang his conjurer's song and Crane helped him. Ooyote had a large baton. Crane stretched out his neck when he helped Coyote. Then he struck at his neck, but Crane bent it. Coyote was ashamed because he had missed him. Crane put all his dry fish into a basket. So did Coyote. They were angry with one another. Crane and Coyote were angry. Crane carried his dry salmon on his back. He came back several times until he had carried them all. Coyote, however, was too lazz to carry them on his back. He placed all those fish in a row. The trail led across the hill to Nix•kelā'x. Coyote thought: "I shall try to drive them." He put a roe into his quiver which he hung over his shoulder. Then he drove his fish. Crane had already gone down the river. The trail went a little down hill when it approached the river. Now Coyote drove the baskets in which his fish were. When they came near the water, they
began to roll rapidly. The first basket arrived at the river and rolled into it. The next one arrived at the river and rolled into it. All rolled into the river. He ran after them in order to hold them. He took hold of his fish, but he was pulled into the water by the roe in his quiver. Then he took off his arrows and went ashore. All his tish had disappeared. Tl en he said: "I think the people shall do thus: When they move from ons place to the other they shall not drive their food. Even I could not do it. They shall work and become tired, carrying it on their backs when they move." That is the story; to-morrow it will ve good weather.

## ૪. ENTS: $X$ IA'KXANAM. <br> Ents; $x$ his Myth.

#  Entsj his grandmother Opé'qciuc. Now she always said elk he shall go and takeit. 

 Every intending he went; only chipmanks he killed them: only squirrels morning
 3 le killed them; sometimes mice . he killed them. Several times maybe he went.
 Ofter hewent and hestayed on the prairie. He shouted:
 "Come down to the prairie, elk. We will fight, we will dance."






èmā̀een. A'yuptck. WeXt na-ixe'lqamx:
the decr. It went into the Again be shouted:
"Okiuitkapā'2-y-imōlā'2k. AtxElkā̀yō wālalemā'mm. AtxEluwéyō
"Comedown to the prairie, elk. We will tight. We will dance!"



"Comedown to the prairie, elk. We will fight. We will


19
 $x, x, x$, you wlll make; oniy I shalliva berhape in jour nostrils ..... 20
yā'milk;'apka'. Xui, mx $\bar{n}^{\prime} \times \overline{0}$. Lī̄x nulátaNita. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ mka $\bar{o}^{\prime} q x o t c k$ 1 slail go into you. Xni, you will do. Falling 1 shall fall. only mueus ..... 21
 Ishall become. Perhaps in yeur ear I ehell go into gou. Shake yon will do. Falling
 I shall fall. lerhaps in your anns I ohallgointo you! Yon will defecate, full
 excrements Ishall be. Sumetine and he entered him at his aurs. Sow
 cut th pieces he did it his otomach. some- and befelldown and he was dead.
 Now hecutit, off he malle it its skin; off he made them its legs;
 off hemade them ita forelegs; off bemade it itshead; its neck off be madeit; tī́lewanEna, cia'kxalauct ateésax. Ka'nauwē ateā'yaxc. A'lta its ribs, its rump bone he sadeit. All hecutit. Now
 home.
 a monse." "It has borns, it has horns, an elk." "Certainly" a snail." "Imōlā̀'2k, imō'lak anī̄'was." "Atciwắ'y. ō'tsikin." "Imōlā'2k,
 an elk, Ikilledit." "Certainly asquirrel." Now tired he made her. Now
 they went in- Theyreached it, now anelk lay there. "What will you carry land. $\qquad$
 grand- Itshead you will carry it." "Itpulls me lown headlong, grandson!" "Wbat mother?
 will you carry it? Then iteneck will you-carry it." "It pullsme fown headlong, grandson!"
 "Then the forelegs yon will carry "They pull me down headloug." "Tben . its leg
miós'etxo." "Acénk; annnkLpax."
$\begin{aligned} & \text { you will carry } \\ & \text { it." }\end{aligned}$
 us breast will you-carryit." "Itpulls medownhealloug." "What may will youcarry Then be it ?
telēwā'nema mtō'ctXō." "Acē'nk; anukLpax." "Teuxō iā'kuteX tho ribs yon will carry them." "They pullme down head. "Then its back
 "Cici'lax, cici'lax, k̄̄́ēkaé! Cicilax, cici'lax, kй́ēkè!" A'lta "Tieitup, lle it up, grandeon! Tle it up, tieitup, grandson!" Now
 he tied it up, now shecarried lt $\sigma$ She ran ahead. She went, abead she went. A'lta itctóeqam, ka'nauwé atei'tōctx. J'yй a'lta nḗXkō. QaxḯL Non hetook them, all hecarried them He went now, he went Somewhere on his sack. Inome.
 hereached her his grandmother. Now kneelling on her load bepushed it to and "One
 Take ayaga'ōm. "Qa'da ane'xax gā'kiē ${ }^{\prime}$ " "Acē'nk ${ }^{\prime} a m u k l p a x$, Thon he remehed her. "How are you doing, grandmother!' "It pulled me down headlong,
 grandsou." Thea again hecarrleditonhis then sheran. lle weut, be weat, back,
 he went far . he weat. Then agaju he saw her. she was shepulleditto there, aud fro
itcā́ctsul. "Qa'da ame'xax gākeeq", WiXt akēx:
her load. "How are you doing, graudnother?" Agsiu she made:

$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { "Qa'da } \\ \text { "How } \\ \text { are sou doing, } \\ \text { ame'xax, } \\ \text { grand } \\ \text { mother?", }\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { "It pulled ned } \\ \text { long. }\end{array}\right)$ long.


"Qnick water go; grandmother, wo will boilit." Theu she went
uyā' $\mathbf{k}_{i} \mathrm{k}_{\mathfrak{i}}{ }_{\mathrm{e}}$. AkLō'cgam quā'nem lege'nEma. Nō'ya mank kulā'yi. 7
 she urinated, all full shomade them her buckets. Now
 home. mother:

 Ltcuq," Qö̈'nEm Lgā'cgenfma atcló'egam. creek 12
 Now they cooked. Then she turned round there from fire. Now


| kã2 | LE'ts; Emenó | Lxot'plxoap | ,g | kã2 | - | Lxoa'plaxoap |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | wooden spoons | holes | she made lato them, | and | mountain-sheep-horn | holes |

age'Lax. Take acxgéktcikt. Take acgiō'kXniptck ictā'tcNemal.
she made in. Then their food was done. Then they hnuled out of fire what they had
to them.
Then they hnuled out of fire what they had
boiled.

"Itca'é nalxoa'p kā'ēka-é!" "Qāx itce'tsjemenō qēa nitsenōkstN 18 "It has a hole, grandsou!" "Where my wooden spoon when I was young

nitsenō'kstX i'tcic'ō?" "Iā'ē nalxoa'p k̄̄’èka-e!" "Qā'xqēa I was young my mountain-sheep- "Ithas ahole, gratadsun!" "Where horn dish?
stasge'xenim qēa nitsenō'kstX asgé Xenim; cka qēa nitsmnō'kstX my toy canoe when I was young my toy canve; and when 1 was yonng

nalxoa'pq" Take atciō'cgam ictā'tcXemal, wax atciākXax. Take have holes!" Then he took it, what they had boiled, wour be did it on her. Then
naxa'lxaiō, tgā'pōtē nōxoélxxèyō. Take atciaxa'n’iakō áyaqcō she shrivelled np, her arms became bent. Theu he rolled her up [in]its skin 24 ictā'mōlak. Take atcalḗmalx. Nō'Ximit mā'ēmè qā asxā́xp!ā̀t their elk's. Then hethrew her into Shedrifted downthe where they lished in
$\underset{\text { robin }}{\mathbf{k} \bar{a}^{\prime} s a \cdot i t} \underset{\text { and }}{k_{i} a} i_{j} \bar{e}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} s q_{j} q_{j} \bar{e} s$.

Take atce'selkel imō'lak ka'sa-it. YuXune't: "A itsumō'lak Then he saw it an elk robin. It drifted: "Ah, my elk
 stream."
qatxe'lqemxia." Take wiXt nék.im kā'sa-it. "A itsumōlak We are called." Then again be said robin: "Ah, wy elk itgatsuwa'4.", Take nē'k•im iqueésqēs: coming down river." Then he said Blue jay: " $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ hahaha'haha'."

 Fivetimes be eaid robin, zad then heheardit: "Ah, my elk itgatsuwī'4," wiXt nē'k•im kā'sa-it. Ta'kE nékrim iqjésqjēs: "A is coming down again hesalid robin. Then he said blue-jay: "Ab, stream,"
itsumō'lak itgatsuwā'4." "Qā́xēyaX, qā'xēyaX?" "AXiXñ'yaX, my elk is coming down stream." "Where, where?" "Here, aXiX $\bar{u}^{\prime}$ yaX." Take acgéselkel imō'lak, acgiū'cgam. Take
 they put it into their Now tied it was the skin. Then untie canoe.
acgā'yax. A'lta uctī́Lak. " $\bar{O}$, utxā́Lak ta ${ }_{i}$ XaXi'k." "Qa'da they did it. Now their annt. "Ob, our aunt look that." "How

our crying we shall make, rolun?" Then hessid robin:


 "And all right youssid, robin." Now they went home. Nearly
 aci'xax" Cxénim kā'sa-it: they de?" They cry robin:
 "He killeilher, he killed her, Eutsix. Ents $x_{1}$, our annt, rurannt." Acxégela-ē. A'lta aqcgā̄lōlx. Ā, a'lta aqō'ketiptek mā'Lxôlē. They landed. Now $\begin{gathered}\text { the people went } \\ \text { down to the beach }\end{gathered} \quad$ Ah, now she was carried np inland. to them.
 ilíalē'xqEkun." "Amcgā'cgilx uyā'xenima." WiXt aqanwa'amtcxōko. the eldest one." "Pull dowu to water hisceanoes." Again she was asised.

 ,hoe-jay. All she named them the people. Last now
 to wan named blue-jay. Now they were pulled his canoes blue-jay's. Now
 on him,
 went, went, went them

ayā'lulx iqiés sqēs. Atclé'nxokti ia'koa tcexénk; iama, atclā́nxokti he went blue-jay. He took himathis there in his righthand, he took her at her 3 ashore head head
 that woman then in hisleft band. He carried them to the cance. Then


 they danced those people. Then he said bluejay:
${ }^{6} K \overline{a^{\prime}}$ sa-it! $Q i^{\prime} s t a \quad$ ciálaitix. itxáqacqac. Qista ánqaté "Robin! These hia slavea our grandfather's. These lougago



 robin. "Oh, be what heknows this the eldest one!" 11


13




"lä'," nē'k•im skā'sa-it, "iäz' x•ix" $\bar{e}^{\prime} k t a!$ kawatka cimxp! $\bar{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ Xaiyaii'ta.",
"Iä," said robin, "iä this thing! soon they will runsway from yon."
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { takE acksópena. TakE } \\ \text { theu } \\ \text { they jumped. } & \text { Then } & \text { he ran } & \text { iqésqēs, take blue-jay, } & \text { then } \\ \text { he pursued } \\ \text { them. }\end{array}$


"Qa'daqa nikct $\bar{a}^{\prime} m \overline{\jmath p t e k ~ k i ̄ ' s a-i t ' ~ C k E n a ' \varepsilon o w a . ~ A t e c n e ' n x o ̄ k t i ~}$ "Why not you went inland robin? They atruck me. Ne took hold of my head
 that man, now shestruckme at myleg." "Ia, he
 this may be aquirrels and he will take them. He may be chipmunka and

 one mausa Heflaher with a "Pretty your canoe, nephew," said canoe. dipnet.

1 igésqēs. "Trkemē'etx." "Masā'tsila iméski, àt." "Tekemē'ctx." blne.jay. "They loaned it to me." "Pretty your nephew." "They luanel it to
 āt." "TekEme'ctx." "TāmokXa'tsit tia'2kEméctx." Take nephew." "They loaned it to me." "Your things they loaned them to you." Then atclénxokti. Take atcé'xaluktcgō gō ilā́xanīm. "Mektā'nit x $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ ta he took hold of his Then he threw linin down in their canoe. "Giveme this head.
 rope: tie I shall do him." "I shall seratch it." "Give me these tpē'ualX." "TēnXpēqLā'." "Kia éktalx aqētáxo" Mcktā'nit spruce twigs." "I shall serateh then." "And what may be is done with hin! Give me s.i'ta tqōqoā'-ilax." TēnXpēqLā'!" "Hї, hä, hä," take nige'tsax; these short dentalia." "I shall scratch them." "Hä, hä, bä," then he eried;

10
 "Quick, robin, bring that sea grass." Now tie . he did him $\underset{\text { go }}{\text { go }}$ tiā'keia gō tiásōwit. A'lta atcialémalx. A Ata lep néxax at his hands at his legs. Now he threw himinto Now boiling ithecame qīgo atcialémalx. " $\bar{O}$, itci'LatXen. Ia'xka ikalā'lknile, when he had thrown him into "Oh, my nephew. He seolds, the water.
 I killed my relative my nephew." "Iai, this one, he laughed at sou bere."
14 "Ia'xka qialémalxa kā'sa-it ka hē'hē ixā'x $\bar{\prime}$."
"He isthrowninto the robin and laugh hedoes." water
 Now again they weut the people. Some time he was seen a person.
Lktōktcan tkalai'tan. "Sau'atsa, sau'atsí', iqḗsqqés!" "Ekta Lx He held in his arrows. "The news, the news, blae-jay!" "What may
 is told to you? Only down stream oir rela- Ithrew him into "Am


ia'xka $x \cdot i x \cdot \bar{i}^{\prime} x \cdot$ amialä'malx!"
he this one you threw him into the water!'
A'lta wiXt ā'Lō, $\bar{a}^{\prime} L o$ gō tĩ'yaql ĒntsiX. Take aqōxō'lakō Now again $\begin{gathered}\text { they } \\ \text { weit, }\end{gathered} \substack{\text { they } \\ \text { went }}$ to his honse Ents; $X$ s. Then it was surrounded
tī́yaql EutsjX. Take ateXélgìX. Take nō'xōlXa tā'yaql his honse Ents; X's. Then he set fire to it. Then it burnt his house
 Ents $X^{\prime}$ s. He went out Entsid at liele at knothole. It burnt
 his honse, the whole his house. Then find he did it a head bluejay. "Ob,

25 A'nqatē ayō'pa." A'lta nō'xōkō têlx Em, aqēē'taqL Ents; X. Already he went ont." Now they went the people, he was left Enter $\mathbf{x}$.

## Translution.

Ēnts; x's grandmother was Upéqcinc. She always asked him to go elk hunting. Early every morning he started, but he killed only chipmunks and squirrels; sometimes he killed mice. Oftentimes he went and stayed on a prairie. He shonted: "Come down from the woods, elk! we will fight, we will dance." Down came the rabbit. "You are the one I have called, your ears are like spoons with long handles." Then the rabbit cried and went back. Then he called again: "Come down from the woods, elk! we will fight, we will dance." Down came a deer. "You are the one 1 have called, your eyes are like huckleberries." Then the deer cried and went back. He called again: "Come down from the woods, elk! we will fight, we will dauce." Down came a female elk. "You are the one whom I have cailed" He called again: "Come down from the woods, elk! we will fight, we will dance." Then a male elk came down. Now Ēntsx danced and sang: "Where shall I go into him? Where shall I go into lim? I think I will go into his mouth. No, he will spit and I shall get full of saliva. I think I will go into his nostrils. No he will snort and I shall get full of mucus. I think I will go into his ear. No, he will shake himself and I shall fall down. I think I slall go into his anus. No, he will defecate and I shall get full of excrements." After some time he entered his anus. Now he cat his stomach to pieces. Aftera little while the elk fell down and died. Then Entss skimed and dissected it. He cut off the hindlegs; he ent off the fore-legs. He cut off the head, the neck, the ribs, and the rump bone. Then he went home. When he came to bis grandmother he said: "I killed an elk, grandmother!" "Perhaps it was a mouse." "No, it has horns, it has horns, it is an elk." "Then perhaps it was a snail." "No, no, I killed an elk, an elk." "Perhaps it was a ehipmunk." "No, no, I killed an elk, an elk." "Perhaps it was a squirrel." Then she got tired and they went into the woods. They arrived at the place where the elk lay. Entsx asked: "What do you want to carry, grandmother? Do you want to carry its head?" "It will pull me down headlong, grandson." "What do you want to carry; grandmother? Do yon want to carry its neek?" "It will pull me down headlong, grandson." "What do you want to carry, grandmother? Do yon want to carry its hind-legs?" "They will pull me down headlong, grandson." "What do you want to carry, grandmother? Do you want to carry its fore-legs?" "They will pull me down headlong, grandson." "What do you want to carry, grandmother? Do you want to carry its breast?" "It will pull me down headlong, grandson." "What do you want to carry, grandmother : Do you want to carry its back?" "It will pull me down headlong, grandson." "What do yoi want to carry, grandmother? Do you want to carry its rump bone?" "Tie it up, tie it up, grandson." Then he tied it up, she pat it up, she raised it on her back. The old
woman ran ahead of her grandson, who carried the rest of the elk. They went home. After a little while he came near his grandmother, who had put her load on the ground and pushed it to and fro, singing at the same time |page 114, line $\mathbf{~} 23^{2}$.

He reached her and asked: "What are you doing there, grandmother?" "It pulled me down headlong, grandson." Then she took it again on her back and ram. He went on. Then he saw her again sitting down and pushing her load to and fro and singing [page 115, lines 3]. [He asked:] "What are yon doing there, grandmother?" "It pulled me down headlong, grandson." Five times he overtook her, when they reached home.
[Entsx said:] "Now go and bring some water, grandmother, we will boil the elk." His grandmother took tive buckets and went ont. She went a short distance, urinated and filled all the buckets. Then she went home. Her grandson asked her: "Where did you get that water, grandmother?" She named a river. Then he took up another bucket and asked: Where did you get this water, grandmother" "This I took from the upper fork of Bear creek," she replied. Thus she named a new creek for each bucket.
Now they boiled the elk. The od woman turned her back toward the fire and made holes in Entsx's shell spoons, wooden spoons, and horn dishes. When the food was done they took it away from the fire. Ēntsx said: "Bring me my shell spoon which I used when I was a child." "There is a hole in it, grandson." "Then give me my wooden spoon which I used when I was a child." "There is a hole in it, grandson." "Then give me the spoon made of mountain-sheep horn." "There is a hole in it, grandson." "Then give me my toy canoes which I used when I was a child." "There are holes in thein, grandson." "Have they all holes?" he said. Then he took the boiling food and poured it over his grandmother. She was scalded and her legs and arms becane doubied up. Then he rolled her up in the elk skin, threw her into the river and she drifted down to a place where Winter Robin and Blue-Jay were fishing with a dipnet.

Robin saw an elk skin drifting down and said: "Ah! an elk comes down to me." Then Blne-Jay said: "Robin, do you hear? they call us?" Then Robin said: "Ah! an elk comes down to me." Then BlueJay said: "Ah! hahahaha." Five times Robin said: "An elk comes down to me." Then Blue-Jay understond what he said and called himself: "Ah! an elk comes down to me." "Where does it come?" [Blue jay pointed out.] "Here, here, here" [pointing in all directions because he did not see it]. Then they saw the elk and took it. They put it into their canoe [and saw that $\mid$ it was tied up. They unfastened the strings and [out came] their aunt. "Oh, behold our aunt!" "How shall we wail for her, Robinq" Then Robin sung: "O, Entsx, Entsx, he killed her, he killed her, our aunt, our aunt." "That is a good song," said Blue-Jay. Now they went home, and when they came near their
town they began to wail. "Oh, the poor ones, how they do wail?" said the people. They saug: "Entsx, Entsx, he killed her, he killed her, our aunt, our annt." They landed and the people went down to see them. Then they carried the borly of Upéqciuc up to the honse. They tried to eure her. After a while she recovered. Then they asked her: "What [?]." She named [a bird]. "She named the eldest oue," said Blue-day. "Pull his canoes into the water." Again they asked her. She named Robin. "She named the eldest one," said Blue-Jay. She named all the people. Last of all she named Blue-Jay. Now they launched his eanoes and they went to make war upon Ents; x. Two canoes full of people went.

They went a long distance and met two people asleep, a man and a woman. Blue-Jay went ashore. He took the man by his hair in his right hand and he took the woman in his left. Then he took them to his canoe and made them his slaves. When they traveled along these two persons were dancing [in Blue-Jay's canoe]. The latter said: "Robin! These two persons were our grandfather's slaves; they always carried me on the back and led you by the hand. They were our great-great-grandfather's slaves." "Iä-a, they are only your slaves. Do you think that I do not know my slaves?" replied Robin. "Pshaw : he is older than I am and does not remember it!" Now the two persons danced and sang: "Near the trees we always dance, watlala guyu, guyu, guyu, guyu."

Then Blue-Jay said: "They always say: 'Close to the trees, close to the trees". "Iä" replied Robin, "thus they will run away from you." And indeed so it happened. [When they got a little farther they cane to] a tree which hung over the water. [The man and the women] jumped up and escaped by running [over the tree]. Blue-Jay ran in pursuit. He came inland. Then he called anah, anah. When be came back to the canoe his legs were full of blood [and he said to his brother Robin]: "Why did you not go inland? They nearly killed me. That man took hold of my head and the woman struck my legs." [Robin laughed and replied:] "Iä, they were the squirrel and chipmunk whom you caught."

They traveled on. They went a long distance and met one man who was sitting in his canoe. He fished with a dipnet. Blue-Jay said: "My nephew, you have a pretty canoe." "I borrowed it." "My nephew, you have a pretty paddle." "I borrowed it." "My nephew, you have a pretty bailer." "I borrowed it." "My nephew, you have a pretty dip-net." "I borrowed it." "My nephew, you have a pretty mat in your canoe." "I borrowed it." [Then Blue-Jay got angry and said:] "Do you borrow everything?" He took hold of his head and threw him into his canoe. He said: "Give me that rope and I will tie him." [The man whom he had caught replied:] "I shall scrateh your ropes to pieces." [Then Blue-Jay said:] "Give me a rope of spruce limbs." "I shall scratch it to pieces." "What shall I take to
tie him with? Give me strings of dentalia." "I shall scrateh them to pieces." "Ha, ha, ha," he cried then; "sea-grass, sea-grass!" "Give me sea-grass, give me sea-grass, quick Robin." Now he tied the hands and the feet of that man. Then he threw him into the water. The water began to boil where they had thrown him down. [Blne Jay cried:] "O, my nephew, he scolds. I killed my nephew." [Robin remarked:] "Ia, he is langhing at you here." "Pshaw, a man does not laugh when he is thrown into the water" [said Blue-Jay|.

Now the people went on, and after awhile they saw a person who held arrows in his hands. [He said:] "Tell me the news, Blue-Jay!" "I have nothing to tell you, only that I threw my relative down there into the water." "I am the one," said that person. "Iia," cried Robin, "that is the oue whom you threw into the water."

They went on to Ents; x's honse. They surrounded it aml set it on fire. When it began to burn Ents; $x$ flew ont throngh a knothole. When the whole house was burnt, Blne Jay found a [mink's] head. "Oh that is Ents; x's head!" he shouterl. But Robin said: "Iä, he went out already." Now the people went home and left Eints; x.

## 9. OK:UNÓ ITCA'KNANAM.

THE CHOW HER STORV:

## ixeláitiX ök; unó rquínumike tga'a. Gōlata' go iō'e ikoalex•a Therewas thecrow five her at the end there there the raven

 Na'ckta.
She searched on the beach.
"Ne'cxatk; ${ }^{\prime}$ émal ciā'xak'agō'x. Qulquiquiqul $\bar{a}^{\prime} q u l q u l$
"I haul then [dual] the hay its [?]. [Nolse of empty vessels being struck] teinō ${ }^{\prime}$. Lawatckut." Liap age'xax öknlXte'mX. Agā̀kleq. WiNt he [1]. me." Find she did it a progy. she kicked it. Again nō'ya kulā̀yi. WiNt aktō'pena tgāēwam.
she went far. Again she numed it her song.
"Ne'cxatki $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ émal. ciā'xak'aḡ̄'x. Qulquiquiqul équlqul $\quad$ 'T haul them [dual] the bay its [?] [Noise of empty ressels being struck] tcinólawatckut." Liap akxāx upkīcX. Agiákiteq. WiXt nō'ya. 8

WiNt aktō'penà tgā'éwam [as abovel. Ljap age'xax ukṑtekōtc. 9 Again she named it hersmy [as above]. Find stredid it aporpoise.
10
Find shedid it a seal. She kicket it. Again she went, ayain she tork it ..... 11
tgàēwam las above]. WiXt Liap agā'yax ēnā́kxōn. Môketinä'ixlakō. Agiê’taql, agèkltEq. WiNt nö'ya, hḕ. Aktōegam
she went aroundit. She left it, she kieked it. Again she went, hê. She twok it ..... 13
 her song [as above]. Find she did it a sealiou. She went around it, three ..... 14agè'xlakō. Agéklteq; agie'ltaql. WiNt aktō'egam tga'ēwamshe went aromen it. She kieked it: she lent it. Agais she took it her song15
|as above|. Nō'ya kula'i, $L_{i}$ ap agà'yax étkolē. Agexlā'nukl; ..... 16la'kté agéx xqako. Agè'klteq. WiNt agéklteq, wiXt agékleq.four times she went aronnd it. She kicked it. A gain she kicked in. again she kickel it.17
Break it did her leg. "Anah, my leg!" she cried. She went inland ..... 18
 ..... 19
wiXt nō'ya. Mank kulā'ı nō'ya. Liap agā'yax iguā'nat. "Anā'.y- again she went. A little far she went. Hind she did it a salmon. "A nah ..... 20
itcukunā't, anā' itcukun̄̄̄'t." Nau'itek, k;oa'nkjoan nā'xoa. my salmon, ansh my salmon." She danced, glad she was. ..... 21
Agélgitk gō Lgā́cgo-ic. A'lta nā'Xkō. Qioñ'2p naXkōmam ka She put it iuto in her mat. Now she went home, Learly she arrived at honse and ..... 22
age'Lélkel Lén'kil. Qjō̄'p kat étka agōqoā/lakl. "Ā-y-utcaktcā'k she saw her a woman. Nearly thers she recognized her. "Ah, the eagle ..... 23
tal ! !" Lä nagā'tōm. "E्Ékta amiō'ctxnl?" "À, iguā'nat." behold!" Sometime she met her. "What do you carry?" "Ah, a salmon." ..... 24

 are:yiag about coats." "And well, 1 shall give you my blanket."
 "What shall I do with it blanket. Many my blankete." "Well, I shall give you
 my hat." "What shall I do with it a hat. Perhaps many yourlice go imémeta." "Teux, tanmlōta tékcia." "E'kta anigukuēxa your hat." "Well, I shall give them my hands." "What shall I do with them to yort
tFmékeia. x•iték naika wiXt taEkcia." "Nixua, a'xk;a XaX yourhands. These I also myhands." "Well, pullitout this
 bunch of grass!:" She went the eagle, she pullen it out that buach of grass. At once
 coneout it did. "Now younest pull it out." She went the erow intending:
 intenting she pulled it out. Not comeont it did. "Well, my eyes I shall give them gṑ kulā́i, a'nqatē $i^{\prime} k t a \quad$ amiā'qxamt." "Ē'kta nicgelā'xo cqōet. then far already something yon se* it." "What shall I do with them eyes. x•icték wiNt naíka cge'xōket." "K; a teōxō, mLEngéqsta." Niqi These also I myeyes." "And well, louseme." Näqi万'qXukcti Lgā'qamē. "Tcōx mai'ka Lamgéqsta." A'lta LagE'kXēqst her lice her plate full. "Well yon I louse you." Now she loused ber ōk;unō'. A'lta $\bar{e}^{\prime} \bar{e} w a m ~ \bar{a}^{\prime} t c a x ~ o k ; u n o ̄ ' . ~ A l a ̄ ́ x t i ~ n a ̄ ̄ ' p t i t . ~ A q i u ̄ ́ c g a m ~$ the erow. Now sleepy she became the erow. At last she fell asleep. It was taken
 ber salmon the crow's. She took it the eagle. It was put into abanch of in
 her mat. It was earried her salmon - up on sprace tree. She awoke.
 now up her aahon it was eaten. There then she fell down.
 "Please the gills throw themdown to and she lay on her They were thrown fsoft ōémōp!a kia lgā'xemakiket. Ā'2lta nā'Xkō, nage'tsax ôkiunō'. the gills and its roe. Now shewenthome, she cried the erow.
 She arrived at at their honse. Sheramein. There were her chil. She roasted it that bomo tren.
 roe: "Quick, go for water," the eldest one $\begin{gathered}\text { her } \\ \text { danghter. "The next is there." } \\ \text { one }\end{gathered}$
 Again she sald to her one her daughter: "Gofor water." "Thenextone is there."
 Again she said to bet ono her tanghter: "Gofor water." "The nextone is there." LEla'ktike aklölXam féxtee. A'lta qaX oguē's'ax ngóxō nō'ya Four she said to them intending. Now that youngest one her she went
 water. She arrived bringing water. Now liearly it was done what she roasted. A'Ita naxEmé'2nakō. "Take na tk;ōp anE'xax "" "E'ka Läl." Now she washed lierface. "Then [Int.part.] white 1 became?" "Thus black."
WiXt naxEménakō. WiXt aklıwa'amtexōko tga'a. ALgō'lXam: Again she washed horface. Again she askel them her shililren. They eaid to her: "ēka Liil." TakE atcō'pEna ikoaléx•oa, atelō'cgam iteā'lekteal. "Thus black." Then he jumped the raven, he took it what she roasted.


## Translation.

There were the Crow and her five children. At the end of their homse lived her cousin the Raven. They were hungry, and one day she went to look for food on the beach. She sang [page 123, line 4|. She found a poggy, kicked it and went on. She repeated her song. Soon she found a flounder. Again she sang her song. Then she found a seal; she kicked it and went on. Again she sang her song. Then she found a stargeon. She went around it twice, then she left it and kicked it. She went on and repeated her song. Then she found a sealion; three times she went aronnd it. She kicked it and left it. She repeated her song. She went a long distance and found a whale. Four times she went around it, then she kicked it and kicked it again. She brok! her leg. "Oh, my leg," she eried. She went up to the woods, pulled out some grass and tied it on to her leg. She went on and after a little while she found a salmon. "Oh!my salmon," she said. She was very glad and danced. She put it into her mat and went home. When she had almost arrived at her house she saw a woman. When she came nearer she recognized her. "Behold! the eagle," she said. The latter said: "What do you carry there?" "Oh," she replied, "A salmon." "I wish to buy it; I will give you my coat." "Plenty of coats are lying about in my house." "I will give you my blanket." "What shall I do with your blanket? I have many blankets." "I will give you my hat." "What shall I do with your hat? May be it is full of lice." "I
will give you my hands." "What shall I do with your hands? I have hands as well." "Pull out that bunch of grass." The eagle went and pulled ont the bunch of grass, which gave way at once. Then she said, "Now you try to pull it out." The Crow went and tried to pull it out. It did not give way. "I will give you my eyes; you will be able to see a long distance." "What shall I do with your eyes? I have eyes as well." The eagle said: "Louse me." She did so and found a plate full of lice. |After she had finished the eagle said:] "Now I will louse you." She loused the Crow, who becaus sleepy and finally fell asleep. Then the eagle took the salmon and put a bunch of grass in her mat. She carried it to the top of a spruce tree. When the Crow awoke she saw the eagle sitting on top [of the spruce tree] eating her salmon. Then [she was so much grieved that she fell down at once. She asked the eagle]: "Please give me the gills." The Crow lay on her back and the eagle threw down the gills and the roe. The Crow went home angry. She arrived there. Her children were in the house. She came to her children. She roasted the salmon roe. [She asked] her eldest daughter: "Gu and get some water." [She replied:] "The next younger one is there." She asked another one of her daughters: "Go and get some water." [She replied:] "The next younger one is there." She asked four of them. Now her youngest daughter brought her some water. When the salmon roe was nearly done she washed her face. [She asked her daughters:] "Is my "ace $\bar{i} \mathrm{~L}$ 'te now" "No, it is still black." She washed it again and asked her children once more: "Is my face white"" "No, it is still black." Then the raven jumped up and took what she was roasting. He took it away and ate it all. Then the Crow cried again and the raven lay down. He was ashamed of himself. In the evening he fell sick and saug his conjurer's song: 'O, my brass piu hit my eye and it got bliud, qoäqoaxqö̈', qoäqoaxqoï', qойqоахұої' !"

After a while they went and asked the crabs and their young ones to come. The raven heated stones and when they were hot he shint the door. Then a erab thought: "He is cooking for us." But they threw all of them on the stones, old and young. They were steamed. When they were done he said to the Crow and her children: "Come eat!" Now she was glad, and she ate, together with her children.

## 10. CA'XAL IA'KXANAM. <br> CAXAL his Mytio.


"Ca'sal he, was dead hlasov, the eldest his son. Every he wailed. Far ..... 1
gō mā'lné ayōlā'-ita-itx. Iō'2lqtē gnā'nsum nēXenXene'max, always he went to wail on ..... 2
seaward A long time
the beach.
nēXenXenémā'-itx. Qāxlxanā̄'Lax atci'esElkel ckoaléx'oa. Yau'a he always went to wail on One day liosaw theur tworavens. Then 3 the lieach.
 beaward they reached the Nearly they reachedthere they turned over each other, there ..... 4
 ..... 5they turned over eacb other. Nearly they reached him and they let it fall. A round thingnicxe'lukteō. Ayuqunā'étix•t gó lkamilàlleq. A'yolx atciugō'lemam.they let it fall. It lay there on the sand. down to went heach, he went to take it. 6He took it, now an abalone shell. In theevening and hewent Theu hesaid tu her7home.
 ..... 8
nō'ya-y- йyā'k•ikala. İ2, atcemegelémōl qeauq liā́xauyam." she went his wife. $\bar{i}$, boinvitea you much that peor one." ..... 9
Take a'tgē tiā'lXam ka'nauwe. Take a'tgep! gō tā̀yaql ka'nauwé. ..... 10
" $\bar{A}, x \cdot i x \cdot i^{\prime} k$ qeginge'tkeptegam. $x \cdot i x \cdot i \neq k$ megiókumankma. Iakpa' ..... $\underset{\text { Jnat there }}{\text { Iakpar }} 11$
"Ah, this they brought it up to the shore This yoa will see it.
ati'tptegam." Take uēk'im iqiésqiēs. "WuNi lx̄̈'yaya; ..... 12
 ..... 13
iqésqēs. "Ai'acl, ai'aq, ai'aq amexelà'yutek." Take nux, tā'yutck ..... 14
télx•em kanauwe'. Take aqéicgilx moket ōknmím. A'lta jitge the peride all. Then they hanled two cances. Now $\begin{gathered}\text { they } \\ \text { went } \\ \text { dern to the }\end{gathered}$ water
the monutalns. Then they saw it a lamd. Then be saild blue jay:

| "la'xkati |  | iktéluwa-itk | пй'хапй.". | Lii | atxigēla'mame. | $A^{\prime} 1$ ta |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " There | behold | the abalone aliefls |  | sente | they landert. | -ow |cka pa2c éXoce iktéluwa-itk. A'lta atañaluld télx'Em. A'lta 19and full it was on abalowes shells. Now they went ashore the people. Now 19


| atgiomètekin they took thems |  | iktéln alalone | a-itk; hells: | $\underset{i f}{q_{i} i^{\prime} x}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { in'skat }}}{\substack{\text { inta }}}$ | $\underset{\text { very }}{\text { pāt }}$ | $\underset{\text { greeu }}{\substack{\text { gtciX }}}$ | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tex-i adgió'eg | $\mathrm{IX}$ | Iqésqes | $i a^{\prime} x k a$ | gō | $40^{\circ a^{\prime}}{ }^{1}$ | kat | ikani'm |  |

 and be gathered them. Then be went; he left them their chief. Ayuxō'Lakō qō'ta LEX. Qī'x iā́qoa-iL, tex•í atciṓcgamx, qiā'x Hewentaronnd it that island. . If a largeone, then he took it, if pāt qptciX tcx'í atciócgam. TakE alginLa'win iLía'Xak; Emana. really green then he took it. Then they waiter for him their chiet. Takf ō'lo ağ̄̄'yax iqē'sqēs. "Wu'ska lxēelṓqLa." Nugō'kXōm Then hunger acteic upon him blne-jay. "lleh! we will leave him." They said aqā'mXike: "K; $\overline{\mathbf{e}}, q \bar{a}^{\prime} d o$ Xoē lxēgumLā'ita. Lō'uas ayukō'om tè'lx $\cdot \mathbf{E m}$." part of them: "No, must we wait for him. Perhaps be met them people." Nék•im iqē'sqēs: "Tca lxēeltā'qLa." Tsō'yustē néxanē, take Hesaid blue-jay: "Come wewill teave him." Evening it became then ateè'taqu tiā́cōlal. Iqē̄'sqḕs iā'Xíqamt. Nō'Xōkō tiā́cōla. Tsṑyustē they left him his relatives. Blue jay his mind. They went his relatives. In the evening ka ayōx ${ }^{\prime}$ Lakō LEX. A'lta kjē tiā'cōla; atē̄'taqL. Ia'xkati and be went around the island. Now nothing his relativen; they left him. There kétkXulē -y- émEcX nixō'ketē. A'lta nige'tsax: "Ektā'2 atgēuē'lotk below a tree helay down. Now he cried: "What theydesertedme "ge'lXam, quā tkLencétaqL age'lXam." A'lta ia'xkatée néxax my people, where they leftme mypeople." Now there he was iṓLqatē. A'lta atciō'kō̄ ka'nanwé x•ixī'x• iktélauwa-itk. QāxLxaa long time. Now he carried them all those abalone shells. The often
 next day anotter find he didit. Thenext day early heawoke. A'lta oxoī'teōt télx•En gō Liā'maLna. Atciō'latek iā́ok. Nék•ikst Now they talked people at seaward from him. He lifted it his blanket. He looked
 seaward. Only gulis therw were. Again he pulled his blank.
 morting gō mā'Luē. Gōyél atcíLax, atelō'latck. A'lta tàmka Ltamila'ike at seaward. Thus hedid it, holifted it. Now only albatross Lxēlā'itX. Qoí'nemi ayā'qoyaè ateawitee'mele télx'Em. Kawī'X there were. Five times his sleeps beople. he heard them Early ka aLigEmō'tXu-it LgōLē'leXEmk. AqLō'latck Liă'ōk. "Wu'Xē aud it stood near hitu a person. It was lifted his blanket. "To-morrow a'la qamíkuria; qam'alo'kctxama." Wīx néktenkte. Take wiXt now you will be carried: you will be carried The next it got day. Then again aLgemō'tXu-it Lgōē'leXEmk. ALgiōllam: "Mxālatek! A'lta it stood near him a person. He said to him: "Arise! Now
 sou will be carried." Helooked there scaward. Now awhale therelay. A'lta atciō'kXuilx iā'ktelanwa-itk. $\Lambda^{\prime} l t a ~ L x o a^{\prime} p$ ike'x kā'tsek qiX Now he carried to the bis abalones shells. Now abole was in middle that beach
ékolē. A'lta ia'xkatē aqēilū̀'etamit: "Nēket mgéketaié, mánix whale. Now theu hewasputintoit: "Not open your eyes, when
 you are carried." Now he lay down, now he wan carried. Now they earried him télx•Em ka'nauwé. A'lta nugnquéwatek. AqLō'lXam Ltamila'yike, the people all. Now they paddled. They were told the allatross, aqLō'lXam "Lqat!éwuLala: "KékXnlē LEmea'egi." AqLō'lXam they were toll the pelicans: "Down your pallilen." They were told 7 Lqonéqonē: "Kucā́xale LEmea'cgi." Aqо̄'lXam ōè'Xsa: "K"cā'xali the guils: "Up sour padales." They were told the snipes:
 your paddlea." And at nea part of them nothing became those people.

 snipes and gulle. Hefell and rock it did. Silent $\mathrm{no}^{\prime}$ xôx qō'tac tê'lx Em ka'nauwe ka atciā'latck iā'ōk. A'lta gō 3 they became those people all and helifted it his blanket. Now there
 landward helay. He looked now. only snipes and golls.


 hedid it that whale. Thus he was told, he said to bim that $f$ Lgōlè'lXemk. A'lta wiXt néXtakō qix• ékolē. A'lta áyōptck 8 person. Now again heturned back that whale. Now he went up8
 lkian'ckc. Ale'té, $q_{i} o^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} p$ algétxam.10 a child. It came, near it eame to him.
Algā́Lata-y- nläáxalaitan. Q oā́p na-ikmō'tXu-it. Atcō'cgan, 11 It shot its arrow. Near it stuck iu the gronud. He took it,
atcalxxa'pcōt. Ale'te ka algóxtkin ulà'xalaitan. Näkct liap 12 he hidit. It came and itreached for it itsarrow. Not find
aLi'kXaxa uláxalaitan ka alge'tcax: "Atcuwa', mai'kXa iqē'sqēs 13 it did it itsarrow and it eried: "Oh, yon blue.jay,
menXi'pcīt ogu'Xalaitan. Ainlenelxā'-uyam iqésqēs. Tātc;au! 14 you hide fron me my arrow. Yon make me poor blue-jay. See! again you tease me always. Giveme my arrow." Nothing not
 its hair that child. Now sunken its eyes. Deer
 ita skin ita blanket. Then he took it at its arm. Flen . he said to it:

Iqésqēs atcēelā́qal." Take ateíLukur gō Ltenq qṓLa Lkjäsks. 19
Take atclōmé'nakō. A'lta pō'pō atci'Lax gō letā'xôs. A'lta 20
Then he washed its face. Now blow hedidit on itseyes. Now
aLE'k•ikst. A'lta atelō'lXam: "Nai'ka, nai'kit aqX. Take 21 it saw. Now hesaid tolt: "I, I, child. Then
 I cane home." Then he threw it away its blauket that hischilds.
AtciLkLXī'nako ēlākē, "Ai'aq mxanē'tk'ēl tlaya'na mexēlī'itix•" 23 He put around it the sea otter. "Quick, tell me gearl [int. part.] you are?"
"Teintex'gómitīt iqiésqēs. Qi'ctae môket cemē'k•ikala 24 "He made us poor thejay. two jone wives
kanasmôkst a'lta ciā'kikala iqièsqēs. Manix l'étex'enīl algiñ'x 25 both now his wives blue-jay's. When wanting to deferate he does
atclāuwétcxamx gō te'ntcaql ka ia'xka iteáōk ka aniyénanlxax. 26 he goes to deferate in onr honse and thin my blanket and I wipe lim with it.
A'lta cmôketka nēket tqiēx acgā'yax." "Ai'aq cgālemam." "Â 27 Now two only not like they dialhim." "Quick brirgthem." "Ab,
 not they seelng, sunken their cyes." Now he went liome his mon atciō'kō. Atcugō'lemam Liā'naa. Ateō'lXam Liä'naa: "Takf 29 he sent htm. He went to fetch her hile mother. Hosaid to her his nother: "Then Lge'mama niXatgō'mam." Take nage'tsax Liā'naa. Acxénim 30 my father he came home." Theu she erled his mother. Thsy iwo wailed BULL. T. $=20-9$
 atcimā'xo-itx.", "Nan'itka, nan'itka, Lge'mama aLté'mam. A'lta he always does you." "Indeed, indced, my father . he carue. Now itci'kēqant Xōk. Atene'tūkō ayamtgā'leman. Ni'Sua i'skan I seeing now. He sentme is came to fetch you. Well take
 "Ta'te;a! meEue'luat." Take atci'ctnk"I Liā'naa qaX a'ēXat
 woman. Heled them. He arrived bringing at his father. Now he washed their
A'lta ce'k'ikst. A'lta ateō'lXam: "Ai'aq, mektīguéxéyam te'lxaqL. Now they saw. Now hesaid to thell: "Quick, go and sweep our heuse. Ka'nauwéz mektīquéxēya. Take $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Lō. A'lta alktō'guaxe téLaqL, The whole sweep it. Then they went. Now they swept it their house, ka'nauwē alktō'guēxé. A'lta alqiō'kuē ka'nauwē wéwulē. Alqiṑkuè the whole they swept it. Now they earried all $\begin{gathered}\text { into interior } \\ \text { of house. }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { They carried } \\ \text { munch }\end{gathered}$
 that whale all iuto theinterior they carrien those sea-otters into the iuteof the house. then much rior of the honse.
Takf aya'ckōp!, Cā'xal take aya'ckop!. Ayā'qxôiē; kawi'X atcixā'laql Then he entered, Ca'xal. then Tie entered. One sleep; early he opened
 the door blue-jay. Now he defecated in the door-way blae-jay. "gutek $\bar{E}^{\prime}$ ире̄yucX, utqiée'xenapstam." "A'ckam Xau ó̄'leptckiX. Énpèyucx, " wipe me!" "Take it that flrebrand.
Ama-ilō'ktgute rō-y- ūyā'pute." Take ateócgam qix• ik; a'sks. A'lta rush him in his anus." Then he took it that boy. Now
 he pushed hinn into his anus. "Anah!" then he cried blue jay. "Anā'! tenxélelama. TakE lx nigā't !ōn a'yam ka atcnxe'Lama." "Anan! they burut me. Then may be he arrived his father and he burnt me."
 He looked then (intol the in- blue.jay. Now there their chier at wè'wulē. Nē'xankē, nēxk"lètcgōm: "Ā, ilxā'Xakj Emana take the interior of Heran, he went to tell them: "Ah. our chief then the leuse.
nitē'mam." A'lta atktélōt ka'nanwē tgaī́kt̄̄ma tiä'lXam; ka'nauwé be arrived." Now he pave to all his property his people, all itā'ktēlauwa-itk atgè'lōt. the alalone shells he gave them.

## Translation.

Ca'xal's eldest was dead. Every morning he went to the beach and wailed. Day by day he went to the beach and cried. Once upon a time he discovered two ravens flying from the sea towards the shore. When they came near him he saw that they turned [in the air] over one another. [Sometimes the one was above, then the other.] When they had almost reached him they let fall a ronnd object, which fell on the sand. He went down to the beach and took it. It was an abalone shell. In the eveaing he went home. Then he said to his wife: "Invite all the people." His wife went and said: "My poor husband invites yon." Then all the people came and entered the house. He said:
"This was carried up to me from the sea. You will sce it. Just there they came ashore." Blne-Jay said: "Let us go to-morrow and see where they found it." Early he ran around |saying|: "Quick, quick, arise!" All the people arose and launched two canoes. Then they went ont seaward. They traveled a long distance. When the mountains [of their own conntry] had almost disappeared they discovered land. Blue-Jay said: "Certainly here are abalone shells." After awhile they landed. The ground was full of abalone shells. The people went ashore and picked up these abalone shells. They selected ouly the very green ones. Blue-Jay gathered those which were near the canoe. Then their chief [Ca'sal] went away and left them. He went around the island. He took only the large and very green ones. The people waited for their chief. Then Blue-Jay became hungry, and said: "Let us leave him." But part of the people said: "No; we must wait for him; perhaps he met some people." |After awhile| Blne-Jay said: "Come! Let us leave him." It grew dark; then his people left him. They followed Blue Jav's advice and went home. In the evening the chief had gone around the island. Now his people had disappeared; they had left him. Theu he lay down under a log and cried: "Why did my people desert me; why did they leave me?" He stayed there for a long time. He carried all the abalone shells |up to the log|. On the next day he found a seaotter. On the following morning he awoke and heard people talking on the beach below him. He lifted his blanket and looked seaward, but he saw only gulls. He pulled his blanket over his head again. On the next morning, when it grew daylight, he heard again people talking on the beach below. Again he lifted his blanket, but there were only albatross. Five days he heard people [talking on the beach]. On the next morning [he saw] a person standing by him. He lifted his blanket [and the stranger said]: "Tomorrow you will be carried back." Early the next moruing the person stood again near hin, and said: "Arise; now you will be carried back." He looked down to the beach and saw a whale. He carried down his abalone shells. A hole was in the middle of the whale, into which he was placed. [The person said:] "Do not open your eyes while they are carrying you." Now he lay down and he was carried away. All the people carried him. They paddled. The albatross and pelicans were told: "Put down your paddles; put down your paddles." The gulls were told: "Put up your paddles, put up your paddles." The snipes were told: "Put up your paddles, put up your paddles." Then when they were at sea, part of those people departed. When they were near the land another part departed. Now only the suipes and gulls remained. He felt [the whale] rock, then all was quiet and he lifted his blanket. He lay on the beach. He looked and saw only gulls and snipes. Now he arose. He went inland, carrying all his abalone shells and the sea otters. He took five cuts of the whale. That person had told him to do so. Then that whale returned. Now
he went up to his house and staid there. After awhile he saw a child. It approached him, shooting an arrow. [The arrow] struck the ground near him, and he took it and hid it. Then the child came searching for his arrow. When he did not find it he cried: "O, Blue.Jay, you have hidden my arrow. You make me feel miserable. You always tease me; give me my arrow." The child had no hair, and his eyes were sore. His blanket was made of deerskin. Then [Cā'xal| took him by his arm and said: "Who are you?" "Oh it is I. My father was deserted. Blue-Jay deserted him." Then [Cā'xal] took [the boy] to the water and washed his face; he blew on his eyes and the boy recovered his eyesight. He said: "Child! it is I; I have returned." He threw away [the boy's| blanket and gave him a sea-otter blanket. "Tell me," he continued, "are you all well?" The boy replied: "BlneJay made us miserable; two of your wives are now his wives. He always defecates in our house, and I must wipe him with my blanket. Two only [of your wives| do not like him." "Bring them here." "Oh, they can not see, for they have lost their eyes." Then the boy went home. He sent him to fetch his mother. He said to her: "Father has come home." Then his mother and the other woman began to cry: "O, Blue-Jay has deceived you; he always deceives you." "No, indeed, father has come. I have recovered my eyesight; he sent me to fetch you. Just feel my blanket." Then his mother felt it. It was soft. [The boy continued:| "See, you did not believe me!" Then he led them to his father. He reached his father, who washed their faces. Then they recovered their eyesight. Cáxal said to them: "Go and sweep our honse." They went back and swept the whole house. They carried everything into the house, his whale, his sea otters, and his abalone shells. Then Ca'xal entered the house.

On the following morning Blue-Jay opened the door and defecated in the doorway. [He called:] "E'npèyucX, wipe me!" "Take that firebrand and push his backside," said his father. The boy took it and pushed him. "Heh," cried Blue-Jay: "Oh, he burnt me; certainly his father has returned." Blue-Jay looked into the house and saw the chief sitting in the house. Then he went and told the people: "Our chief has arrived." |Ca'xal| distributed all his property among his people. He gave them all the abalone shells.

## 11. STIKUA' ITCA'KXANAM.

Stikea' her Myth.
Gō Nakōt!'à't cxēlā'itX, Le'xo-itiks Lxēlā'itx. A'lta ayōmeqt ..... 1
ilā'xaki kmana. Iā'qoa-il iā'xa. Ta'ke teā'xilk'ē néxauē, ta'ke ..... 2
thelr chief. Large his son. Then winter it was. then
Kāxlxnā̄'Lax ka nék'im ktiā'xēqLax: "Amexe'ltXuitck." ..... 4
Nōxui'tXuitek $k a^{\prime} n a u w e ̄ 2$ qō'tae tkālamuke. Atagàla-it môket ..... 5
They made themselves all those men. They were in the two ready canoes
 canoes. Theu they went seawarl. Then he speared it a sealion that6

 ..... 8
lxgīutsXEmā'ya." Take iā'xkate nalx•élgīlx. Agelktik;'E'tsXēma. we will boil it." Then there they made a fire. They singed it. ..... 9
A'lta algā'yaxc. A'lta ale'xaletcXem. Nés'im iqésqēs: ..... 10
"Ia'xkayuk lxgēuwu'lєaya, lxgēntctXō'maya." Ta'ke nōxuilxā'lem ..... 11
 ..... 12 those people. He hid it intending the raven in his mat. He carried it
13

 ..... 14
hedidit. He carried it to the ifre that plece. He burnt it.
Ta'ke ale'Xkī. Alkiupā'yalx ēniā'matk $k_{j} a \quad$ itguē'ma. Tsō'yustē ..... 15
Then they went They gathered then large mussels and small mussels. In the evening
16

Stikuayā/2!" Stikua' itcā'xal uyā'k•ikal iq; ésqēs. Temm ali'Xaua Stikus!'" stikua' her name hiswife Noise of they ran
feet ..... 17
Stikua' mā́lnè. Algiugō'lemam iniā'matk. A'tgelx ka'nauwe Stikua' down to beach. They went to take the mussels. They came to all the beach ..... 18
qō'tac tā'nemckc. Ateriō'kXuiptck itgué'matk $\mathbf{k}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{a}$ a iniā'matk. Gō ..... 19 those wouen. They carried them up the small mussels and the large mussels. The ${ }_{n}$
 ..... 20
"WiaXi ka nxeltō'ma." Atciō'lXam iqiés'sqēs: "Ē'kta amiuwā'ya? "To-merrow and I go along." He said to him blne-jay: "What are you going ..... 21Ugō'lal gemō'kura, muXunā'ya. LEqS anō'Xunē nai'kXa;" nē'k•imThe wares will carry you you will drift away. Almost I drifted away $\mathbf{I} ;$ " he said22
iqē'sqēs. Kawí' wiXt nōxui/tXuitck. Atā'kelōya. $\bar{A}^{\prime}$ yulx quix ..... 23 ready.

ikja'sks, $\bar{a}^{\prime} y u L x$ qéstcē ixeltō'ma. boy, be went to the intending he went along. beach
ixeltō'ma. "Mō'ptega, mō'ptcga" atciō'lXam iqiés sqiēs. A'yuptek 2 he went along. "Go up. go up," he said to him blue.jay. Howent np
 nūguq'se'watek télx'Em. TakE atigā'ōn Lgipéx'Luke ilā́xanake. they paddled the people. Then they arrived at the sealions their rock.
Ayan̄'lulx ktiā̀xēkrax. AteLē'lnke ēXt igépix'L, cka atcō'pEna; He went the honter. Hespeared one seation, and it jumper; ashore
 there it drifted. They hanled it np. They palled it ashore to the land.
 They pulled it up from be said blue.jay: were will eat it the beach.

Algiā̀lk; tsx'ēma iā’xkatē. Algā̀'yaxc. Algiō'teNum a'lta iā'xkaté. They singed It there. They rntit. They boiled it now there.
Ta'ke ayōkteekt ilà'teXemal. Alxlxā'lem, alxlyā'lem. Qē'xtcē Then it got done what they boiled. They ate, they ate. Intending
 he hill it the raven one piece. Tie he did it in hishair.
 There intending be hid it. Already take ont hedth it bluejay.
Atcixf'lgilx igitē'tcxal. Tsō ${ }^{\prime}$ yustē itgnē'ma algiupā'yalx $\mathbf{k}_{\mathbf{i}} \mathbf{a}$ He bnrnt it the piece. In the evening smallmussels they gathered them and
14 ēniā'mı́ ka ali'Xkō. Qioāp alxé'gilaē, nalxe'lqamx: "Ã2, largemussels and they went Nearly they landed, heshouted: "Ah.
15 Stikuay $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ èmcā'niamatgā'2." Temm, āLi'xatoa ā'Lilx tga'a Stikua' your missecls.' Noise of feet, $\begin{gathered}\text { they came } \\ \text { ruming, }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { they went to } \\ \text { the beach }\end{gathered}$ chilidren
16 Stikna'. Ka'uauwé2 $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ 'tgelx qū́tac tā'nEmekc. Atgiō'kXuiptek Stikua'. All they went to those women. They carried up
 the small and the large mussels. He said to them those people blue-jay: missels
" Nē̃kct mexqué'tcgōye mckanaurē'tikc, taua'lta iqētō'mel atciā́x "Not tell him all of yon, else accompany us he does
19 ilxā'xak ${ }^{\prime}$ Emana iā'xa.", A'lta nē'k•im qix• iki $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ 'sks: "Wä2Xi ka our chief his son." Now he said that boy: "To-morrow and
 I shall go along." Then hesaid blue-jay. "What are yougoing to dof Else
amuXunē'x, itcā'aitema-y- ugō’la." "Qā'dox nxeltō'ma," nē'k•im yon drift away, confounded waves." "Mnst I go along," he said $\mathrm{ik}_{j} \overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime}$ sks. the boy.


 boy. "What will hedo thinonel Go np from the He cried that


 the sealions their rock. Then he went anhore that hunter. He speared it,
 one seallon, a large sealion, and it jnmped, thern it drifted. 3 Take algè'lta-u mā́lxolē. Algékilaē gō-y- ilē'é. Algiulā'taptck. 4 Then they hauled it up landward. They landed at the land. They pulled it up from the beach.

 they boiled it there. It was done. Then they ate. He aaid


 and they were lutending be trok it one piece the raven. The
 be did it to his leg. He sail broken it lecame his leg. He burnt it qix• ilgā'ētix•t. Kanauwé nix•élgilx iqiée'sqēs. Atciō'lXam 11 that what he had left over. "All [to] the raven blue-jay: "[Interjec- I want to see it your leg." He jumped at it. 12 stuX atcā'yax gō iā́cowit. Lap atcā'yax èXt igitétsxal gō 13 nntie hedid it at hisleg. Find hedidit one piece at 13
 algiupä'yalx itguē'ma $k_{i} a \quad$ eniā'matk. ALE'Xkō. Qioā’p 15 they gathered small unssels and large mussels. They went home. Nearly
aLXgō'mam, ta'kE nēxe'lqamx iqiésqēs: "A, imeñ'tguēmatgā́ 16 they arrived at home, then he shouted blue.jay: "Ah, your massels
 the beach the beach


 1 shall go along." Then he aaid blue-jar: "What are you going to do!

 Nixe'ltXuitck. Algō'cgilx ulā'xanīm. Alagā̀lait ulā́xanim. He made himself ready. They hauled down their canoes. They went into the their canoes. to the water
 Intending he went into the eanoe that boy. He took him. blue-jay, atciaēlē'malx. Yukpä't nitelō'tXuit gō Ltcuq. Qè́xtcē atciō'cgan he threwhiminto the Up to here hestood in the water in water. Intending he tonk it 25 water.
 that canoe. He struck them his hands that boy's bluejay. There 26

 they peddled blno-jay. They reached it that rock, the sealiona
 their rock. He went ashore tbat hunter, he spearod it one sealiou, cka atcō'pena, ka ia'xkatē ayuXuā'nitck. Take wiXt algé'eltă-uwē. and it jumped, and there it drikik. Then again they pullell it to the Algīgèl'a'man èlē'è. Algiulà'taptck. Algèlk; E'tsx•Ema ia'xkatē. 'hey towedit to the land. They hanled itnpfrom They aiuged it there. the ahore.
 They finished it, they aluged it. They cut $\mathrm{tt}_{\mathrm{i}}$. now they boiled it ia'xkati. Ay $\bar{o}^{\prime} k t c i k t$. Nék'im iḡē'sqēs: "Iāz'xkuktē lxgēwu'lsaya." there. He tinished it. He said blue-jay: "Here we will eat it." Alxixā'lem, alixlxā'lem. cka icē'tkum algiā'wul: ka alaqctā'yū. Theyate, they ate, and half they ate it and they became
 They went to eleep; overeatein they became and they went to sleep. He awoke
 algiupā'yalx itgué'ma $k_{i}$ a ēniá'ma. A'lta alXgō'manı. Qjoā'p they gathered small mussels and large mussels. Now they came bome. Nearly algiā'xomē: "A imcā'niamatgā' Stikuayā'." Temm, ali'xaua mā'Luē. they came ashore: "Ab! your mussels Stikua'," Noise of they ran seewaril.
 beach mussels
"Wä2x•i a'lta uxeltō'ma." Atciō'lXam iqiés'sqēs. "E'kta miuwā'ya " "To-morrow now I go along." He said to him blue.jay: "What are you going
Lxaxō'-ita. Lilap mō'ya."
We shall capsize. Under water you will go."


Nixe'ltXuitck. Algō'cgilx ulā'xanīma iqésqēs. Qē'xtcē ayagéla-it He made himself They hauled their canoes blue-jay. Intending he went into the ready. down to the water
canoe
 water
ikanī'm. Yukp̈̈'t tiā'xemalap!ix- nitelo ${ }^{\prime}$ 'tXuit. $\mathbf{Q e}^{\prime} x t c \bar{e}$ atciō'cgam canoe. Up to here bis arm-pits he stood in the water. Intending he took it

 He cried, he cried that boy. He went now blue.jay.

A'lta ixlā'kōi penka'. Atcaga'ōm utcaktē̄'k, Lē'el utcaktcák. Now he went
aronnd the point afoot. He met it an eagle. $\begin{gathered}\text { a black } \\ \text { [young] eagle. }\end{gathered}$
 Shooting it bedidit. Skiu bedid it, intending putting hedid it en Lere $k^{u} c a x a l a^{\prime}$ tiā́ $q_{i}$ ôxlema ka na-ige'nkakō. lāq $q^{\circ}$ nā'ēxax. WiXt above hisknees and it was too small. Take off be did it. Again $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \overline{0}$, wiXt $\mathrm{ae}^{\prime} \mathbf{X t}$ utcaktea'k ayaga'ōm. Itcā'mas atciā'lax. be went, again one eagle be met it. Shooting it he did it. Nôē'luktcū. Tk; ōp éteeqtq utcaktcā'k. Tc;ux $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tcax, qul naēxālax. It fell down. White ite head the eagle. Skin he did it, put on he did it on to bimself

Mank kēkula' tiā'q ${ }^{\prime}$ ôxlema, na- ige'nkakō. läq ${ }^{\circ}$ nã'éxax, atcaé'taql. Alitte helow hisknees, it wastoosmall. Takeofi he didit, les leftit,
 Agrin hewent, far hevent. Hemetit abald-headed Shootingit hedidit.
 Twice sbooting it he didit; it fell down. Skin be did it put on bedld it en $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{j}} \mathbf{o a ̄}^{\prime} \mathbf{p}$ nēXe'kXa ka nige'nkakō. Ayū'kō nixk ${ }^{\prime}$ 'ā'wakct. Kē'k Xulē Nearly It fitted sud it was toosmall. Hefew be sttempted. Down ayō'kō, niket ayōlá'tckuix•t. Llā’môket lāq nē'satx, a'lta t"aya' he flew, not ho rose. The eecond time turn he did, now gool

 Then be smelled it moke; atnell of fat that smoke. He cameasound the be saw them point.
qō'tac gilā̀'leXam. Gōo kulā'yi ka ayngō'la-it. A'lta atelā́qxamt thore the people of his There far and he sation top of Now he satw them town. 3 tree.





 lgive jou toeat," he asid to it that bird. CXX it came thast bird.

 Hesaid blue-jay: "Just as a person its feet." They becsme ble-jay, zatiated




 iqē'sqēs: " $\bar{A}$, Stikuayā', imcā'niamatgā'!" Temm ali'Xana. $\bar{A}{ }^{\prime}$ 'oolx. bluejay: "Ah, Stikus', your mussels." Noise of feet they ran. They went22 beach.
 ..... 23
mussels

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| that boy. Not he rose. 24 |  |  |


 water

Näket iqētō'mel ateā'yax. Lāx nā'xax ofō'Lax. Take nixā'latek, Not accompanying hedidit. Visible became the sun. Then he rose, them

## atcukuēxē'mam

 be called them together tqa's'sōsinike. "Ai'aq, amekLi'eqam Lō'yuc. Amcx' ${ }^{\prime} y u t x$. Näket the children. "Quick, take" urine. Wash yourselvzs. Not
 lazy be." Now theg took it urine the women. They washed themselves,
5 ka'nauwēz nuxō̄'yut. "Ai'aq, LemexE'lteam." Ta'ke atcuqoā'na-it all they washed "Qmek, comb sourselves." Then he put it down
"TEmeā'nEmcke mekananwētike
 a plank. Take hedid it the piece. "Your husbands your all

 Now ent he didit a piece. Now lie greased their all of them
 those women. He greased their those ebildren. Now prull mut of atcā'yax énXat. A'lta atcē'lemèma. Manéx í'yaxalx't é'nXiat, he did them the wall Now be sharpened them. When wide a wall
 split he ridit. All he sharpened them. The last his house the raven.
 Not pull ont thry were its wall Now he pat theminto in their lack,
 those wall planks. All he put them into in theirbacks those girls.
 He said to thom: "Now, gotothe When if yongo seaward, five times meixlā́k̄̄ qix iqā'nake, tex'ī amḗlx mī́lné. Manix Lāp
 you willalways do them seations and you will alwayskill them. Those notgiving seations and you will always kill them. Those notgiving people:
 youdo. I Iearrythem these children. Thus seaward this
 sea my relutives they will be to me." Now split he dil them sinews;
 masy split hedinthem sinews. Now they wert to water these
 women. Slowly now thus theysumperl. Fivetimes turn they did at
 that town. Now thes went there seaward. now and it turned inslde out
 the water. Now they went then seaward, where they always boiled blne-jay. Now fonel
 he salel bluejay; "What that comen there?" Now the people looked that amer it
 They jnmpell often those girls. Five timen they went aronnd their roek íféşés. Take ka nō'Lxa ian'a mā́Lné; ka ma'nx•i ka nLe'tit blne-fay's. Then and theywent there nenward; and a little and they camo

Lelālax ale'tga; tiáquèa léáwulqt gō-y- íLackt qū́la nelálax. birts they cametlying; jast as if blood at their bills those birds. A'lta tgian'wat qō'ta gene'mb ulala'xuke. "A $\bar{A}$, nēkettcee Now they followed them those small birds. "Ab, not [int.part.] nēmsā'xaximée" nék•im iqésqēs: "Llálaxuke x•itiks tgétet, do yon observe it?" he said blue-jay: "The birds then they come,
 where they came thus nany." Then he said the raven:

 tciXékXué qaX ōck'tX gō qṓla Lqā’nakc. AtclṓlXam: "Manix he threw them down those sinews on those stones. He saill to them: "When
 they always go blae-jay mussels they always go to take them then fast mxā́xo-ilemx." Atcō'lNam qaN tā'nemekc: "Ōkula'ma imcā'xal, qiāx 9 you slall always be." He ssill to them those wemen: "Killer-whales your uame if
 a geod whale then you willeatit. When a sealion youkill it,
ka megéx Elnketgulälx. Qē̄wa $L_{i} \bar{n}^{\prime}$ ya aqémegax."
then you throw it away. Those lut giving to yonde."

lxgö'ya, ka alxanwélxolx. Nēket qa'usix étha iálko-ile alxgēélkelax
we rill go then we becane afraid at Not [any] how thus dimilar to it we saw lome, seeing spirits.


 they came home. "Ah. yeur musels stikua'!" No noise of people.
Qoii'nemi qḗxtce aqalélqamx. A'lta a'tgeptck qō'tac télx•En. Fivetimes intending she was called. Nuw ihey went up those people. from the beach
 Now nothing their wall planks those huses. Now they cried the preplle. 18
Nige'tsax iqé'sqēs. Aqiō'lXam: "kj’̄̄ méxax, iqe'sqēs. Qee nēkctx lie cried blue-jay. He was told: "Silent be, blue.jay. If net



he searched oftenon the beach,
ēnā'qxon $L_{i} a p$ atciā́x. Aȳ̄'ix mēcktā́x, ūkō'tskōts $L_{i}$ ap ateã'x. os astargeon find hedidit. Hewentoften hesearched perpoise find hedidit. often on the berch,
 leweut blue-jay intending hesparched Hail it berams. Thins large
oftun often on the bench.
LkákXul. Qē'xteē alégelo-ix itgnéma. Qéstcé tc; u'xtc; ux algiā'x. 25 hail. Intending he gatheret often mussels. Intending breakiog off ie dicl them.
 Cannot breaking bedid. Giving np he became hewent lle wetit the ruven Ho cried much.
A. seal
nud hedidit.
Only
roots
2 aLkeā'xo-itx. AtcLE'nk;ēmEnakō iLā̀xak; Emāna.
they ate them. He took revenge on them their chief.

## Translation.

Many people were living at Nakot $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ 't. Now their chief died. He had [left] a son who was almost grown up. It was winter and the people were hungry. They had only mussels and roots to eat. Once upon a time a hunter said: "Make yourselves ready." All the men made themselves ready and went seaward in two canoes. Then the hnnter speared a sealion. It jumped and drifted on the water [dead]. They hauled it ashore. Blue-Jay said: "Let us boil it here." They made a fire and singed it. They cut it and boiled it. Bhe-Jay sand: "Let us eat it here, let us eat all of it!" Then the people ate. Raven tried to hide a piece of meat in his mat and carried it to the eanoe. [But] Blue-Jay [had already seen it|; he ran [after him], took it and threw it into the fire. He burned it. Then they weut home. They gathered large and sinall mussels. In the evening they came home. Then Blue-Jay shouted : "Stikua', fetch your mussels!" Stikua' was the name of Blue Jay's wife. Then noise of many feet [was heard], and Stikua and the other women came rumning down to the beach. They went to fetch mussels. The women came to the beach and carried the mussels to the house. Raven took care of the chicf's son. The boy said: "To-morrow I shall accompany you." "Blue-Jay said to him: "What do you want to do? The waves will carry you away, you will drift away; even I almost drifted away."

The next morning they made themselves ready. They went into the canoe and the boy came down to the beach. He wanted to accompany them and held on to the canoe. "Go to the house; go to the house," said Blue-Jay. The boy went up, but he was very sad. Then Blue-Jay said: "Let us leave him." The people began to paddle. Then they arrived at the sealion island. The hunter went ashore and speared a sealion. It jumped and drifted on the water [dead]. They hauled it ashore and pulled it up from the water. Blue-Jay said: "Let us eat it here; let us eat all of it, else our chief's son would always want to come here." They singed it, carved it, and boiled it there. When it was done they ate it all. Raven tried to hide a piece in his hair, but Blue-Jay took it out immeliately and burned it. In the evening they gathered large and small mussels and then they went home. When they approached the beach Blue-Jay shouted: "Stikua', fetch your mussels!" Then moise of many feet [was heard]. Stikua' and her children and all the other women cane running down to the beach and earried the mussels up to the house. Blue-Jay had told all those people: "Don't tell our rhief's son, else he will want to accompany us." In the evening the boy said: "To-morrow I shall accompany you."

But Blne-Jay said: "What do you want to do: The confoumled waves will carry you away." But the boy replied: "I must go."

In the morning they made themselves ready for the third time. The boy went down to the beach and took hold of the canoe. But BlueJay pushed him aside and said: "What do you want here? Go to the house." The boy cried and weut up to the house. (When he turned back] Blue-Jay said: "Now paddle away. We will leave him." The people began to padde and soon they reached the sealion island. The hunter went ashore and speared one large sealion. It jumped and dritted on the water [dead]. They hanled it toward the shore, landed, pulled it up and singed it. They finished singeing it. Then they carved it and boiled it, and when it was done they began to eat. Blue-Jay said: "Let us eat it all, nobody must speak about it, else our chief's son will always want to accompany us." A little [meat] was still left when they had eaten enough. Raven tried to take a piece along. He tied it to his leg and said his leg was brokeu. Blue-Jay burned all that was left over. Then he said to Raven: "Let me see your leg." He jumped at it, untied it and found the piece of meat at Raven's leg. He took it and burned it. In the evening they gathered large and small mussels. Then they went home. When they were near home Blue-Jay shouted: "Stikua', fetch your mussels!" Then noise of many feet [was heard] and Stikua' [her children and the other women] came down to the beach and carried the mussels up to the honse. The fwomen and children] and the chief's son ate the mussels all night. Then that boy said: "To-morrow I shall accompany yon." Blue-Jay said: "What do you want to do. Yon will drift away. If I had not taken hold of the canoe I should have drifted away twice."

On the next morning they made themselves ready for the fourth time. The boy rose and made himself ready also. The people hauled their canoes into the water and went aboard. The boy tried to board the canoe also, but Blue Jay took hold of him and threw him into the water. He stood in the water up to his waist. He held the canoe, but Blue-Jay struck his hands. There he stood. He cried, and cried, and went up to the house. The people went; they paddled and soon they reached the sealion islaud. The hunter went ashore and speared a sealion. It jumped and drifted on the water [dead]. Again they towed it to the island and pulled it ashore. They singed it. When they-had finished singeing it they carved it and boiled it. When it was done Blue-Jay said: "Let us eat it here." They ate half of it and were satiated. They slept becanse they had eaten too much. BlueJay awoke first and burned all that was left. In the evening they gathered large and small mussels and went home. When they were near the shore he shouted: "Stikua', fetch your mussels!" Noiso of many feet [was heard] and Stikna' [her children and the other women] came rumning down to the beach and carried up the mussels. The boy said: "To-morrow I shall acompany you." But Hlue-Jay replied:
"What do you want to do? We might capsize and you would be drowned."

Early on the following morning the people made themselves ready. The boy arose and made himself ready also. Blue-Jay and the people hauled their canoes down to the water. The boy tried to board it, but Blue-Jay threw him into the water. He tried to hold the canoe. The water reached up to his armpits. Blue-Jay struck his hands [until he let gol. Then the boy cried and cried. Blue-Jay and the other people went away.

After some time the boy went up from the beach. He took his arrows and walked around a point of land. There he met a young eagle and shot it. He skinned it and tried to put the skin on. It was too small, it reached scarcely to his knees. Then he took it off and went on. After awhile he met another eagle. He shot it and it fell down. It was a white-headed eagle. He skinned it and tried the skin on. but it was too small. It reached a little below his knees. He took it off, left it, and went on. Soon he met a bald-headed eagle. He shot it twice and it fell down. He skinned it and put the skin on. It was nearly large enough for him, and he tried to fly. He could fly downward only. He did not rise. He turned back, and now he could fly. Now he went around the point seaward from Nakōt:a't. When he had nearly gone around he smelled smoke of burning fat. When he came around the point he saw the people of his town. He alighted on top of a tree and looked down. [He saw that] they had boiled a sealion and that they ate it. When they had nearly finished eating he flew up. He thonght: "O, I wish Blue-Jay would see me." Then Blue-Jay looked up [and saw the bird flying about. "Ah, a bird came to get food from us." Five times the eagle gyrated over the fire, then it descended. Blue-Jay took a piece of blubber and said: "I will give you this to eat. The bird came down, grasped the piece of meat and flew away. "Ha!" said Blue-Jay, "that bird has feet like a man." When the people had eaten enongh they slept. Raven hid again a piece of meat. Toward evening they awoke and ate again; then Bhe-Jay burned the rest of their food. In the evening they gathered large and small mussels and went home. When the boy came home he lay down at once. They approached the village and Blue-Jay shouted: "Fetch your mussels, Stikua'!" Noise of many feet [was heard] and Stikna' [and the other women] ran down to the beach and carried up the mussels. They tried to rouse the boy, but he did not arise.

The next morning the people made themselves ready and launched their canoe. The ehief's son stayed in bed and did not attempt to accompany them. After sunrise he rose and called the women and children and said: "Take urine and wash yourselves, be quick." The women obeyed and washed themselves. He continued: "Comb your hair." Then he put down a plank, took the piece of meat out [from
under his blanket, showed it to the women and said|: "Every day your husbands eat this." He put two pieces side by side on the plank, cut them to pieces and greased the heads of all the women and children. Then he pulled the planks forming the walls of the houses out of the ground. He sharpened them |at one end and| those which were very wide he split in two. He sharpened all of them. The last house of the-village was that of Raven. He did not pull ont its wall-planks. He put the planks on to the backs of the women and children and said: "Go down to the beach, when you go seaward swim five times around that rock. Then go seaward. When yon see sealions you shall kill them. But you shall not give anything to stingy people. I shall take these children down. They shall live on the sea and be my relatives."

Then he split sinews. The women went into the water and began to jump [out of the water|. They swan five times back and forth in front of the village. Then they went seaward plowing through the water New they went seaward to the place where Blue-Jay and the men were boiling. Blue-Jay said to the men: "What is that?" The men looked and saw the girls jumping. Five times they swam around Blue-Jay's rock. Then they went seaward. After awhile birds came flying to the island. Their bills were |as red|as blood. They followed [the fish|. "Ah," said Blue-Jay: "Do you notice them? Whence come these numerous birds?" The Raven said: "Ha, squinteye, they are your children; do you not recognize them?" Five times they went around that rock. Now [the boy| threw the sinews down upon the stones and said: "Wheu Blue-Jay comes to gather mussels they shall he fast |to the rocks]." And he said to the women, turning toward the sea: "Whale-Killer will be your name; when you cateh a whale you will eat it, but when you catch a sealion you will throw it away, but you shall not give anything to stingy people."

Blue-ray and the people were eating. Then that hunter said: " Let us go home. I am afraid we have seeu evil spirits; we have never seen anything like that on this rock." Now they gathered mussels and carried along the meat which they had left over. In the evening they came near their home. [Blue-Jay shonted:] "Stikua', fetch your mussels !" There was no sound of people. Five times he called. Now the people went ashore and [they saw that] the walls of the houses had disap. peared. The people cried. Blue-Jay cried also, but somebody said to him: "Be quict, Blue-Jay; if you had not been bad our ehief's son would not have done so." Now they all made one house. Only Raven had one honso [by himself]. He went and searched for food on the beach. He found a sturgeon. He went again to the beach and found a porpoise. Then Blue-Jay went to the beach and tried to search for food. |As soon as he went ont| it began to hail; the hail-stones were so large [indicating]. He tried to gather mussels and wanted to break them off, but they did not come off. He could not break them off. He gave it up. Raven went to search on the beach and found a seal. The others ate roots only. This their chief took revenge on them.

The Skink her Story.

| ta | na'ktcXEm | qax | uk | A'lta |  | ages'tax | 䢒 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| yow | she sang her con- | at | chieftainess. | No | a house | she made it, |  |

2 t!ō age'tax. A'lta agō'xuqte tétx•Em. Ta'ke atxégēla-i télx'Em. house she madeit. Now sheincited them people. Theu they landed the people.
3 Tciā'xuwaltck iqés'sqēs qaX ukō'nax. "Ā, akeEma x•itac He helped her singing blue-jay that
 they dance?" "Ah, maggots these theydanciug. Now Lgitxta'maē $\overline{\text { ón }}$ 'mā:
5 they entered the the maggots: honse to dance
"Antsgiō'lats, antsgiō'lats iqo'tEn, iqo'tEn. Antsgiō'lats, antsgiō'lats
"We makeit move, wemake it move [?] [?]. We make it move, wemakeit move,
7 iq $\bar{q}^{\prime}$ 'ten, iq i $^{\bar{o}}$ 'ten."



 [int. conjuror assembles, if youput on agoor one?" Again
 they uttered their song people at infront doorway. "Ah, who then
 A'lta algī̄'xtamai Lk; Elakj Ela'ma: Now they entered the the geere:

 They carried to him blue-jay beeso being blanket. Theystood at imō'leknma:
the elks:"

cílē.: |l"

```
\delta%
Ta'kF: nix•Enōte iqésqēs:
Then hejoined their song Imuejay;
```


Aqē'luk' imō'leqan iqē'sqēs. Atcō'lXam uyā'k'ikala: 2 It was brought to him a voungelk blue-jay. He asid to her his wife:

 part.]

[int. you put on agoodone?" Again theystood people in the door-

"A, Llēqiámuke." 6
"Ah. who then they stand they dance?" "Ah. Hie wolves."
 We we hanl withour [!] and the deerfawn. Ah, mouths
qLLEncā'nEmkōti'kcia kōti'kea kōti'kca."
we have our faces blackened, blackened, hlackened." 8

Aktexī'mal $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ peupen tã'nox:
shesangmuch her skunk separate:
conjuror's mong



you will be asilent one she she will speak what she resolves it. $\begin{gathered}\text { When if [int. } \\ \text { toherself } \\ \text { [int. part.] part.] }\end{gathered}$
molā'ma?"
rou say to her!"

kıgūwā̀yutckot" "Lcayā'muke.". A'lta alx• Ehwā'yutek leayā'muke. 16 they danicing!" "The grizzly bears." Now they daneed the grizzly lears.16
 ..... 17
 Ht outside: "When they goont? Only inese, Alid long




ánq̧ate aló'megtx." TakE atclō'lXam tiā'cōlal: "Ai'aq a'lta 23 already hedies." Then he saill to them his relatives: "Quick now

we will goomt They nhxt they dance. Behoh the arrows
qExkeE'xtena." Ta'ke a'Lelaktike Lents; $\mathbf{E}^{\prime} \times$ uks LxElıwa'yutckō. 25 they growl." Then they next the Ents; xs they danced.
A'lta LkeikemuNulā'ma ilē'ē Lents; E'xuks:
Now they beat fast time the ground the Entsixs:
[ntade shake] [niade shake]

aLx•Eluwā'yutek:
they danced:
"Lā̃'q mexī'nxala walā'paté hēhâ' hēhâ'! Eménaq ayē'melax
 of way
hēhâ' hủhā.


Hespanned it hisbow. Then he said bue-jay:
 of was
tcimelö́xoax hēhâ! !"
he does it to you hèhá:"

| AqLe'luk ${ }^{\text {ur }}$ T |  | kLkex |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| It was brought | rabbit | being | blanket. | "Put it on |


 one (int. conjuror assembles, if [int. you pht it ou a good one?"
 Ofteu that chleftainess she sang ber conjuror's song:
"Axelā'wat, axElā'wat ntā'nēwalema à qix• iqésyēs, à qix• "Together,



Ta'ke wiXt atciólXam ia'xk'un iqe'sqēs: "Mō'pa kī'sa-it. Ta'ke Then again hesaid to him hiselder blne-jay: "Goont rohin. Then
 hunger it acts on Quick it will lee dead this whale. I shall spenk." Then ne.


## Translaizon.

A chieftainess sang lier conjurer's song. She made a large house and invited the people. The people landed. Blue-Jay was the chorus leader of the chieftainess. "Who are those outside who want to dance?" "Ah, the maggots; they will dance." Now the maggots entered; they sang: "We make move the rotten meat; we make move the rotten meat." Blue-Jay joined their song and they gave him a mountain goat blanket in payment. He said to his wife: "Put it on, old woman." But she replied; "Llop, Llop, nēq, nēq, tcu, tcu." "Certainly," said Blue-Jay, "when conjurers assemble it is better not to put on beantiful clothing." Now other people sang in front of the door. "Who are those who want to dance?" "Ah, the geese; they want to dance." Now the geese entered; they sang: "We pull ont the seagrass, the sea-grass, the sea-grass, and it drifts away." They gave Blue-Jay in payment a blanket made of geese skins. Other people stood at the door. "Who are those who want to dance?" "Ah, the elks; they waut to dance." Now they entered and sang: "We hiss on bluffs; we make z-z-z on blufts." Blue-Jay joined their song: "You hiss on bluffs." They gave him a blauket made of the skin of a young elk in payment. He said to his wife: "Put it on, old woman." She replied: "Llop, Llop, nēq, nēq, tcu, tcu." "Certainly," said Blne-Jay, "when conjurers assemble it is better not to put on beautiful clothing." Again people stood at the door. "Who are those who want to dance?" "The wolves; they want to dance." They entered and sang: "We carry deer-fawns in our months; we have our faces blackened." BlueJay joined their song and they gave him a wolf blanket in payment.

The chieftainess, the skunk, was singing by herself: "Blue-day's and my ancestors used to keep company." Blue-Jay eaid to his brother: "Robin, go out, I shall speak to her." Robin replied: "No, be quiet, do not speak to her, she will say herself what she resolves to do. Do not speak to her."

Then more people stood in tront of the door. "Ah, who are those who want to dance?" "The grizzly bears." Now the grizzly bears danced. They danced a long time in the house. Then a person said outside: "When will they go out; do they think they alone want to dance"" Then the chief of the grizzly bears said: "Who is talking there? I shall tear him to pieces; I shall eat him." "I am talking; I have a braid on one side of my head only. When I enter a man in the morning he must die before noon." Then the grizzly bear said to his people: "Let us go out and let them dance. Behold the arrows are growling."

Next the birds Eutsix danced. They sang in a rapid movement: "Onr legs are small, but we make the ground shake." Blue-Jay said: "Ha, how miserable are your legs, they will make the ground slake! Be quiet, you bad people." The birls danced and atter a little while the house began to slake. Blue-Jay arose and said: "Slowly, slowly, slowly, younger brothers, the house will fall." The birds finished dancing, and next the gray cranes began to dance. Coyote was their husband. He sang his shaman's song, "Do not look back, younger sister, because you cause our children to make mistakes." Then he bit one of the children and tore off his neck. After they finished dancing the rabbits came and sang: "Step aside, step aside, post, heha, heha, I will shoot you, heha, heha!" He spanned his bow and Blue-Jay said: "Step aside for my younger brother, post, heha, else he will shoot you, heha!" They gave him a blanket made of rabbit skins. [Blne-Jay gave it to his wife and said:] "Put it on, old woman." She replied: "Llop, Llop, nēq, nēq, tcu, tcu." "O, yes," remarked Blne-Jay, "when conjurers assemble it is better not to put on beautiful elothing." Now the chieftainess continued to sing her conjurer's song: "Blue-Jay's and my ancestors used to keep company, m-m-m-m." Again Blue-Jay said to his brother: "Go ont, Robin, I am hungry. She shall kill the whale quickly." Robin replied: "Iii, do you think you alone see this? She will say herself what she wants to do." Five times Blue-Jay said to his elder brother to go out, but Robin did not leave the house. Then Blue-Jay shouted: "The skunk is a wind-maker; she will make sick those whom she invited to the dance." She made wind and the whale fell down dead right there. Blue-Jay was blown away and he was caught in a knot-hole in the wall, in which he stuck. Now the people cut the whale. Blue-Jay cried: "Take me ont, Robin, take me out." When the whale was all cut, Robin went up and took him out. Then Blue-Jay cut the meat only.
13. SKA'SA-IT ICTA'KXANAM KiA IQE'SQES.

Robin their Myth ani, Blefe-Jay's.


wē'kua. Gō-y-ēnlé'x•atk acxgā'mita. Take naēxe'lqamx: "Â, 3 the oeean. In a slough they were in canot. Then be shouted: "Ah.

Ē'malna nēцā'et. Take wiXt na-ēxe'lqamx iqē'sqēs: "Xoā'u Seaward from she was. Then again he ehouted blue-jay: "Why 5 him
mxalḗLx? Qtumgelō'kstxa, iqsō'tElōtelō tiā̀‘wit." Take wiNt 6 do you go eeaward something is carried [a bird with long legs] bis legs." Then again to yon.
naxe'lqamx gitsa'kxéwam. Qjoā’p è'malna nēlā'-ēt. WiXt 7 sbe shouted the eleeper. Nearly seaward from him she wae. Again
atcō'lXain: "Xoā'u mxaLélx? Qtumgelṑkstxa, iqsō'telōtelō
he said to her: "Why do you go seaward? something is carried to [a bird with you. long legs)
 atcā'lek•ikc. Aci'Xkō álta. Acgakqā'na-it ictā'kiētēnax. 10 he eppared her. They two went home now. They put it into the canoe what they bad killed. 10
 They arrived at home; they went inland. He eaid to him his elder brother: "Make fre,
 ward
iāákiētēnax. A'lta nixe'lgēxs iqés'sqēs. Ta'ke né'k'im skā'sa-it:
what he had killed. Now he cut blue.jay. Then he eaid robin: 13

 Then he becameangry blue-Jay: "You ask for it, yeu ask for it. They willeatit


 "Mä'tp!a, mä'tp!a lınéxauyam Lmä'mōkuē mai'kXa, lmä'mōkXuē "Come in, come in you poorone, your flesh under yours, yourflesh under the chin yous, the chin
 sours; your head yours; your tail yours." Then heentered 20
skā'sa-it. A'lta acxgē'ktcikt ictā̄lektcal; ta'ke acxlxī'lem. Iō'lqtē robin. Now it was done what they roasted; then they ate. A long timo

 of sorcery."
 they two atayed. Now they vame they whowailed while Nearly they landed, traveling. ackugoīlaqu
they tor reconized
alta
now "A, ayin'nyā'xit imtāqix'. Iantgā'lemam, migēlā'-èta-e.." Nēk’im "Ah, he chokes your brother- I eame to tetch yoo, yonshall cure him by He sain -
iqē'sqēs: "ntō'ya." A'lta aexe'ltXuitek iqésqēs. d'lta ${ }^{\text {décto. }}$ blue-jay: "We will go." Now they made themselves blue.jay. Now they $\begin{gathered}\text { ready } \\ \text { went. }\end{gathered}$
AtciōlXam iāxk'un: "Mgéma kā'sa-it: "EXt ikak; $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Litx' Hesaid to him [to] his elder robin: Say One lahe gitxalEmémtōma igō'n énata.' Ē'ka mōlā'ma manix anigēlā'-ētaē." she will pay us for curing also one side.' Thus you will say when I eure him by means him of sorcery."
Nék•im skā'sa-it: "Ā'yipé!" Acxégila-e. A'lta cka ci'llcill uya'Lutek He aial robin: "Well!" They lander. Now and rattling his breath itē̄'k•ikal ōgoé'xgoēx. A'lta ayuguéla-it iqésqës: her husband the duck's. Now he cured himby blue-jay:
Ka iaXālak, ka iaXā́lage' kaxnutā'geméntō'm agun ā'nata.

 Far another [song] the female duck helperlsinging: "Qoéx one side
 yournephews:" Ah, out he madeit that what chokedhim. Well
 he made him, well begot. Now they gathered what they haid received in pay for curing him
môket ōkunī'm pāl. A'lta aci'Xgō acgr'tōkl. AcXgō'mam. two canoes full. Now theywent theycarried they came home. home them.
 acge'tax tetā'at. AcktōotctXōm ka'nauwe qō'ta teta'at. they ate their roots. They finished all those roots.
Ta'ke wiXt nix ${ }^{\prime} \overline{e x}^{\prime} q a u w a k \bar{o}$ iqésqēs: "Kā'sa-it," atciō'lXam Then again be dreamt blue-jay: "Robin." he said to him (to) iā’xk;'un, "Nix•gē'qauwakō aqEntgā'lEmam, nōgnēlā'ētaē." Mank hiselder brother, "I dreamt people came te fetch us. I shall eure him by A little
 Nixii'2gila-e ikaní'm. A'tgatptck a'lta mô'ketike tqi'ulipXunā'yu. it lauled the canve. They came inland now two youths.
 They came inland now the wolves their youths. He was told blue-jay: "Kamtgä'lemam. Ōnteā'hat!an ayan'ō'L;o-it." Nē'k'im igē'sqēs: "We came to fetch you. Our rirgin is choking." He said blue-jay:
"Ntō'yaa." Lä2, a'lta acxe'ltXnitck iqē'sqēs $k_{i} a \quad$ skā'sa-it. "We shall come." Some time now they made themselves blne.jay and robin. reads
 Hesaid to him [to] liselder bluejay: "When $\begin{gathered}\text { I care him by, } \\ \text { brother }\end{gathered}$ that large iqō'mxōm, iā'xka mīgintciā'k'tia. Mgē'max: 'x'ix•ō'yax qḗla-it.', baskpt, that peint to it. Say: 'That there somebody is in


 hreath
yukuêláéta-i:
ho cured her by means of sorcery:
l'kta qia yā́lēe quau òkjō'skes ko nā̀xumixiṑgux ógṓmokue.
3

 large basket. It was taken down the basket. It was placed near hime robin.






## Translation.

There were Blue-Jay and Robin. Once upon a time they were hungry. Blue-Jay said: "Make yourself ready, Robin." And they went to the sea wbere a slough was left by the receding tide. They were in their canoe. Blue-Jay called: "Come ashore, sleeper!" [name of a large fish]. The sleeper shonted [in reply], but it was far away from the shore. Blue-Jay called again: "Why do you stay far from the shore? Only the heron can carry [food] to you [if you stay that far from the shore]." Again the sleeper shonted; he was nearer the shore now. Blue-Jay repeated: "Why do you stay far from the shore? Only the heron can carry [food] to you [if you stay that far from the shore]." Blue-Jay called him five times; then he came ashore. Blue-Jay speared him and he and his brother went home after they had thrown the fish into their canoe. They reached their home and went ashore. Blue-Jay said to his brother, "Make a fire." Robin made a fire. Blue-Jay went and carried the fish up to the house. He cut it and Robin said: "I will have its tail, I will have its breast, I will. have its head." Then Blue-Jay became angry: "You want to have everything for yourself; the $\mathbf{Q}_{i}$ té'use* are going to eat.what has been killed for'you." Then Robin eried; he took his work and left the house. He cried outside. Blue-Jay finished cutting the fish. Then he called his elder brother [and said]: "Come in, come in, you poor one, you shall have the breast, you shall have the head, you shall have the tail." Then Robin came in. When the fish was roasted they began to eat.

After some time Blue-Jay dreamed, and he said to his elder brother: "Robin, I dreamed people sent for us; I was to cure a sick person." After some time people came in a canoe, wailing. When they had almost

[^5]reached the shore they recognized the duck. She landed and said to Blue-Jay: " $O$, your brother-in-law is choking. I came to fetch you; you shall cure him." Blue-Jay replied: "We shall go." They made themselves ready to go. They went, and he said to his elder brother: "Robin, you must say, 'She shall give us in payment one lake and onehalf of another lake.' Thus you must say when I cure her." Robin said: "All right." They landed. The duck's husband was breathing heavily. Now Blue Jay began to cure him and Robin sang: "You shall pay us both sides of one lake and one side of another lake." One of the ducks who sat at some distance sang differently: "Qoe'x, one side shall be yours, my nephews." Then Blue Jay took out the morsel which was choking the duck and made him well. He recovered. Now [Robin and his brother] dug roots on the place which they had received in payment. They gathered two canoes full and went home. They arrived at home. They carried their roots up to the house. They stayed there for some time. They ate all their roots. Then Blue.Jay dreamed again. He said to his elder brother: "Robin, 1 dreamed that people sent for us; I was to cure a sick person." In the afternoon they saw a.eanoe coming; two persons were in it. They landed and two young men came up to the house. They were the young wolves. They said to Blue-Jay: "We come to call you; : girl of our family is choking." Blue.Jay replied: "We shall ge." After some time he and his brother made themselves ready, and he said to his elder brother: "When I ewe her you monst point to the largest basket and say, 'There is the spirit of the disease.'" "ill right," replied Robin. They landed, and when they came to the honse the girl was almost suffocated. Then Blue Jay began to cure her. He sang: "What is it that is in this girl! Her throat is all twisted up." Then Robin said, pointing to the largest basket: "It is in that large basket." The wolves took it down and placed it near Robin. Robin continued to do so, and pointed to all the large baskets. Then Blue.Jay took ont what had choked the girl; it was the kneepan of an elk. Then they gave them in payment two canoes full of meat and grease. They went home and now they were satisfied and carried the meat up to the honse. Their honse became full.

## 14. IQE'SQESS KiA IÓI ICTA'KXANAM.

## Bhede-Jay and IÜi their Mytir.

| Cxèlā'-itx- | iqe'sqes | $\mathbf{k}_{\boldsymbol{j}} \mathbf{a}$ | nyai'xk'ın. | Ka'naume | LeaLiatma |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| There were | blue-jay | and | his elder sister. | All | days |

aklōlā'lepta-itx ik Enā’tan. "Qō'i thalai'tanema mtāx," agiō'lXam she always dugg potentilla roots. "Shall make," she said to him uyā'xk'un. "Itci'pōte atgiumē'qla-itx tlalā'xuke, tqoēxqoē'xuke, his ehler mister. "My luttocka they alwaysliekit the biris. ducks.
 grese. tail ducka." He sail ओlue.jay: "Thus anxe'Lux." Nē’ktcuktē, wiNt nō'ya aklōlà'pam uyā’xk'un. Atci'tax I think." It got day, again she went shedng his eloier sister. He made

 Where she always loi'. all, noise of her anus becinue. she lowkel back, thus dug seratching
 sthe did Now he spanmed his bluejay. At her unus: "Anah, thix kx'siā'kulq;'ast!" Aga èxe'cgam uyā'plifike. Agiō'1Nam: "Xō'ta, squint eye



"Ä'ka anxE'Lux," nē’k•im iqē'sqēs. Nē'Xkō iqē'sqēs. A'lta atcéklata
"Thus Ithink. besaid bluejay. He went bluejay. Now he plucked it



 tie he did lt to them those thiddrey. lì̀ her chil He made a tire: dren.
"Ai'as ancxā'nemil ṓō'leptckiN. Mckanauwétike mexlxé'gō "Quick" puty your faces tathe fire fire. Yoln all leok intothe fire
 of the heates.:

 Now they lieked it oft it, fat. She went li'i. Sheopened the door. She saw them home
tga'a. A'Ita exlã'llt ctā'xôst. Aksṑpena ian'a wè'wulē. Yukpá
her ehil. Now Hished fleirfimes. she jumpeal then into the honse. Righithere

[^6] that stone it hither. There she fell over. A long time
 she lay there; she arose, she recovered. "Anah, that squinteye!
$\bar{E}^{\prime} k i l$ na ayamólXam?" AquXōkNuit toráa mī́xôlē. Thins [int. did l say to you?" She threw them ber chit- from the mitlpart.] of the house.
"Ay:nmйlXam: "Mä'nx•e, mắnx•E mitelemā'kō.' dyamólXam, -I said to you: 'A little, a little give them.' I said to you.
 "Thestomach kerp for me." "This . 1 thought," . be salid blue-jay,

thing part.] good yom say to be?
 She said to him again her yonnger lo'i: "Shall a canve yon wake it forme, a leg brother

 nothing these potentilla roots; now then on the other stide Ishall go when
 you fivish that cauoe." "Thus 1 think." hesaid bue.jay.
11 Kawíג $\bar{n}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{y}^{\prime}$ íésqēs. Atelie'ltgīpa éckan. Atciṓquna-itx iā́cōwit; Early he went bluejay. He hollowed ent a cedar. He putintoit his leg;
 he putit into the canoe. He fiuished the canoe blue.jas. He eaid to her nyā'xk'nn: "Ta'kE anLékXoLi qix• ikaním." I'ctō acgīnsgécxan. his elder sister: "Then Itinished it that cance." They went they trok it to the Actóyam gō uyàxk'un. Agiseclkel Iói qix• ikaním. A'la ēwit They urived at his elder sister. She saw it lo'i tha: canee. Now aleg
 fitung. "Auah, that meninteyt: This [int. part.] didI say to yous
 I said to you one man In canoe carrylng." "Thus I thonght," hesand
17 iq̧ésqés, "kja mai'kXa tā'n tei wnk; amenō'lXam?" bluejny. "and you nomething [int.part.] straight yousay to me? " Néktenktē wiXt. A'lta $\bar{e}^{\prime} k n ̄ n ~ w i X t ~ a t e \bar{a}^{\prime} y a x ~ i g \bar{e} ' s q e ̄ s ~ i k a n i ̄ n . ~$ It got day again. Now another again he madest bluejay eauce. A'lta it; $\bar{o}^{\prime} k t i$ ikani'm, Lā'k;ayax Lgiō'ktell. A'lta agióntel Now agood canoe, one mas in cabse carrying. Now whe carried it
20 nyaid $\boldsymbol{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}^{\prime}$ ulı.
his elder sister.
Léló alxéla-it. AgiōlNam ny'̃'xk'un: "Qū'i amulémēxa-itx. Long theystaid. Shesaid to him hiselilersister: "Stmil yon marry.
L. $\cdot \bar{T}^{\prime}$ gil

A woman ambé'egamx.
take her.
Atgengelge'cgelicx
LEL̄̄'lipr, kana'xtei digking, bilt. hue'melōet." Nék•iul ifן'sqēs: "Ä́ki anxe'Lux." Nō'meqt adeal one." He araid blue-jay: "Thus . I think." She was leat
 thelr chief hin danghter fhose one people of town. He went at dark and
 takeont he did her bine.jay. Early he lanted and he said to her his elder slater:
 "Alf, that one I land bere the deadone, thus ns yousalil to me." "A nah,
 that squint ejel an old one 1 sald to yon you shall take ber. Qulek LE'k"La iau'a tiō'LEna." A'lta ayō'tcteō iqésjēs, Lạ̄ ${ }^{\circ}$ aLéxax carry her there to the supernat. Now lie went out bluejay. cut off bedid it nral beings." to sea
 his hair all. Hecried, he wentwhere theywere the supernat-
Atgiltcā'ma aqixenématē. Atge'pa tiō'lema. " $\bar{\Lambda} \mathbf{k}_{i} \mathbf{e}$, Lī̄̃'xauyam
They heard limi someholycried They went the super- "Oh, the poor one,
iqésquēs. Iā'xka $x \cdot i k$ éxenx•Enématē. Lṑnas uyā'xk'un Xau blue-jay. He that be cried traveling. Perhaps bis elder sister that une
 dead." He saill much blue-jay: "Ah. my wife!" "Perhaps hissinter Xauq, teā'xo-il uyā'k'ikala." Nixia'gila-ē iqē'sqēs. Aqagé'la-it that, hesar, his wife." He landed blne-jay. She was cured by 5
qēxtcè. Aqēwā'amtcxōkō: "Qantsi'x ka nō'meqt?" Nḕk‘in: intending. He was askel: "How many [days] and she is dead?" He said:



ka ayā'kxoyē. Wāx nē’ktenkté; wiXt à'yō iqésqèes kā-y- ōxoè-
then heslept. On the next it got das; again bewent bluejay where they
lā'ita• tiō'sema. WiXt é'qxelgt atgiltcā'ma. Atge'pa tiō'lema:
were the supernatural Again a crying one they heard bim. They wentent the supernat. beings.
they heard him. They went ent the suprernat.
"Ä, iqē's!ēs Liā'xauyam x•ik ixEnxEnématé; Lōnas nya'xk'un "Alb, bluejay the poor one that leecries traveling; perhapa hiselder sister
 died." He always his wife was dead. He landed blue-jay. They went to the beach
tiṓlema. Aqigā'lulx iqē'sqēs. Ā, nēxgu'litsk iqé'sqès: "A'xka-y-thesupernat- Theswent down bhe.jas. Ah, he toll them bluejay: "That ural beings. to him
ō'о̄'Lax anō'mel ka uō'meqt. Ayamegétk "'тam meagelā'ēta-i." is day I bought her end she died. I brought her to you you cure ber."

 she is dead sleeps?" "Ah, two then sleeps." "Oh, carry her 18

 they dn her." Again hewent blnejay. Far howent; be slept. Farly wiXt nexe'lōno. A'la wiNt a'yo. Ayóyam gōy. eXt itā'lXam. 20 again heawoke. Now again he went Hearrived at one thelr town.

 "The peor bluejay; prohaps his sister died." He cried. He landed
 blue-jay. They went the supernat. Now stinklug that woman. Ilf was told : down to the Hral heings beach
 "How many then her sleepes 1 " "Al, then three her sleeps." It was taken water24

 the's gooml they mine it three sleeps." He went blue.jay. "Where 26
 morning
 be reached the town. If was beard crying while traveling he came. They went out tê'lx•Em: '• $\bar{A}, ~ L i a ̄ ' x a u y a m ~ i q \bar{e} ' s q e ̄ s, ~ i x i n x E n \bar{N} ' m a t e ̄, ~ L \overline{0} ' n a s ~ L g a ̄ ' x a u y a m ~$ the people: "Ah, pror bluejay. he eries while travel perhaps ing.
 his sister dient. He sald much his wife died. He landed blue-jay. "A.y. $\overline{\text { ogn'k }}$ ikal nō'meqt." Aqiō'lXam: "Qantsī'x'ē ta'ke "Ah, my wife dipl." He was tolit: How many then
 sleeps?" "Ah, then fonrtimrs sleeps." Now she was washed all
 whe was Atonce nothing became herstench." "Carrylier to these one bathed.
 people of a town." Hewent blaejay; lar he arrived; nearly he reached it élXam aȳ̄́qxôiē. Kawī2x nixe'leōkō. A'lta wiXt $\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{y}$ thetown barly he hept. Now again he went
 where theywere the supernatural A cryingone they heard him. They went tī́L. thesupernat. "Ah. the poor one blue-jay. Perbaps she ilied his eldersister." ural beings.
 Helanded blnesay. Theywent the oupernat. Hesaid bluejay. "That
 day 1 boughther, that day and shestied." "Ah, bow many then
 bights she is dead!" "Ah then five nights." There seaward ki. nuagéla-it. NixEle'l e'teannto. A'lta aqíketEptek. A'lta git and she was cured. It moved ler heart. Now she was carried from Now in t!ōl aqagéla-it. AtcalXā'tak̄̄ nyā'k'ikila iqe'sqēs. Gég gula iteā́pōte the she was eured. Shegot well his wite blue-jay's. Below berbuttocks house

 the supernst- Now they worked on him bluejay. Tohere ba butoeks lise hair ural belugs.



 well you alwaygmake him." barly herose that nupernatural
 Ite was tohl blue-jay: "Well spit!" luteudius he spit
 it fell down $\quad$ that naliva.
 Hempit that aupernatural Striking thus the other the sing. $\begin{gathered}\text { side ol house } \\ \text { bernek }\end{gathered}$
 that saliva. Fivetimes his sleeps hhejay. Now herpit,
 striking thus the other the lt fell riown. Now a bhinf bame


iqḕ'sqēs: "Ma'nix mxgō'mama, ma'nix éch•it miā'xō, nēkct qā́nsix bhejay: "When yongethome, when baying yon do, not [any]how
 your hair buying do it." Then he went blue.jay. He arrived at home blue jay a wife home

at liis elder sister. Hंe brought her his wife.

> Large her younger that woman. One day he went there far. brother

Alō'yam gō iqésqū̀s tā'yaqL. AlgickXā'naplê gō nalxoā́pē. A'lta 5 Hearrived at blue-jay his honse. He looked into the house at a hole. Now
 Lā'yaqcō iqèsqēs ilā̀lqqta. NiXgṓmam qix- ikia'sks. Naket hishair bloejay long. Hearrivedlathme that boy. . Not

 he recognized her hiselder sister. Five times he went, five days and

 she saill to him. hle eutered; sho gave him Now he weat Hearrived at home; he said to her to eat. home.
 his muther: "My elder sister at whe-jay sheris." It was taken antick and


 12 where where she hat been Now nething, ouly a canoe what was put Hewassent

 bluejay hishouse their chief his Now hesaid their chief: danghter.

# mXítakた, す'mek•ikal <br> turn back, <br> your wife <br>  <br> $\begin{array}{cc}\text { ifésqés. } \\ \text { blue-jny. } & \text { Now }\end{array}$ 

wiNt a'qxōtk qaS óso'kuil. Nómeqt wiNt.
again shes wasput ly that wounan. she was dead agan.

## Translation.

There were Blue-Jay and his elder sister [I $\left.\mathbf{a}^{\prime} \mathbf{i}\right]$. 'The latter went every lay digging ronts. [Once upon a timejshe said to her brother: "Make some arrows; the ducks, the geese, the tail-ducks always lick my buttoeks." "Yes, I will do so," said Blue-Jay. The next day she went again digging. Then Blue.Jay made the arrows. When he had finished them he went and searched for his elder sister. When he came to the place where $I^{-1} \mathrm{i}$ always dug roots he heard her scratching her anus. She looked back, turning her head over her shoulder. Now Blue-Jay spanned his bow and shot her in her buttocks. "Anah, Squint-eye" [she said]. She took away his bow and said: "These here are the birds," and she shot them. She killed a male mallard duck which was very fat. Then she said to her younger brother: "Co home. and when you get home give them the nose ornament to eat, keep for me only a stone and its rope." "I will do so," said Blue-Jay. Io'i had five children. He went home. Now he phucked the duck. He finished plucking it. Now he cut the fat of the duck and tied it to the noses of Ió'i's children. He made a fire and said: "Go near the fire. Look into the fire in the middle of the honse." Now he put a stone aside; a stone of that size. Now they looked into the fire and the fat became warm. Then they licked it off. In'i went home. She opened the door and saw her children. Their faces had become flushed by the heat. Then she jumped into the house. The stoue [which Blue-Jay had put aside] hit her right on lier forehead and she fell down. She lay there a long time; she recovered, arose [and said]: "Anah, Squint-eye, what did I tell you? I told you to give them a little and to keep the stomach for me." Then she took her children away from the fire. Blue-Jay replied: "I thought so; why do you not speak plainly when you speak to me?"

Another time lō'i said to her brother: "Make me a canoe large enough for one leg." "I will do so," replied Blue-Jay. Iō'i said: "When there are no roots here I shall always go to the other side when you have finished the canoe." "I think so," replied Blue-Jay. Early next morning Blue-Jay went and hollowed ont a piece of cedar wood. He put his leg into the canoe | to measure it and made it just as large as his leg]. He finished the canoe and went to his sister. He said: "I have finished the canoe." They carried it to the water and went to the canoe. When she saw it [and noticed that] it was just large enough for one leg she said: "Anah, Squint-eye, what did I tell you? I told you to make a canoe large enongh for one man." Blue-Jay replied: "I thought so; why do you not speak plainly when you speak to me?" On the next day Blue-Jay made a large canoe. It was good, large enough to carry one person. He brought it to his sister.

After a while his sister said to him: "You ought to get married. Take a wife. She shall help me dig roots. But take a dead one." "I will do so," said Blue-Tay. Now the daughter of the chief of a town had died. Blue Jay went to the grave at night and took her ont. Early the next morning he landed and said to his elder sister. "Here, I briug the dead one ashore, as you told me." "Anah, Squint-eye, I told you to bring an old one. Quick! Take her to the supernatural beings [and ask them to enre your wife]." Now BheJay went. He cut off all his hair and began to cry. He went to the place where the supernatural beings lived. They heard somebody erying and went ontside. They spoke: "Oh, see; that is poor BlueJay who is crying there; perhaps his sister died." But he cried all the time: "O, my wite; O, my wife." "Perhaps his sister died, but he said his wife." He landed and they tried to cure her. They asked him: "How long has she been dead?" He replied: "She died yesterday." [Then the supernatural beings said:] "Then you must go to another town where they can cure those who have been dead one day." Blue-Jay said: "She died on the same day when I bought her." He traveled on, and when he had gone some distance he lay down to sleep. On the next moming he went on and came to the town of the supernatural beings. They heard some one crying and went outside. They spoke: "Oh, see; that is poor Blue-day who is crying there; perhaps his sister died." But he always said his wife died. Blue-Jay landed and the supernatural people went down to meet him. He told them: "She died on the same day when I bought her. I bring her to you to cure her." They looked at her and asked him: "When did she die"" He replied: "She died two days ago." "Then you must carry her to another town where they know how to eure people who have been dead two days." Then Blue-Jay traveled on, and after he had gone a distance he lay down to sleep. Early the next morning he awoke and traveled on. After some time he reached a town, and the people heard him crying. They ran outside and said: "Oh, see; that is poor Blne-Jay; perhaps his sister died." He eried. He lamded, and the supernatural people rame down to meet him. Now the body of that woman was stinking. They asked him: "When did she die"" "O," he replied, "three days ago." They took water and washed her face. Then they said: "You must carry her to another town where they know how to cure those who have been dead three days." Blue-Jay went on, and after some time he lay down to sleep. Early the next morning he started again, and reached the town of the supernatural people. They heard him erying and said: "Oh, that is poor Blue-Jay who is crying there; perhaps his sister died." But he always said his wife had died. He landed. "O, my wife has died." They naid to him: "When did she die?" "O," he replied, "four days ago." Now they washed the whole body and bathed her. The bad smell disappeared. [They said:] "Carry her to another town." Blue-Jay wert. When he had gone some dis. tance and had almost reached the town he lay down to sleep. Early
the next morning he awoke and traveled on to the place of the supernatural beings. They heard somebody crying and went outside and said: "Oh, see; that is poor Blue-Jay; perhaps his sister died." He landed and the supernatural people went down. He said: "She died on the same day when 1 bonght her." "When did she die?" "Oh, five days ago." They tried to cure her there on the beach. Her heart began to move and they carried her up to the house. There they continued to cure her. Aud Blue-Jay's wife resuscitated. Her hair was so long that it hung down below her buttocks. Now they brought Blue-Jay into the house of the oldest one of the supernatural people, they worked over him and made his hair grow until it hung down to his thighs. They said to him: "Remain here; yon shall do as we do. When a person has been dead five days yon shall eure him." Early the next morning the supernatural man arose. [He sat down with Blue-Jay| and said: "Spit [as far as you can|." Blue-Jay tried to spit, but his saliva fell down near by. Then the supernatural being spat, and his saliva struck the other side of the house. Five days Blue-Jay tried, then he spat, and his saliva struck the other side of the honse. Now he became a chief. He stayed there some time and then he became homesick. The supernatural people told him: "When you go home never give your hair in payment for a wife." Blue-Jay went home. He arrived at his elder sister's house with his wife.

The younger brother of the woman had grown up. One day he went some distance and reached Bhe-Jay's house. He peeped into the honse throngh a hole and he saw his elder sister sitting with Blue-Jay. Blue-Jay's hair reached down to his thighs. The boy came home, but he did not tell anything. Early the next morning he went again to the house and peeped moto it, and again he recognized his sister. Five times he went and then his elder sister saw him. She called him: "Come in, come in, brother." He entered and she gave him to eat. Then the boy went home and said to his mother: "My elder sister is staying with Blue-Jay." The people i, ak a stick and whipped him. He cried: "Indeed, indeed, she gave $: t^{\kappa}$ to eat. She called me; I went into the honse and she fed me." Then the people went to the burialground and saw that she had disappeared. Only the eanoe was there. They sent a young man to Blue-Jay's house, and, indeed, there was the chief's danghter. Then the chief said: "Go to Blue-Jay and tell him that he must give me his hair in payment for his wife." The messengers went and said to Blue-Jay: "The chief wants your hair." Blne-Jay did not reply. Five times they spoke to him. Then the chief said to his people: "Let us go, we will take her back." Now the people went. They took hold of her, one at each arm. They put her on her feet [and dragged her ont of the honse]. Then Blue-Jay began to fly. He became a bhe-jay and Hew away: wa'tsptsetsetsetse. The woman collapsed right there. Then they called him: "Blue-Jay, come back, she shall be your wife." But he did not return. Now they buried her again. She had died again.
15. IQE'SQES K;A IÓI ICTA'KXANAM.
Buee-Jay and Iō'i meiti Mytt.

tmèmelō'ćtike. Aqō'mel Iói. Aqia'2tutk tga'xamōta. Ia'xkaté 2
the ghosts. She was longht löt They werekent theirdentalia. There
 at night she was married. It got day, row mothing löit. A long time he was

 Now trying leaskedt them all trees: "Where 5
 goes a person when hedes!" He asked them 6
ka'nauwe telala'xnke. Nazket atxelg'n'Litck. J'laxta uteánix all birds. Not they toll. Next bewelge 7
 he asked her [it]. She [it] sadd to him: "Pay me! I shail carry yon." Wherw
 her [its] badness came on her [it] the wedge. Now he paid it. Now


 alarge honse, now there smoke he sawit. Now there he entered.

 agenaétketXam. A'lta atcinxō'lalqT qō'ta t!ōLéma ka'nauwē'. 15 brought me hereonits back. Now he upenced them those houses all.



ซill yoado with these benes and this skml?" she saill to him
 in-law, in-law."
 My brother in- a skull she always says to me." It got tark; now they arose law


 he stood at hiseldersister. she waid to him hiselder sister: "Fnture imitate them,
amxaxp!a'omx." " $\ddot{A}^{\prime} k a$ anxe'lux." Nó'ponem ka nixF'ltXuitek. tisb in dipnet." "Thus lthink." It got dark as d hemale himself ready. Alxf'ItXnitek méXat mkiasks, cka wu-u-n-u, moxo-itcuwáya-itx He mado hinself ready one boy, and whispering they spoke


 speak rumeh to him; and silent ber Now they went. Nearly "heyreached
 prople singing going dow in riverincanve. Now he helpel thent he sang.
 Quet they were. Heloeked thus in stern of camoe. Only bones tākXac góqxôiama. $\bar{\prime}$ 'lta wiNt ayōtete!o. A'lta $k_{i} \bar{a}$ néxax, they were in in stern of cance. Now again he went down Now quiet he was, canve atream.
 he went down Thus he did, he looked back this in stern of cance. Now he was in streain.
 again that boy. He said tolim, low voice he made. "Where your weir!"
 he said to him, slowly he said tolim. He baid to him that boy: "There mā'èmé." $\bar{A}^{\prime} c t \bar{o}$ wiXt. AtelṓlXam, te!pãk atclō'lXam: "Qaxēgōydown stream." They again. He sail to him, loud he said to him: "Where went
uncāaL?" TámkXa thamōkNık atakXāla-it gō gōqxôiana. your wem! , Only bues they were in the eanoe at the stern of tho boes hey wanve.
WiXt kiā néxax iqésqēs. Nē'k•ikst, a'lta wiXt Lā'guc Lkiāsks. Again silent hewas bluejay. Helooked, now again be was in the boy. WiXt cit'r atci'Lax, atclólXam: "Qaxégē-y- umciáal?" again low voice he mate, he said to lim: "Where is your weir?" Algiō'lXam: "Iōkuk." A'lta acxaxe'p!a. Nés x-gela i'kta myíla-it He sad to him: "Ilere." Now ther tished in He felt $\begin{gathered}\text { dipnet. }\end{gathered}$ some. was in the net

 branehes two were in the net. Pour ont hedid them into water. Aad
 atteralittle mowater he dinl it lis dipeet. Full it got leaves. Ponr ont
whit
 he clit them, part they fell into (the those leaves. He gathered them up that Lk; īsks. L'ékuteqlix. alayíla-it uyātnuNcin. Wāx atciliáx gō boy. A branch was in the net dipmet. l'our ent he did it into Ltcuq. Anā̄ tékXōn atayı'La-itx; wāx atct'̄́x'x. Qāmx wāx nō'xôx the water. Some. leaves werw in it; prour he did them. Part ponred ther lie. gō ikan̄ın qō'ta tékXōn. Alktōméteqix qō'La lkjāsks. Môket in cance chose leaves. He gathered them up that boy. Two
 "Those I will take them lo'; to her

Laxelgésxaya."
sbe will make tire wilh them."

 They wentul, lle was angry bluejay, because he hat not canght Hearrliedearrying up from the shorts. anything.
 that biey a mat full trout. Now they were roasted those tront.
 Now he told much that bry: "Ah, aud be threw it away, lee threw it ont of the

 he threw it away:" she sail to him his elber sister: "Wi.g and did you throwaway
 that what you hall eanght." "1 threw it away beeause braveles." "That,
 that fool," sliesand to him; "Do yon think branelies?
 When leares, then trout: when bramelees, then fall salumn."
 Ho said to her his elder sister: "Two branches 1 brought here,

|  | Nō'lxa | uyaxh | $A^{\prime} 1$ ta | môket |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | She went to | hi: |  |  |  | yon will miske fire with She went to hiselder sister. Now two fall salmon them." the beach

Lā'kXac. Aklō'keteptck. Nō'p!am léqalema klō'ktcau. AtcōlXam were in the She carried them up. She entered fall salmum earrying in hame. He said to her


"Qulétei igö'Lgel iteñ'xt Iṓi.", 14

 their ranoes those ghosts. All beles, part now


Iō'i!" "Qōi cka kja mkéx, tkceminà'ya té'lx'Em." "Ka'nauwē 19 Iớ's!" "Futare and silent be, they will beeumo the preuple." "All



WiXt áctō. A'lta aliXenEmócx•em qóla Lk;äsks. Ka actō'yama
Again he went. Now he teased him that boy. Whare they will
ka atcale'lqamx, tā'mkXa tkamâkNuk. Tcï'2xēL é'ka atcílax 24 where heshouted, bolly bones. Soveral times thus he did
 the dipnet.
atctōpā'yalx tékXōn, ka Lxaluwégōt ka pāl néxax ictā'Xanīm. 26 he gathered them the leaves, and it beearge ebb-tide and full was their canoe.
 home.

Ma'nix actauwit ' 1 :tx, atcauwiqE'mxLoLx. Ta'mka thamō'kXuk When they m. beshouted. Ouly bones
 wre in the canoe. They arrivel at home. Now hecarried them uy to his elder sister. AkLō'kXuiptek, LE'đalEmit qämx óєйи.
She carried them up, fall salmon bartly silver.mide aatmon.
Wiax néktenktē. A'lta $\overline{1}^{\prime} \mathrm{y}^{\prime} \overline{\mathrm{O}}$ iau'i qix élXan iqésqēs. $\overline{\mathbf{O}}$,
Nextday it leenmeday. Now he went there that town bluejay. Oh, $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Kuit tkamō'kXuk gō qō'ta t!oLéma. NápōnEm. "Ā, ékolē mauy bones in those louses. It gotdark. "Ah, a whale
 find it is done." She gave it to him aknife his elder slster. She said to him:

 blne-jay. Hearrived at the beach. Hemet them those people.
Atetuwā'amtexōo. Tejpäk atetuwa'amtcx̄̄ō; tejpäk atctólXam: He asked them. Lond he usked them; lond he said to them:
"Qaxe' x•ik ékole néxaxq" Ta'mkXa tkamo'kXnk noxóma-it.
Atcugulte'qo-im qṓtac t'anaqctī'ake. Ayōétaqu. Knlā'yi néxankō. Hekleked them much these skulls. lle left them. Far boran.
 Again others be met them. He shouted much. Only
 bones lay there. Several times thus he did to them those reople.
 Then liereached it that log; large that log. Perhaps gōyé iteā́xécawınX gaX ugō'ElEm. A'lta cka pāL télx•Em thus thick that itsbark. Now and full people teju'Xtc; uX tgāxt qaX oole'm. Ateauwiqe'muNLō iqésqēs. peel off they did it that hark. He shouted blne-jay.
Tā'mkXa tkamō'kXuk nuXóla-it. Lā̃onkXa Lk"ckuē qaX ōole'm. only bones laythere. Only piteh that bark. Tc; u'Ste;uX átcax Lō'nas qansi'x. Atea'kxōna môket. NéNkō. Peel off he did it I do not how mach. lie earried on his two. He went $\begin{gathered}\text { ghoulder } \\ \text { know }\end{gathered}$
Nixlō'leXa-it: "Nxe'luN qē nauétka-y- ékolē. Tal; umqei'ckan." He thonght: "I thonght if indeed a whale. Look a fr."
 He went home, he arrived at home. Outside he throw it down his bark. He entered. Atcō'lXam nyā'xk; $u n:$ " NXE'Lux që nauétka-y- ékolē, taL ${ }_{j}$ ōole'm. Hesaid toher [to] hiseldersister: " I thought if indeed a whale, look bark.
 She said to him his elder sister: "A whale, a whale. You think [int part.] bark?"
 She went hiseller sister. Now two itscuts whale wereonthe she said outside ground.
Ī̄'i: "Maeātcilx e'kole. Qana'xi alia'xElawfnX xik ékole." Io'i: "Good whate. Very thick this whalo." Ateiā́qxamt iqésqēs. A'lta-y- íkolē-y- $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xōc. N̄̄́stakō iqḗsqēs. He looked blue-jay. Now a whale was ou thẹ beach. He turued back blue-jay.
 Hemet a peranu bue.jay, he carried on bark. He shouted. his back
 ateā'qxōna, nē'Xk̄̄. NiXkō'mam. A'la éka atei'tax qō'tac he carried it on he went Hearrived at home. Now thus hedid them Hose his shoulder, hoine.
 whosts. Incourse of time mueh hiswhale became tohim bur-jay.

A'la wiNt ayólatit iáxka igésqges. A'lat wiXt áyo ian'a qiX 1 Nuw agnin hestazel that inherjay. Now again he went there that
 town. Now he carar in into, that honse. He terk it its aktrl
 a elidill. hep putit on to those large bones. He took it

 his hones.
Alíxelategux Lk;ācke qiḡ nōpōnems. Qéxteé alṓla-itx. 6 He rose to his fiet the hog when it grewnight. Intending he sat.


 he replaced then their lieads. Sometimes thrir legs thms he lid them thore


 lis legs he made them to He exchanged them a man his legy and then.
Leágil. Alā'xti ka aqcā'yina. AtcṓlXam Iō'i itcā'k•ikal: "Ta'ke a weman's. In course and he wastlisiked. He said to her Iō̃i her husband: "Then 13 of time
14 they dislike him these people, because thus hedoes to them. Good yon tell him a'lta iNkō'ya. A'lta nēket tq;ēx tgētxt tike tê'lx•Em." Qésteē 15 now bewill goheme. Now not like they dolim these people." Intending 10
16 always brother
néktcukte. Nixe'l'ōko kawi'N. A'lta agiṓktcan gō itcā́pōtitk 17
 a.skull Iō'i. He threw it away. "What again she hotds it
 it-law
20

Atigéla-it iā'conlal, t!ayā nécux iā́qxiX.
They cured him bis relatives. well he berame his brotherin-law.

> A'lta né'Xkō, iqésqēs. Agiō'lXam uyā'xk"un: "Qa'tlūcNEm, 29 Now be weut home, blue-jay. She said to him his eller sister: "Take care,
 becareful. When it burns prairie. not pourout do it;


26
atclét kxax qix $\mathrm{ik}_{j} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ wax. Nau'i Nuē't nā'xax XaX uyā'ckan $\bar{a}^{\prime} \tilde{e} X t$. hedid it nuch those flowers. At once half full it became this bis bucket one. [oD]

 bereached it a prairie. He saw it there half it burnt now.
 "That look! this shesaid tome abont it my vidersister." Four ont hedicist hetookit hishuckot. nearly half itbeame and be camonptothe Agtin
 one he reached it a prairk, the thirl prairic. Now hall really
 it burnt. Hetook it one his bucket. Hofuished his burket; atcö'cgan $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ gōn uyā'ckan. Xuét nā'хах uyā'ckin ka nigṑjtcgamē. he took it onewore his bncket. Half it became hisbucket and liecame up to the

A'lta móketka Lia'ekanfma agōn Xuét. WiXt teXt ayngóōm Now two only - his buckets and more a half. Again oue bereached at
 a prairie. Almost whole it burnt. Hetook it that half bucket.
 llefinished it. One more one bucket he tookit, and he came upt wo the and
naxe'tetXōm. A'lta aéxt ka uyā ckan ngō'it. Atcugöōm wiNt hetivished it. Now one only lis bueket was lert. He reached it again text temeíema. A'lta kí̌nanwè oxṓLXat. Wa'xwax atclṓkXuk. one prairie. Now the whole burnt. Pour out be slislit.
 Nearly he canefinishing it that arairie. and betinished it his bomek.
Laqu né'xax iáitexut. A'lta atciage'ltcim faN ṓóleptekix. Nixétrla Takeoft hedid his bear-skin Now hestruck it that fire. It lurnt blanket.
ka'nanwe iā'itcxut. A'lta lā́yaqto $\bar{n}^{\prime}$ Lelasta, alé XlXa ka'nauwe the whele his bear-skin Now hishead last, it burnt
all blanket.
Lā'yaqeō. A'lta néx $x$.
 brother:

 where it led to the that road. She lannched a eanoe, shewent to fetch him water
 heryounger Shereached heryounger "l'elty the canoe, Ió'i," she said to him brother. bim brother.
 hiseleler sister: "And that when yonsaid to it ithad hehens." "Ah, has. quie'te igólgele teāxt lī'i. Lxoa'p ikéx tānux Xiaux, always lles she makes li'l. Holes wers the other ones thoge. tià'xaminguX." AgiollXam: "Amo'mEqt ta'kE"; "Nn qule'te they bad lichess." She gaid to him: "Yonare ieail now." "Nn slwaya
 lies biemakes Io'i." Now shecarriedhlm thus totheother heryounger Now side brother.
 bessw then people. There they enng there ihthkum they phaserl
 there beaver teeth they played there women's flathame theyphayed there $\because$


 there they mang con- there far oue town. Heheard them blie-jay. jurer' a somgs
Oxuiwā'yul kumm, kumm, kumm, kumm, oXuiwa'yul. J'yō góxtē
'Theydanced knmm, kumm, kmm, kum, bley, danceal lfewent intending much inlieh.
gö gōtace ugōālam. Qéxtré nigelálan na-ixe'lyEmXLoL, cka 6 to those singers. Intending hewang but whonted, nul
 at
 be waslanghed at. Hemotered in his lowse, in highohse hls brother int Now theres
 9 a chief, pretty herhusband to's.s. shosaid to him: "And he when
 broak youdwit lis neek." "Always lies shemaker fort. Whence

 yonatway Hey had lichens." "Always bes shemakes lól. All said
 Theothers holen. partly theyhadlichenw." "Yoinaredeat, yon are defal,"
 she eaidtohim his elhermister; "mm, sonaredeal." "Always liea she nakew
 lö'i." Intending heshoutad at themulwagy flosp: people, and thoy langhed nt
 Givenp budid, silent ho becane. bhe lurgot blm beryouger
agiṑxtkinEmam. A'Ita gō quā̀p atctā'x qō'tac ōniwā'yul. 17 shewent tolookforhina Now than near inewas thom thense danerers.

 hluejay, She opened the door hisehlor sister. Now he danemb thos up
 his legs, thas headdownward. She thrned haw hiselderslater, wioserievl. Now
 again really he was dead. He died and agaln a nemomblime hodiesl.

## Trunslation.

There were Bhe Jay and lō'i. One night the ghosts went out to buy a wife. They bonght lö̀i. [Her family] kepr the dentalia [which they had givenj and at night they were married. On the following morning Iō'i had disappeared. Bhe-Jny stayed at home for a year, then he said: "I shall go and search for my sister." He asked all the trees: "Where do people go when they die:" He asked all the biris,
bot they did int tell him. Then he asked an old wedge. It said: "Pay me, and I shall carry you there." Then he paid it, and it carried him to the ghosts. The wedge and Bhe-Jay arrived near a large town. There was mo smoke [rising from the houses). Only from the last honse, which was very large, they saw smoke rising. Bhe Jay entered this honse and fomd his elder sister. "Ah, my brother," said she, "where do yon come from? Have yon died?" "Oh, no, I am not deal. The wedge irought me hither on his back." Then he went and opened all those honses. They were full of hones. A skill and bones lay near his sister. "What are you donger with these bones and this skull?" [asked Blue-Jay]. His sister replied: "That is your brother-in-law; that is your brother-in-law." "Pshaw! Iñ'i is lying all the time. She says a skull is my hrother-in-iaw!" When it grew dark the peophe arose and the honse was [quite] foll. It was ten fathoms long. Then he said to his sister: "Where did these peophle come from?" She replied: "Do you think they are people? They are ghosts." He stayed with his sister a long time. She said to him: "Do as they do and gon fishing with your dipnet." "1 think I will do so" [replied he]. When it grew dark he made himself ready. A boy /whom he was to acempanyl made himself ready also. Those peoplo ahways spoke in whispers. He did not muderstand them. His elder sister said to him; "You will go with that boy; he is one of your brother in-law's relations." She continued: "Do not speak to him, but keep inniet." Now they started. They almost reached a number of people who went down the river singing in their canoes. Then Blue. Jay joined their song. They herame quiet at onee. Bloe-Jay looked back and saw that [in pace of the boy] there were only bones in the stern of his canoe. They continned to go down the river and BlueJay was quict. Then he lerked back towarts the stern of the canoe. The boy was sitting there again. He said to him in a low voice: "Where is your weir?" He spoke slowly. "'he boy replied: "It is down the river." They went om. Then he said to him in a lond woice: "Where is your weir?" And only a skeleton was in the stern of the canoe. Bue Jay was again silent. He looked hatk and the hoy was sitting again in the cance. Then he said again in a low voice: "Where is your wein?" "Here," replied the boy. Now they fished with their dipnets. Blue., day felt something in his net. Ile lifted it and fomad ouly two branches in his net. He turned his net and thres them into the water. After a short while he put his net again into the water. It became fill of leaves. He turned his net and threw them into the water, lont part of the leaves fell into the canoe. The boy gathered them up. Then another hranch came into[Blue-Jay's] net. He turned the net and threw it into the water. Some leaves came intu it and he threw them into the water. Part of the leaves fell into the canoe. The boy gathered them up. [Blue-Jay] was pleased with two of the banches [which had canght in his net]. He
thought: "I will eary them to io'i. She may use them for making tire." These branches were large. They arived at home and went ip to the honse. Blue-day was angry, because he had mot eaught anything. The boy broaght anat full of tront mi to the house and the people roasted them. Then the boy told them: "He threw ont of the canoe what we had cangh. Onr canoe would have heen fnll if he han not thrown it anay." Hissistar said to him: "Why dial yon throw away what you han caught?" "I thew it away beeanse we hadnoth. ing but branches." "That is our food," she replied. "Do you think they were branches? The lorives wre tront, the branches fall salmou." He said to his sister: "Ibrought yon two brauches, you may nse them for making fire." Then his sister went down to the beach. Now there were two fall-salmon in the canoe. She ramied them up to the bouse and entered carying them in her hands. Blae-day said to his elder sister: "Where did you steal these fall salmon?" She replied: "That is what you eaught." "In'i is always lying."

On the next day Blue Jay went to the beach. There lay the danoes of the ghosts. They had all holes and part of them were mossgrown. He went up to the honse amd said to his sister: "Uow bad are your hushami's canoes, [न'i." "Oh, he quiet," said she; "the people will hecome tired of yon." "The camoes of these people are full of hales." Then his sister said to him: "Are they people? Are they people? They are ghosts." It grew dark again and Blue-Jay made himselt ready. The boy mate himself ready also. They went again. Now he teased the boy. When they were on their way he shouted, and only bones were there. Thus he did several times until finally they artised. Now they fished with their dipnets. He gathered tho branches and leaves [which they canght] and when the ebb-tile set in their canoe was fill. Then they went home. Now he trased the ghosts. He shonted as soon as they met one, and only bones were in the cimoe. They arived at home. He went up to his sister. She carried up [what he had camght]; in part fall salmon, in part silver-side salmon.

On the next morning Blue-day went into the town. Io fund many bones in the homses. When it grew hark [somebody said]: "Ah, a whate has been fombl." His sister gave him a knife and said to him: "Ron ! a whale has been fombd." Blue Jay ran and came to the beach. He met one of the people whom he askent, speaking loully: "Where is that whale?" Only a skeleton bay there. He kieked the skull and left it. He ran some distanee and mot other people. He shonted lombly. Only skeletoms lay there. Several times he acted this way toward the prople. Then he came to a laree log. Its bark was perhaps that thick. There was a crowd of people who peeled off the bark. Bhe day shonted and only skeletons lay there. The bark was full of pitch. He peeled ofi two pieces, I do not know how large. He earried then on his shomhler and went home. He thonglit: "I really believed it was a whale, nnd, behohl, it is a fir." He went home. When be
arrived he threw down the bark ontside the honse. He chtered and sad to his sister: "Yreally thought it was a whale. Look lure, it is bark." His sister said: "lt is whale meat, it is whale meat; do you think it is bark?" His sister went out and two cuts of whale lay on thre ground. Io'i sad: "It is a grod whale; [its blubber] is very thick." Blae-day looked. A whale lay on the beach. Then he turned back. He met a person carrying bark on his back. He shonted and nothing but a sikeleton lay there. He took that piece of bark and carriod it home on his shonlder. He eame lome. Thus he did to the ghosto. Hu course of time he had much whale meat.

Now he contimed to stay there. He went again to that town. He entered a homse and took a chill's skull, which he put on a large skeleton. Aud he took a large skull, which be put on that ehild's skeleton. Thus he did to all the people. When it grew dark the child rose to its feet. It wanted to sit up, hat it fell down again because its heal pulled it down. The old man amse. His head was light. The next morning he replaced the heads. Sometimes he did thus to the legs of the ghonst. Hegave small legs to an old man, aml large legs to a child. Sometimes he exchanged a man's and a woman's legs. In conrse of time they began to dislike him. Ī'i's hasband said: "These people dislike hime betanse he maltreats them. Tell him he shall go home. These poople du not like him." Ia'i tried to stop her younger bother. But he did not follow her. On the next morning he awoke carly. Now Iö'i held a skull in her arms. He threw it away: "Why do you hok that skull again, lo'i?" "Ah, you broke your brother-in-law's neck." It grew dark. Now his brother-in-law was sick. A man tried to reme him aud he became well aghin.

Now Blue.Jay went home. His sister gave him fire buckets full of water and said: "Take care! When you come to burning prairies, do not puar it out antil yon come to the fonrth prairie. Then pone it ont." "I think so," replied Blac-Jay. Now he wont home. Ile reached a pranie. It was hot. Red flowers bloomed on the prairie. Then he poured water on the prairie and one of his buckets was half empty. He reached the woods [and soon he eame to a] prairie, whisela was burning at its end. He reached another frairie which was half on lire. "That is what my sister spoke abont." He ponred ont on his road the rest of the lucket. He took another bucket aml when it was half empty he reached the woods on the other side of the prairic. Ha reached still aunther prairie, the third one. One half of it burned strongly. He took one of his buckets and emptied it. He took one more bucket and montied one-half of it. Then he reached the woods on the other side of the prairie. Now he had only two buckets and a half left. He reached another prairie which was almost totally on fire. He took that half hucket and emptied it. He took one more bucket. and when ho reached the wools at the other sine of the prairie he had emptied it. Now only one bueket was left. He reached another prairie
which was all over on fire. He poured out his bucket. When he had come nearly across he had emptied his bucket. He took off his bearskin blanket and beat the fire. The whole bearskin blanket was burnt. Then his head and his hair canght fire and he was burnt.

Now Blue-Jay was dead. When it was just growing dark he cane to his sister. "Kukuknkuknkn, Ī̄'i," he said. His sister cried: "Ah, my brother is dead." His trail led to the water on the other side of the river. She lannched her canoe and went to fetch him. She reached him. Iō'i's canoe was pretty. She said to him: "Aud you said that canoe was moss-grown." "Ah, Io'i is always telling lies. The other ones had boies and were moss-grown." She said to him: "Yon are dead now |therefore yon see them differently]." " $\left[\bar{n}^{\prime} i\right.$ is always telling lies." Now she carried her brother across to the other side. He saw the people. They sang, they played intlukim, they played dice with beaver teeth; the women played their ihthakum; they played hoops; they played dice with ten disks; they played wacakoa-i. Farther in the town they sang conjurers' songs. Blue..Jay heard them. They were dancing, kumm, kumm, kumm, kumm. He wanted to go to these singers. He tried to sing and to shout, but he was langhed at. He went and tried to shout but they all langhed at him. Then heontered his brother-in-law's house. There was a chief; In'i's husband was good looking. She said: "And you broke lis neck." "Iō'i is always telling lies. Whence came these canoes? They are pretty." "And you said they were moss-grown." "In'i is always telling lies. The others had all holes. Part of them were moss-grown." "You are dead now [therefore you see everything rlifierently]," said his sister. "Ī'i is always telling lies." He tried to shont at the people, but they langhed at him. Then he gave it up and became quiet. His sister forgot him [for a moment]. When she went to look for him, he stood near the dancers. After five nights he entered their house. His sister opened the door and saw hin dancing on his head, his legs mpard. She turned back and cried. Now he had again really dien. He had died a second time

| Lgetwnd | Lxelaidit. | igésyés, | $10^{\prime} \mathrm{i}$ | itea'xal | nya'xk;'un |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Her yonoger brother | there were | hlue jay, | In'i | her name | his thler sister. |

 "We will go visiting lo'i," leesant to her his elder sister, "at magpie [?]" Parly
 dild they Nearly they reached magpie. He was on his house. They two landed,
 theywent up. Thoy came into There magpie in bishonse, and a little while the house. was
 liestayed and heoweptit. Heswept it hishouse. Find hedillit one
 anlmonerg. Heputitiuto in histopknot. He lieated thems
 stones. They were hot the stones. Hetook it a kettle, he poured into it
 the wat"r
 kettle. Now heboiled it, he boited it. Fnll hecame the kettle

 they ate, they ate, and half became that kettle and
 they were Now they earried it, they weat she said tohim hiselder sinter: "Quick satiated. home.
 lef usgoto Youfirst go to the shesaid that lút. Hosaid bluejay : the beacls. beach,"
 "Youtirst go to the She went whis eldersiater bluejay's. He naid bhejay : beach." the beach
"We'x•e mftgā'lemam Xak ōm"éeX." Nék•im ipóepōe: "nō'ya." "To-morrow come and fetch this kettle." He sasi magpie: "I shall go."
 They came home blue-jay. Early he made lire howejay. He went up gó tw'etaqu. A'lta ia'xkate ayöLa-it. TakE atciō'lXam uyã'xk'un: on their honse. Now there hestayen. Then hesaid to her his elder sister:

 now magio. He went ny magpie. Hentood there blnejay. Heswept
 hishouse. Flmi be did it one - salmon egg. Heputitinto
 he heated themi stomes. They were hot the atomes. He trok it his kettle, atclā́lōtk Lteuq. Ateō'cgam qaX omōikXux atcalenqā́na-it he ponredintolt water. He took it that sabmonegg he threw it inte the
 nā'xax
it diad
qad
that
hetle.
 thus also he imitatest. Long time and he uncovered it. Nothing, not 3


He took them Hose etones magpie. Takeout bedid them that kettle. ob
 He put inte it one salmonegg. Meputinto it those stoses



Now he left them; he went home mazpie.
 Several mights, again hunger actod ou "Come we will go -isiting, them.
 tga'a Iō'i. Nia'ktenkte. A'ctō-y- a'lta ateōwa'Liam. Acxii'gila-ē gō 12 ber chil. ló'i. It got day. They went now they weot risiting. They landel at fren
 from the beach. up from the beachs.



 theydived and full beenme theirmat tront. They wont up she made a fira from the beach.

Nókteskt ilā́lekteal $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Lajike. Aqeingéwal;amit a'lta iqésqés. 18
It was done what she roasted the duck. She gave them to cat now huejar.
Aexlxālem a'lta iqésqēs kia nyālē. Qānnka acgōtcetXōm ka 19 They ate now bhejay amb hissister. Partonly they timished and
 theywero she said to him his sister blue-jay: "Yom first yougotothe else saliated.
 indeed how younatways say." Hesald to her hiasister: "Come alwayastay $\begin{gathered}\text { ing here }\end{gathered}$
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he went the blue-jay. She alid theduck: "To-merrow wesbali come." Now they
the beach

 He went up on hls louse. 116 said tobler biselder simer: "It comes a canee."

"That isthrownat yon tront." Now they went home bedlerkn.
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Now heweut lia luaver.
 $\Delta$ gain hesald tober his older siater: "Tomorrow wewill govisit. at ing the seal。"

 to its edgo the water. They lay lown. she took it a atick the seal,
nō'Lxa. AkLga'om tga'a, aga'owilx. faX oxgés'ax go i'teaqtq. Nhe went to She reached her chil- she struck her that youngest one on her heat. the beach. them dren,

 her chil. the seal together five. she hauled her awhere that one dren
agā̀ wasa. Agank; $E^{\prime}$ tsXēma. Aklā'kXuli agalk; $\mathrm{E}^{\prime}$ tsXēma. A'lta ahe hall killed She singed ther. She thisibled, she singeet her. Now
 sho cut her. Three fingers har mabier. she hoiled her, ate beilot her. She was done. Ayacingéwaljamit iqésqēs k; a иyã'xk'un paX ōlXaiñ, cka qūmx They were given food blue-jay and hiseldersister that seat, and part
 they ate it and they werestia shesith to him his eldersister bhe-jay: "Quick mélxa, mā'nēwa mélxa." Atē̄'lXam: "Mi nēwa me'lxa. Atenwa' go to the youfirst go to the He sail to her: "Youtirst got the Indeed
 atwara you are here you aregirenmach to he said to her hiseldersister: "Qaick wanting 10 stay
 go to the Stie went to biseldersister. He said bluejay: "Tomor go and ferch it beach." the beach
Xak ōmémicX." "Nō'yaa," nā'k•im ólXaiñ. Kawī'2X na-ixélgilx this yearkettle." "I shall go," she saia the soal. Early he made at ire iquésqès. Ayē-icxē'wnlx't gй tā'yaqL. "Iö'itet ikamín"," atcō'LXam blue iay. He went np on his hunse. "It comen a canoe," besaid to her uyā'xk'un. "Iō'itet qē'wa amiā'owēwu'ı", Nixit'gila-e ikanī'm. Ā, his elder sister. "It cones beeanse you told them often." It landed the canoe. Ab,
 the seal landed ancl her chldidren. They went up the seal. Then hes sail igésqēs, atclō'lXam uyā'xk'un tga'a: "Amcō'ya gō alXe'muit. blnejag. he said to then his elder siater her clildren: "cro to its edge
Ltcuq. Ia'xkati mexxatióya." Ta'ke álolx Iói tga'a. AléXxatq the water. There liedown." Then she went to 10 it ber chil- They lay down gō alXémuit itcuq. Ta'kE atciōegam émcecx iqpésqes. A'yōlx, at itselge the water. Thell he took it a atlek bloojay. Howent to atca'owilx. qaX ixgō̄'s'ax. Môkcté ateáowilx. Ia'xkatè nō'meqt. he struck her that youngest one. Twice hestruck her. There ahe died. AtctōlXam uyáxh'un tga'a: "Ai'aq, amckliémen." Alkliémen. Ho said tothem hiseldest sister her chil-"(2niek, dive!" They dived, dren:
alge'tātck. $\bar{A}^{\prime} e \mathrm{X}$ at $k j e$. Qoä'nemi alkliémen, goā'nsum nō'meqt they emerged. One nething. Five times they dived, always dent
 that one. Now they waibul Ln's and herrlit. "Ah." she maid themeal:
 "One more thing luw will dot" hatejay." shesatruckher ono her daughter. "quich, hla


 whe threw her be. Shesaid to them: "This you will eat." Now they tied her up, fores them.








 mit yousen them." Hetook them those large dentalia. "Habaha my ear.




ōn'qioēlxap, iqésqēs?" Atciōcgam icā'mels. Atcésk; a iqésqēs 19 my coat, bluejay?" He took it a noso ormament. He pulledat it blue.jay
 the nose or. "Hahaha my nose orna- bue.jay." It fell down one basket. nament. ment,
 Atci'txaluketgō mā́Lxôē. Nikiéx'thin e'wa gēkXula' ēlemi'tk. 22 Heput it up at the sile of tho Hesearched this beluw the bed. house.
A'lta wiXt héhē nō'xôx. $L_{i} L_{i} L_{i} L_{i}$ aqiaō'nimx iqésqēs. Qēxtcē 23 Now again laugh they did. Tittering he was laughed at blue-jay. lutending agiō'JXam nyáxk'un: "Pet me'xax. I'kta LEmékxal re'qxala? as slie said to him his elder sister: "Staying be. What thy nams shadows? quietly ${ }^{\prime}$, GiX." Gōét acíxax, ánqaté òtX ópXué.
 BU $1 . \mathrm{L} . \mathrm{T}=20-12$
 Now theyate. He said blue.jay: "Where may be they are those télx•Em?" AgiōlXam uyā'xk'nn: "Oxoēlá'itX, ōxo-ēláitN k; people!" She said to him his elder sister: "They are there, they are there and niket mite'tøamt." Nit'pōnem. Nē'k•im iquésqēs: "Ia'xkuk txā̃'ya." not you see them." It grew dark. He said blua-jay : "Here we will
A'lta aetā'qxoya pōlakli. Nixf'lōk̄̄ iqésqēs, ayōpa. Qéxtēe Now they slept at night. Heawoke blue-jay, be wentout. lutending ayótXu-it nixau'yus, cka iakwa' alxōgua go tiãcowit. Nōpa-yhe stoonl up he nrinated, aud here - it randewn at his legs. She went out
 his elder sister blue jay. Shesat down on ground she urinated. There stood
 Iō'i, qa'da Xnkı néxax. Atexk; $\bar{a}^{\prime} k u x$ eia'kxo-itōe, acaxelaétuxal iói, how here Ibecame. He pulled them his grolns, she aried uya'xk'un: "Ahaha'y- $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ tcitc !at $x \cdot i q$ siā'kulq;ast." " $\overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime}$ xka na iteā'Ĺa his eller sister: "Hahaha my sickness that squint-eye." "She [int. her body
 lō'i nud her sickness is ouher!" some timu and she took revengeon him.
 she pulled it that hispenis. "Anah," he said hlue-jay, "my sickness lò'i." "Ia'xka na a'yarca ka-y- $\bar{a}^{\prime} y a t c!a ~ n e ́ l a n t ? "$ WiXt ack; éwitx•it. "He [int. his borly and his siskness is ov him!" Again they went to sleep.
 larly heawoke bliejiay. lie thesame man as formerly.
 Nitcá'lakuilē. AqeEnk; $\bar{e}^{\prime} m E n a k \bar{n}$ iqésqēs qigō atcnXinimṓcXEm She was well. It was taken revenge on him blue-jay as he teased them télx•Em. "Tgt!ōkti txgō'ya, taua'lta wiXt aqtXEnEmōciemx." the people. "Grod we go, elso again they tense us."
AgiōlXam nyā́le: "Maika niket iméxetcismele ka she said to him hiselder sister: "Yon not you betieved nue ard aqtxinEmōeXEm." A'lta aeíXkō, acNgō'mam. Nā'k•im uyā'lē: wo were teased." Now they went home, they arrival at She said his elder home sister:
"Take kape't atxuwā́liam."

## Translation.

There were Bheday and his elder sister Iō'i. "Let us go visiting, Io'i," he said to his sister. "Let us visit the Magpie [?|." Farly the next mormug they went. They came near his house and saw him on the roof. They landed and went up to the house. Then they saw Magpie on his honse. After a little while he swept his house and found one salmon egg. He put it irto his topknot [made a fire], and heated some stones. When they sur hot he took a kettle, poured water into it, and threw the dry samon egg into the kettle; then he boiled it. The kettle came to be full of , $\therefore$ non eggs. He placed it before Blue-Jay and his sister and the. ${ }^{-t}$. When they had half emptied the kettle they wers satiated. They carried away what was leit and started to go home. Io'i said to her brothar: "Let us go to
the beach; you go down first." Blue Jay said: "You go first down to the beach." His sister went down. Then Bhe-Jay said [to Macrie]: "Come to-morrow and feteh your kettle." Magpie sain: "I shall go." Then Blue-Jay and his sister went home. Early in the moming BlueJay made a fire and went up to the roof of his house, where he staid. After awlile he said to his elder sister: "A canne is coming." She replied: "It comes becanse you told him to come." Now Magpie landed and went up to the honse. Blne-Jay arose and swept his honse. He found a salmon egg. He put it into his top-knot. He finished sweeping his house and he heated stones. When they were hot he took his kettle and poured water into it. He took that salmon egg and threer it into the water. Then he threw the hot stones into the kettle and the water began to boil. Then he covered it. He initated all Magp:e had done. After awhile he uncovered it, but nothing was in the kettle. "Blue-Jay can do only one thing," said Magpie. He took the stones and threw them ont of the kettle. He threw oue dry salmon egg and hot stones into the kettle. When the water began to boil he covered it and when he uncovered it the kettle was quite full of salmon eggs. Then Magpie left them and went home.

After several days Blue-Jay and his sister became fungry. "Let us go and visit the Ducks," said Blue-Jay. "To-morrow we will go," said In'i. The latter hat five children. On the following morning they started and went visiting. After awhite they landed at the beach of the Duck. They came up to the house. The Dnck said to her five children: "(ro and wash yonrselves." They went to the water and washed themselves. They dived. |Soon they emerged again| each carrying a trout. Ten times they dived and their mat became full of tront. They went up to the house, made a fire and roasted them. Then they gave Bhe-Jay and his sister to cat. Now the fish which they were roasting were done. They fed Blue Jay, and he and his sister ate. They ate part and were satiated. Iñ'i said to her brother: "Yon go down first, else you will talk ever so much." He replied to his sister: "Ah, yon wonld always like to stay here, you go down first." Mis sister went down tirst [and as soon as she had left he said to the Dnek]: "Come to my house to-morrow and get your mat." Now Bluc-.Jay went down to the Leacli. The Duck said: "We shall go to-morrow." Thein they went home. They arrived at home. Early the next morning BlueJay arose and went up to the roof of the honse. He said to his sister: "A canoe is comng." She remarked: "It comes because yon invited tham." Then the Duck landed / with her five children] and went up to the bonse. After awhile Bhe-Jay said to his sister's children: "Go and wash yourselves." Then Blue lay and his sister's children went down to the beach. They tried to dive, but their backs remained over water. Ten times they dived and were almost dead with cold. They came up to the house empty handed. "Bhe.Jay does one thing only" |said the Duck|. She told her children: "Goand wash yourselves.

We will give them fool." The Inck's chidren went dorn to the beach and washed themselves. They dived ten times and their mat was full. They went up to the house. "That tront is thrown at your feet." Now the Ducks went home. After a number of days Blue. Jay and his sister became again bungry. "Let ns go and visit the Black Bear," he said. The next morning they went. They arrived at the Bear's house. The Bear heated stoues. Blue-Jay said to his sister: "What may he give us to eat, In'i?" When the stones were hot the Bear sharpened his knife and cat his feet here fall around the solepand cut his thigh. Then he rubbed over the wounds, and they were healed. Then he cut the flesh which he had cut from his feet and from his borly] into small pieces and boiled it. When it was done he placed it betore them, and after a little while they were satiated. In'i said to her brother: "You go down tirst, else you will talk ever so much." Bhne-Jay said: "You go down first." His sister went, and then Blue Jay said: "C me to-morrow and fetch yom mat." Then he went home with his sister. They came home. Early the next morning BlueJay arose and made a fire. He went up to the roof of his house. He said to his sister: "A canoo is coming." And she reptied:| "It comes because you invited him." Then the Bear landed and came up to the house. Blue-Jay heated stones, and when they were hot he sharpened his knife and cut his teet. He fainted right away. They blew on him until he recovered. The Bear said: "You can do only one thing, Blue-day." The Bear took his foot and slowly cut it. He cut his thigh. Then he ent the tlesh into small pieces. He boiled it. When he had finished cooking and it was done he threw it before them and went home. Blue-day's feet were sore.

After several days they again got hungry. Then Blue-Jay said to his elder sister: "To-morrow we will go and visit the Beaver." Early in the morning they started to visit him, and they arived at the Beaver's honse. The Beaver was in his house. After a little while he went out and carried willows into the honse which he phaced before them. He took a dish and went ont. Then he carried it back filled with mud. Blue-Jay and his sister conld not eat it and started to go home. As they set ont homeward his elder sister said to him: "You go down first else yon will talk ever so much." Bhe-Jay said to his elder sister: "You go down first." She went to the beack first. Then Bhe Jay said: "Come to my honse to-morrow to feteh your dish." The Beaver replied: "I will come to-morrow." Early the next morning Llue-Jay made a fire and went up to the roof of his honse. He sail to his sister: "A canoe is coming." "It comes becanse you told him to come." The Beaver lunded and entered the house. Blue-Jay went out and when he had been away a little while he brought that many willows. Me threw them before the Beaver, who began to gnaw and ate them all. Then Blue-Jay ram to the beach. He went to get some mul, which he put before the Beaver. Ho ate it all and went home.

Blue-Jay said again to his sister: "To-morrow we will go and visit the Seal." On the next morning they started and arrived at the house of the Seal, who had five children The Seal said to her yomg ones: "Go to the beach and lie down there." They went and lay down at the edge of the water. The Seal took a stick and went down. When she reached her children she struck the yomgest one noon its head. The others dived and when they came up again they were again five. Then she pulled up to the honse the one which she had killed. She singed it. When she had finished singeing it she cht it. Its hhbber was three fingers thick. She boiled it and when it was done she gave it to BlueJay and his sister. Soon they had enongh. Then Iñ'i said to her brother: "Yon go down first." He replied: "You go down first, else you will always want to stay where they give us food." He said: "Go to the beach." His elder sister went to the beach. Then Blue-fay saind to the Seal: "Come tomormw and fetch your kettle." "I shall come," replien the Seal. |They weut home.| Early next morning Blue- Jay made a fire and went up to the roof of his honse. He saill to his chler sister : "A camoe is coming." She replied : "It comes becanse you invited him." The canoe came ashore. The Seal and her chiliren landed and they came $u_{p}$ to the honse. Then Bhe Fay sait to Ior''s chidren: "Go to the beach and lie down there." Then Iō'is children went and lay down at the eilge of the water. Bhe Jay took a stick. He went down and struck the youngest one ; lie struck it twice and it lay there dead. Then he sail to the other chilhren: "Quick, dive:" They dived, and when they came up again one was missiag. Five times they dived, but the one [which was struck] remained dead. Then Iō'i and her childrel cried: "Ä." The Seal said: "Blue Jay knows to do one thing only." She struck one of her danghters and said: "Quick; dive!" And when they came nuagain all five of them were there. She singed her danghter. When she had tinished singeing her she cut her and threw her down hefore Bhe-Jay and his sister, saying: "Som may eat this." Then they tied np ard buried the dead chith of Jō'i, and the Seal went home.
After awhile they got lungry agatu. "Let us go and visit the shad"ws." "To-morrow we will go." Early next morning they started and arrived at the house of the shadows. They went up to the honse. The homee was fill of provisions, and on the bei there were large dentalia. There were conats, blankets of deer skin, of momenin goat, and of gromut-hog. Blne-Jay said: "Where may these people be?" His eider sister replied: "Here they are, but yon can not see them." Blue-Jay took up one of the large dentatia. "Ahahaha, my ear, BlueJay," eried a person. They heard many people tittering. He took up a gromad log blanket and pulled at it. "Ahahaha, my ground-hog blanket, Blue-Jay." He searehed under the bed [for the person who had spoken! aud again the prople tittered. He trok up a coat of mountaingoit wool. The persen cried, "Why do yon lift my
coat, Blue-Jay?" He took a nose ornament and the person cried: "Ahabaha, my noseornament, Blne-Jay." Then a basket fell down from above. He took it and put it back. Then a salmon roe fell down. He put it back, and again he searched under the bed for persons. Then, again, the people tittered and langhed at him. His sister said to him: "Stay here quietly. Why should they be called shadows if they would not act as they do?" They looked aronnd. There was a samon roe [put up in a bag for winter use] and they ate it. Blac-Jay said again: "Where may these people be"" His elder sister replied: "Here they are, here they are; but you do not see them." When it got dark blueJay said: "We will sleep here." Now they slept during the night. Blue Jay awoke and went out. He tried to urinate standing. It ran down his legs. Blue-Jay's elder sister went out. She sat down on the ground and urinated. There stood her urine. Blue Jay spread his legs: "Look here, $\mathrm{Io}^{-1}$, what became of me!" He pulled his groins and his sister eried much. "Ahaha, that hurts me, Squint-eye!" "Is it Iö'i's body, and it liurts her"" After some time she took revenge upon him. She pulled the penis: "Auah." cried Blae-Jay, "it hurts me, Iō'i." "Is it his body, and he feels sick?" Then they went to sleep again. Blue-Jay awoke early. Then he was a man again as before. His elder sister awoke. Now she was again a woman as before. She was well again. Thus they took revenge ou Blue-Jay, becanse he had teased the people. "Let us go, else they will tease us again," said Blue-Jay. His sister replied: "You did not believe me aud they teased us." Then Blue-Jay went home. He arrived at home. His sister said: "Now we have gone visiting enough."

## 17. CKULKULÓ'L ICTA'KXANAM.

Скицкilete his Myth.

 "Future sou will imitate them steel-head they catch." Now indeed. Me marde it salmou.
ckulkulō'L, a'lta atchi'ckōli Ckulkulō'L. A'lta nē'ktcuktē, a'la a salmon-harjoon, now be hinished it Ckulkulō'L. Now it gotday, now aklōlà pam uyāxk'un. A'lta ia'ska ā'yō, nixēlalā'ko-imam. A'lta 4 she went digging his eldersister. Now he he won?, zo went to catch salmon. Now
he spearedit one steel-head Now, he went home. Now he arrived at the:r house. 5

 I give her this fish liead. No, elso her fish head
to eat comes to be

| Tget! $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ kti | ia'wan | nialcè'm. | $\mathrm{K}_{\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathrm{e}}^{\mathbf{e}}$, | taua'lta | itcaitran | x. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Good | its belly | 1 give it to her to eat. | No, | else | ber belly | comes to be on |  |

 her.
 to eat.
her."
15
Now it got day again. Now she went again she went digging. Now long16ther.time,






A'la aLā-ía'kuX leàtcau gō wéwhlè. Ta'ke wiXt néktcuktē. Now she amelled it grease in the interior of Then again it got day.
 Then agais she went she went to lig Thes again he went he went tocateh malmon.
 Where she was and again she heard: "llow large his sterl-head Ckulkuló L." "O, Lī̄'xanyan Lónas aqiaō'nin." Ta'kE atckéluke Ckulkulō'." "Oh, bis poverty perhajes he is langhed at" Then he epearedit
 bisstreb-head then liewent home. Nearrived at home at hishouse. Then salmon,
 be roastedit. Then itwasdone the liead. $\quad \cdots \quad$ my ehler sister, I shall give
 this tish hearl. No, else her fish heal comes tobe on Gool her.
 its belly I give it to her. No, flse her belly coumes to he on her. The back
 I give it to her. Ne, else her back comes to he on her. Good the tail nlasè'ma. K•ē, tana'lta Lgā́lict alā'xalax", A'lta ka'nauwe ateiā'wuls, iya'eqau atciā'wuls, Liā'lict atcláa'wuls. A'lta aya-o'ptit. heate it, its back heate it, its tail he ate it. Now be slept. A'lta nádkō nyáxk'un. A'lta naXkṓmam. A'lta alã́xelta. Now sho went home his chler sister. Now she came home. Now she heated stomes.
 She roasted them her putentilla roots. Then they weredone her potentilla roots, then
 she gave them heryounger Now find shedilit grease in inside of house. "Oh, to hint to eat brother.
nan'itka, tái Xōku éka atcinā'xt Xōku nōket atcinelés'menil." indecd, hook here thus hediltome here not healwaysgavo it to me
A'Ita $L_{i}$ ap agélax Lē̄’pta gō iā̀yacqL. A'lta aklugō'Lit gō-yNow find shedidit salmon roe in hismonth. Now she putit up on
 aboard above. Then shegarethem potentillaroots. Then she took it to him to eat
 that salmon roc, then she gareit to him "Oh, this I was given it to eat." Then atci'Luket; ta'kF k; wac néxax. "6す, ta'kE taLi L;ap agā'nax." hesaw it, then afraid hegot. $\quad$ Oh, then hehold find ghedid me." A'lta nes kteukte. Ta'kF lidxF'ltSuitck. Ta'kF agiélXam I, ga'wuX: Now it got day. Then shemadoherself ready. Then she anid to him her younger "Ni'Xua me'pa." Ta'kn ayo'tXuit. "E'tsEntsEn iméxal. Nēket "Well goontsile." Then hestood up. "Humming-bird vonr name. Not qa'nsix iqioanéx mī́a'xo." Ta'kE nṓya, naie'ltaqu. over mecl-head sal. son will eat Then she went, she left hims.
it."
 She went, shewent, fiar whewent. Then she eaw it ahonse. Then
 she came in. Then she ruasted her jotentillaroots ten. Then she took it them in ashes
Lcit'pta; agF'Lax. AkIä'wule. Ta'kE aLNaLḡ̄'mam LgotélENEmk. nalm in roe: she ate it. She ate it. Then hearrived apersu:n.
 Tifn hetookher hestruekher. Then it fell down that salmon roe. Ta'kw inaxFmī'teta-itck, ta'kE nō'pa. Ta'kE wiXt nō'ya, kula'yi Then shewas ashamed, then she went ont. Tueu again she went, far
 she wenf. Jhen again she saw it ahouse. Nhe went, she upered tho Now fall door.

 steel heal samon. she took it she rut it up there. Again it fell down. Again

ialélan. A'Ita ngiona'xlatck miket. A'lta agiō'xtkin, agiō'xtkin,
ten. Now she lost them two. Now she searehell for she searchet for
 them.
AkLóegam wiNt aklok'o'n ia'kō. Léste ka alXatgómam le'kXala. she toek it again slep put it np, there. Long and hearrived a man.


 always?



 the fire.

 moupiā́lxa. Nēket mō'ya iau'a mai'émē." A'lta nau'itka iā'ma gather. . Not go there down river." Now inteed only




 break shedid it, then mich its blocil. Now she went home. -2





Kulā'yi ta'ke nö'ya. T'a'ke tell nā'xax. "Tget!ō'kti nlxelkctgo'ya Far then she went. Then tired she got. ${ }^{\text {Goowd }} 1$ desert it

LgE'xa. Iä'xkayuk nL'EltāqLa." AgE'Lötk gu itconák. TíkE may child. Here I shall leave it." She carriel it to a maple. Then naL'étaql. Nō'ya ta'ke kulā'yi. A'lta kā algiā́xoil ikanīm she left it. She went then far. Now where he was work a cance
 aLkLó八tkin. Ta'kE Liap aLge'Lax, ta'kE aLge'Luk"I qoā'p gō he searchedforit. Then thud he didit. then he carried it near to t!ol, ka aLkLópeut. Ta'ke néXko x•ix e'k ala. Ta'ke ateólXam house aud behidit. Then hewenthome this man. Ther hesaid to her
 his wife: "Find 1 didit achild. Touarepregnant jollo." Deceive
 they did her theirdangh- Now theysaid to her their daugh- "Ah, yonr mo- her sickness
ayī'la-ot. A'lta Lō'nas akxtō'ma." Ta'kE nō'La-it octä'xa. Hē is ou lier. Now perhaps she will givebirth." Then she remaiued their Eeh,
qOā'p ikten'ktai ka ta'kE anaō'ptit. Ta'kE atelugō'lemam qō'La nearly it wasgoing to and then she fell asieep. Then he fetched it that get daslight
Lkjāsks. "Amxe'léno; LEméwnX ta'kE aLtēmam." Ta'kF child. "Rise; your youngerbrother then he arrived." Then
 she rose his dangh. "Oh, my younger then sho said. Now her younger
 large hegot. Now he mado them arrows. Now every
 iamā'wuX," agiō'lXam. " $L_{1}$ ap aqā'max; LgE'mama Liap atcī'max. you aremy she said to him. "Fiud you were doue; my father tind he did you. younger brother,"
 Salmon- his son yon." Then he was angry her younger Theu they came home. harpoon brother.
 "She always says she always Salmon- my father." "Naxaxíx! , why to use, says to me, harpoon
 thus you always say to him your younger brother?" It was taken a *iek,
aqaxelqē'lex Lakō. A'lta ka'nauwè LعaLā'ma tell a'yamxte. "© she was whipped. Now every day tired hisheart. "Oh,
 good I killher." Now it got day, again they went. Now shooting her atetīlax. Nō'meqt. Ayaé'taqL, gō'ye nē'xax, ā'nqatē agiā'wat. he did it to She was dead. He left ber, thins he did already she followed A'lta iā́qoa-iL nē'xax, iqiō̄'lipX në'xax. A'lta niXéqauwakō: Now large he became, a youth he became. Now hedreamt:
"Ma'nix nuwa'ṓ, ka gō-y- ogō'keia LiEmE'nLj EmEn mī'xō. Ka "When gou will kill her, then at berfinger brokentopieces makeit. Then teopenā̀ya-y- i'kta lō'Elō ka iā́xka Likōp miā'xō. A'lta ō'meqta. it will jump something round and that squeeze doit. Now she will die. Qē'xtcē gemolā'ma: "Nai'ka menuwa'ч̄́!'" A'lta wiXt nékteuktē; Intending she will say: 'Me kill me!'" Now again itgot day; a'lta $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ etō. A'lta gō Lqā'nake ka wiXt ateā'wac. A'lta wiXt now they went. Now at astone then again bekilled her. Now again
 nö'meqt. A'lta ayaétaql.
she was dead. Now he left bar.


Now ho reached them people women, many women. "Anah, 4
masā'tsilx qṓla lkéwheX. Wu'ska lxhēegàma." A'lta yéxtcé
pretty that dog. [Exclamation] we will take it." Nor iatending


Alaga'ōm ka akiṑcgams. Nṑ Xōgō tā'nkmeke: "Ō, LgéwucX 8
 find werlid him, our chiettainess she took him." Then he said 9


 to eat

 Then be went home blue-jay. Then he siill to him his elder brother: "Robin,


 later on he he first some- he knows it." some perhaps three days and thing time,

 Lā’xanyam lge'XēwncX," nā́k•im qaX $\overline{0}^{\prime} \bar{o}^{\prime} k u i l$. Ta'kE nédko his puverty my dog," she said that woman. Then he went 20



 my benes. I shall throw it a way the dog his hianket." Now dark
 ayō'p!am iqjésqiès. "E E2, ane'k'in lgōléleXemk. Tene'luwats he came iu lhuo-jay. "Eh, I saill a person. He dill not believe 26
kā'sa-it." A'lta iā'xkatē ayōla-it. robin." Now there he remained.

## Translution.

There was Ckulknio'l [ the salmon-harpoon ! and his elder sister. Once com a time the latter said to her hother: "Do as the other people do and cateh steel-head salmon." Now he did so. He made a harpoon. On the day after he had finished it his sister went digging roots. Now he went to catch salmon. He speared a steel-head salmon and went home. When he arrived at home he roasted it and when it was done he said: "I will give the head to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a fish's head. I will give the belly to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a fish's befly. I will give the back to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a tish's back. I will give its tail to my sister to catt. No, else she will get a fish's tail." Nuw he ate the whole fish. He ate the belly, he ate the back, he ate its tail. Then he lay down to sleej. Now his elder sister came home. Her brother was asleep. She heated stones and roasted the roots. Then she gave them to him to eat.

On the next morning she went again digging roots. After some time her younger brother arose and went to catch salmon. After some time he speared a large steel-head salmon. "Ah, Ckulknlō'L behold! he does not give auything to his sister," said the people. His sister thonght: "Oh, they make fun of my poor brother." Now Ckulknlö'L went home. When he arrived he roasted his salmon. It was done. Then he said: "I will give the liead to my sister to eat" [etc., three times, as above].
Now she smelled the sinell of grease in their house. On the next morning she went again digging roots. Then her brother went again to catel salmon. Again she heard: "How large is Cknlknlō'L's salmon?" "Oh, perhaps they make fun of my poor brother." Then Cknlkulo'l speared a salmon and went home. When he arrived he roasted it. Now its head was done. He said: "I will give the head to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a fish's head. I will give the belly to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a tish's belly. I will give the back to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a tish's back. I will give its tail to my sister to eat. No, else she will get a fish's tail." Now he ate the whole fish. He ate the back; he ate the tail. Then he lay down to sleep. Now his elder sister went home. When she came home she heated stones and roasted her potentilla roots. When they were done she gave them to her younger brother. Now she fonnd some grease in the honse. "Oh, indeed! Behold how he acted against me. He never gave me anything to eat." Now she found a salmon-egg in his month. She placed it on top of a shelf. Then she gave him the roots. Then she took that salmon egg and gave it to him. "Oh, somebody gave this to me." When he saw it he became afraid. "Look, she fouml me out." On the next morning she made berself ready and said to her younger brother: "Leave the house."

Then he arose. "Your name shall be Homming- Bird. Henceforth you shall not eat steel-head salmon." Then she went away and left him.

She went and went. She went a long distance. Then she saw a house. She entered and roasted ten roots in the ashes of the fire. Then she took a salmop: :oe and ate it. Then a man arrived who took her and struck her [on the nape]. The salmon roe fell [out of her mouth]. She was ashamed and went out of the louse. She went again a long distance. Then she saw another house. She went and opened the door. The house was full of dried salmon. When she had stayed a little while a steel-head salmon fell down. She took it and put it back. It fell down again. She took it and put it back again. Now she roasted ten roots in the ashes of the fire. She lost two of them. She searched and searched, bnt did not find them. Now a salmon roe fell down. She took it again and put it back. After some time a man arrived. Then the fire crackled. He said, "Ah." The fire erackled again, and he said once more, "Ah. Heh, why did you not take the food which she offered to yon? She took two of your roots and you searched for them in her mouth. Do yon think the man whom yon net was a liman being? Fish-hawk is the name of that danger." Now she became pregnant. She gave birth to a boy. Now the child cried and the man put it on top of the fire. She gave one jump and took the child. "Ah, why do you put our child into the fire?" "Why do you take it away from the old woman? She will look after it." He continued: "When yon gather wood go only this way. Do not go down the river." Now she did so, and gathered wood only above the house. Now one day there was no wood above the house. She had taken it all. Then she went down the river. She found a long stick and broke it. It was red where she had broken it. She broke it again and it bled. Three times she broke it and it bled profusely. She went home. When she opened the door she saw her hasbond lying there. He had three [deep] wounds. Now her child eried. She blew the fire, but it was extinguished. Then she took her child and left.

After she had gone a long distance she became tired. "I will desert my child," she thought. "I will leave it here." She carried it to a maple and left it. Then she went far away. Now a man was working at a canoe [near by]. He heard a child crying and searched for it. He found it and carried it to a plaee near his house. Then he went into the house, and said to his wife: "I found a child. Feign to be pregnant." Thus they deceived their daughter. They said to her: "Your mother begins to be in labor. Perhaps she will give birth to a child." Then their daughter stayed there. But when it was almost morning she fell asleep. Then he feiched the child. [He said to his daughter:] "Arise, your brother has been born." Then his daughter arose. "Ah, my brother," she said. Now, the boy grew ap, and [his father! made arrows for him. He went about fellowing his sister. She was bad and said:
"Yon are not my brother. My father found you. You are the salmonspear's son." Then her brother became angry. When they came home he said: "She always says the salmon-spear is my father." Her father said: "Naxara'x, why do yon always say so to your brother?" تe took a stick and whipped her. Now the boy became tired [of her teasing and thonght]: "I will kill her." On the next morning they went again. Then he shot her several times and she was dead. He left her, bnt when he turned round she followed him again. Now lie became a youth. One day he dreant: "If you want to kill her, you must break her finger. Then a round thing will jump out of it, and that you must squeeze to pieces. Then she will die. She will say: 'Kill me!'" On the next morning they went again. Then he killed her at a stone. He ent her finger and a round thing jumped ont of it. He squeezed it and she said: "Kill $m e$ "[but he squeezed the round thing to pieces]. Now she was dead and le left her.

He went a long distance. Now he [assumed the shape of] a spotted dog. He came to a place where there were many women. They said: "See, how pretty is that dog. Let us take lim!" They called him often, but he did not allow himself to be taken. Now only their chieftainess [had not tried]. They said: "Now you call the dog." She called him. He went to her and she took him. Then the women went home. They said: "Oh, we found a dog; our chieftainess took him." Then Bluc-Jay said: "I will go to see him." He entered her house and saw the dog. He took a bone and offered it to him, but he did not eat it. Then he struck him. [The chieitainess said:] "Let my dog go; you will kill him." Then Blue-Jay went home and said to his elder brother: "Robin, that is a man and not a dog." "Oh, be quiet, do you think yon alone can see?" "Ha, he is the elder one, and he ought to know everything sooner than I," retorted Blue-Jay. After about three days Blue-Jay went again. He entered the house and saw the dog eating gamass. Then Blue-Jay took a stick and struck him. "O, my poor dog," said that woman. Then Blue-Jay went home and said to his elder brother: "He is a man, Robin, he eats gamass." When it got dark the dog said to his wife: "Blue-Jay makes me tired. He will break my bones. I shall throw away my dog-skin blanket." At night he threw it away. When it got day again he had another blanket. Now Blue Jay came in. [When he saw him, he said:] "Eh, I said he was a man and Robin would not believe me." Now he remained there.

## 18. LQATSE $\bar{E}^{\prime} L X A Q$ I' $\mathbf{I}^{\prime}$ KXANAM. <br> The Panther his Myth.

A'lta iṑc iqatsē'lxaq, imō'lekuma iā'kjēwula. Ka'nauwe Now therewas the panther, elks hunter. All ..... 1
L®aLā'ma ateiā'wul imō'lekuma. Lē2, ka L;ap ateā'yax ipénalX ka dass hehnnted them elks. Some and find hedidit athlg and ..... 2
atci Xp !enē'nakō ka atcè'xDluketgō gē'kXulē ilemè'tk. $\bar{O}$, masā'tsilx ..... 3 hetwisted it and he threw it down under the bed. oh, pretty
$x \cdot i k$ ipénalX: "Anā' Lgólē'leXEmk tayaX mxā'tx!" Wax that twig: "Anah a person good you becume!" On the next ..... 4
$\bar{a}^{\prime} y \bar{y}-\mathrm{y}$ - imō'lak nē'kelōya. Tsō'yustē niXatgō'mam. A'lta Li'Xne he went. elk hewent to cateh In the evening he came home. Now therewas on ..... 5 it. the ground
 ..... b people? Disks they played."
cedar bark. "Ah, whence maybe they came
cedar bark. "Ah, whence maybe they cameOn the again it got day. $\Delta$ gain he went elk hewent to catch In the even $\mathbf{7}$nextmorning
niXatgō'mam. A'lta lé Xaué luélol: "Qā'xēwa lx atgatémam ..... 8
têlx•em? lqälxal oxucgā́liL gō te'kxaqL." Wāx néktenkté the people? Disks they always play in my heuse." On the next it got daymeruing
ilā́lonē. WiXt a'yō. NiXatgṓmam tsṑ yustē. A'lta pāı, luélōl ..... 10
the third time. Again he went. He came lume in the erening. Now full cedar barkit was on in his house. Now comnters they were The thenth he went. Afternoon
on the gromad
time 1111the gromad on the ground. time
 ..... 12
nixe'LXa. "Qáxēwa télx•Em, oxucgālil igā'ixal gō te'kxaql." ..... 13
he becsme angry. "Whence the people, they always play disks in my honse."
 ..... 14
 ..... 15
he arrived at home, he came in. Xow comnters lay on a plank. "To-morrow
 ..... 16 morning
Nixe'ltXuitek. Ayō'pa. Aȳ́la-it gō te'pen. Nigé'qxant, nigéqxamt; He made himself He went lie atayed int the graas. He leoked, lie leoked; ready. ..... ont
 ..... 18gō wé'wulè. Ta'kE né'Xkō. Ta'kE, ateickxā'nap!é. A'lta ig ian'lxalthe honse.
Lxcgálil Lq; oālipN. A'lta jō'kuk  ..... 90
he played byouth. Now here busfoot his baton it struck it.A'lta laxis'xo-il:21Now hesang:

ēnē'nankul Xian étselNit.


Ta'ke áyup! iqatsē'Lxaq: "E2 zgā'wuS, Lge'xanyam. Qa'daqa Then he entered the panher: "Eh, my younger my poverty. Why
 youn keep secrets Then he stayed. his yonnger he was ashamed. And

me'La-it." Ta'ks: ayṓLa-it. T!ayā $\bar{y}^{\prime}$ ayō'La-it, ta'ke acxï'la-it. Ta'ke you stay." Then he remained. Goord he stayed, then they stayed. Then atctē'lōt tiā xalaitanema. Tget!ō'kti tiā̀'xalaitanema. A'lta he gavethem hisarrows. his arruws. Now to him
 deer be hunted bisyounger brother. Then he said to him his younger brother:
 nan'itka in'ma iau'a $k^{u} c a l a^{\prime}$ ayō'yin. Ta'kE iqioā'lipX néxax. indeed only there, up strean he went. Then a youth he became.
 Then one das, now he west there down stream. He reachedit a prairie, ta'ke ayoga'óm ónpitc. Ta'kE itcā'má atciā'lax gō itcā’potē. Ta'ke then he reached her a phacken Then shooting her hedidit to on her wing. Then hawk.

## her

nōéluktcu ō'upite. A'lta nā'xankō, aksō'penān, aksṑpenān she fell down the ehicken bawk. Now she ran, she jumped, she jumped, nā'xankō. Ta'kE né'xankō atcage'ta. Kulā'yi atcage'ta, ta'ke she ran. Then he ran, hefollowed her. Far be followed ber, then atcō'ikel t!ōl. Ta'ke iā́xkaté nōp pa gō qō'ta tōn. A'lta lawis he saw it a house. Then there slie entered in that house. Now elowly
 he went. lle thought: "Oh, I shall be killed. Giverl I turn back. Ob, $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ XalaitaEnEma tqièx nāxt. Qā̀doxuē nṓp!a," Ta'ke ā'yōp!. Gõ.ymy arrows like I do them. Muat 1 enter." Then he entered. At
 the dour he atayed. Now full people in that house. Now it was looked at nyā'Xalaitan. A'lta ka'naurē tê'lx•Em atgō'knmam uyá'Xalaitan. hisarrow. Now all the people leoked at it his arrow.

 he said: "Give it to me, give it to me, my double-pointel arrow. hlue jay." "N.t mai'kase'ı'éq; oélnē, teXu'l gimé'qiatxala." Ta'ke wiXt aqō'kumam your your donble-pointed very you having badness." Then agnin it was looked at srrow.
 bisarrow. "Whone maybe chief his arrow" Gowd ōkulai'tan." Take wiXt aqayālōt iqiésqiēs. A'lta wiXt nék'im: arrow." Then again itwnggiven bluejay. Now again be sald: to him
 $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { "Gjre it to give it to my ilonble-pointedarrow, blue.jay." } \\ \text { me, } & \text { me, Well, }\end{array}$

Ta'ke ayin'tNuit, atcū'ckaul. Ta'ke tō'tō néxax. A'lta tktéma 1 Then hestowl up, hetook it Then shake bedid. Now dentalia
 frull his bety. Then he said bluejay: "Ah. 'follow him the chlet!"

 they they they Theu hecame in at theirbouse hisflder Them wrut, went went. brothez.
 be hidhinself. Then ghecame iu the woman. No person in interior of
 Then whethought: "Wheremaybe be weat that South?" Shen



 day she searched for Turu turn turn turn she did them skins, mō'lak iáecōma. Ta'ke nō'pons'm. Môket lealáma, tánata t!ōl 11 elk their skims. Theu it grew dark. Twe days. one side of drane ka agiō'tctXōm. Tégōn t̄̄'nata t!öl agiō'xtkin. Lak, Lak, Lak, 12 then she finished it. Next the otber house sliesearched. $\begin{gathered}\text { Turn } \\ \text { sile of } \\ \text { over. }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { torn } \\ \text { over. }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { turn } \\ \text { over, }\end{gathered}$ Lak éicō'ma aga'yax. Iā'kxôiñ. Ta'ke aklō'egam lea'tcau, ta ke 13 turn the skins she did them. He slept. Then she took it yrense. then
 she tork them howf. Then she male a fire. Then they got done the hoofs.

 she mised it and elk ifshair at its nostrils. Now she mixed if,


| akte'lax | go | ciákteNict. | Pólakli | nixe'teñko. | $A^{\prime}$ lta | e'ctate!a |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| slie ilid it to | in | Lis nestrils. | At dark | he awoke. | Now | their aick- <br> nesa |

 brother, brothor, me.
au, cmēmōlakteXict cxamä'lax. Qeqā'ta ayamā'xo." "O्O kй'pXō, vinuger your elk nose comest to le Thable to help 1 do yon." "O elder brother, 20 linother, no you.



 Xow he tolk her that woman her arm. He carried her to outeide.
 Now shake hedid ber.

Ill off it did. Ho threw her down
"O्npite imē'xal. Näket muXugō'mita tkanā́ximet. Qiā'x itcā'yau, Chicken your name. Not you willmake them chiefs. If a snake
 then you will eat it. Yourbadness. I panther my name.'

## Translation.

There was the panther. He was an elk hunter. Every day h? went hunting. One day he found a branch [of a spruce]; he twisted it and threw it under his bed. It was a pretty branch. [Then he said:] "Oh, I wish you would becone: man!" On the next day he went again elk hunting. In the evening he came home. Now he saw celar bark lying on the ground. "Where do these people come from? They have been playing at disks" [said he]. On the following morning he went again elk hunting. In the evening he came home. Now there was much cedar bark [in his house]. "Where may these people have come from? They always play at disks in my house." On the third day he went again, and came home in the evening. Now the floor of his house lay full of cedar bark and counters lay on the ground. He went out for the fourth time and came home in the afternoou. When he reached his house he heard batons. Then he became angry. " Where do these people come from? They always play at disks in my house." He came near the house, then the noise of the batons stopped. He arrived at home and entered. Now counters lay on a plank. [He said:] "Tomorrow I shall hide to see where these people come from." On the next morning he made himself ready and went ont. He stayed in the grass [near the house] and looked. He did not see anybody. Then he heard the batons moving in the interior of the house. He went home and looked through a hole in the wall of the house. Now there was a youth who played at disks. He struck the rhythm with his foot and sang: "My brother calls me branch of a spruce, my brother twisted me often." Then the panther entered. "Oh, my poor brother, why did yon hide yourself before me?" Then the youth was ashamed. He stayed there. The panther said to him: "Stay with me." Then he remained there. Now the panther gave him good arrows, and the youth went hunting deer. Then the panther said to his younger brother: "Go only this way, do not go down the river." He obeyed and went only up the river. He grew up. One day, however, he went down the river. He came to a prairie where he found a chicken-hawk. He shot it and hit its wing. It fell down and rau away jumping. He pursued it a long distance. Then he saw a house. The chicken-hawk entered the same. Now he went on slowly. He thought: "Oh, they will kill me. I had better turn back. But I like my arrow [so well]. I must go in." Then he entered and remained standing in the door. The house was full of people who looked at his arrow. All the people looked at
it. Theu they gave the arrow to Blue-Jay, who looked at it. Then the young man said: "Give me my double-pointed arrow, Blue-Tay." "It is not your arrow, you bad man" [, retorted Blue-Jay]. Again the people looker at the arrow and said: "To what chief may this arrow belong? It is a good arrow." Then they gave it again to Blue-Jay. Now the young măl said again: "Give me, oh, give me my doublepointed arrow, Blue-Jay!" "Well, take it!" Then [the young man] arose and took it. He shook himself and his body was all covered with dentalia. Then Plue-Jay said [to the chicken-Lawk, who on entering the house had assumed the shape of a woman]: "Follow the chief!" The youth ral and the woman pursued him. They went and went and went until he came to his elder brother's house. He hid himself [inside]. The woman entered and did not see anybody. She thought: "Where may that jouth have gone?" In the evening the panther came home. Now there was the woman [in his house. He thought:; "Certainly he went down the river!" Then he married the woman. She thought: "When did that youth come home?" On the following day she searched for him. She turned over all the elk skins until it grew dark. She eontinued two days. Then she had finished all the skins on one side of the house. Now she searched at the other side of the house. She turned over all the elk stins. [Finally she found him] sleeping [minder the skins]. She took some grease and [elk]hoofs. She made a fire and roasted the hoofs. When they were done she pounded them. She took some soot and mixed it with hair of an elk's nose. Now she mixed it all with elk's grease and poured it into his nostrils. When it grew dark he awoke. Now his nostrils felt sore. He said: "Oh, my elder brother, my nose is being transformed into an elk's nose." "Oh, my younger brother, your nose is being transformed into an elk's nose. I can not help you." "Oh, my elder brother, hoofs are growing on my feet." "Oh, younger brother, hoofs are growing on your feet. I can not help you." On the following morning the elk skins arose and became elks. The youth arose. He became E'lemiX* and went out. Then all the elks arose and went into the woods. Now [the pantber] took the woman at her arm. He carried her ont of the honse and shook her, so that all her flesh fell down. He threw her down and said: "Your name shall be Chicken-hawk. Henceforth, you sliall not make chiefs unhappy. When you see a snake you shall eat it. My name will be Panther."

* The tutelary spirit of the hunters.

Beliffs, Custons, and Tales.

## THE SOUL AND THE SHAMANS.

$$
2
$$

1. Gitakikelal atgé'ix éwa teméuwálema. Manix alṓniks, 1. Theseers thus [ta] the ghosts. When three,
gitā'kikelal, "íka amóketikc kíteEk aqtáx. Lánéwa aqLā́x pàt seers, thiss two in midule aremads.
 persou having a last he is nade strong a seer. It is pursued guardian spirit.
iLā́ Lanate Lkā'nax, ma'nix e'Late'a Lkī'nax. Manix iteā́riatxala his sonl the chief' $\theta_{\text {' when his sickness achiet. When its badness }}$
 romes to beon that he utters hissong that tirst one.
 When thus behind itsbadness comes to be that roal, and that on it
 there behind heutters it his aong. Aud alittle dark and atōkō'la-itx, tatc! ayn'ktEliL ióitEt ka aqita'ôm ina'xanaté they try to eure look! the morningstar comes and they reach it his sonl him,

 the seers. Sometimes two nights, sometimes oue night


Well gets the sick one.
 2. When it is parsued his sonl the sick one's, they go the seers,
ma'nix aqī̄'wax iLa'xanate gésateia; iau'a qiqi when it is pursued bissonl the sick one's: there the left that néXatk aLo'ix; noggógo-imx gitákikElal: "O, Lóneqta, titLi!"
 3. Aqiga'omx qiḡ̄ naLxoī'pē ilée. la'xkatē aLkTEF'meta-itx 3. It is reached where the hole [in]gronnd. There they drink aiways
 the ghosts. If ithas irank the aick one at that water, then
 ataLgèla-itx, näket $L$ !pīx aqLà'x.
they try to cure not well and he is made.
him,
sound
196
2. Liap aqēax ilā̀xanatē fṑla lklānctx litenq. Aqiō'cgamx, 1 4. Find it is doze his sonl that having drenk water. It is taken,

 néselax. Nugó'go-imx qtōguilálē: "Lō'nas näket Li't!ō-ix ka 4 wimes to he They say those who cure "Perhaps not one day and
on it.
people:
Lō'mkqta," Niktcō'ktixē. Qḗxtcē aqételōt ilā̃'xanatē. Aqä'telōtx, 5 he will dis." It gets day. Intending it is given to hia soul. It is given to him,
 nearly all his ludy and he dees. It is too small his soul. 5. Ma'nix atgéix gitā'kikelal, atge'Lxamx tgaidawôk gō 7 5. When theygo the seers, they arrive seawsid their apirits at temēwā̀lema, kulā'yī gō-y- élNam ik $\bar{e}^{\prime} x$ iliáxanatë gè'late!a, ka 8 the ghosts, far at town is his sonl the sick one's, and
 not he has been they say the seers: "Oh, well $\begin{gathered}\text { we si, all } \\ \text { makehim } \\ \text { given food. and }\end{gathered}$

 him
ilā'xanate, nau'i tlayā $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ alxā'x. his sonl, at once well they make hin. ..... 12
3. E'Xtē wiXt qō'La aqLōngō'mitx; temēwī'lema atklōngō'mitx, ..... $1: 3$
nau'i alō'meqtx. Nuxula' ya-itx lácoowīt. A'lta aqlelgémimtōmx ..... 14
 the aeers. Now they are driver the ghosts. He sees them that 15aqLōngō'mitx qō'tac temēwā'lema. Aq $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ mxike Lktō'kul, aqā'mxike
he was carried away those ghosts. Part of them he knows part of them ..... 16 them,
näkct aLktō'kuleqL'ax. Tā'mac qō'tac niket a'nqatē nuxo'la-it, ..... 17
tā'cka alktō'kulequ'ax. Aqiktā'omx ilā'xanate qō'La aqLōngō'mitx, ..... 18
 it is turned round. At once he recovers, well he gets. ..... 19
 ..... 20
 one diy that he is [carried] away, sometimes one night and he died ..... 21
guā'nsum alō'meqtx, $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xtema mókctī ala'o ix alō'meqtx. always he is lead, sometimes two nights he is dead. ..... 22
 8. When it grees his sonl the sick one's thus ghosts, when 23atē'ktaìx gitā'kikelal atge'Lktaôx tga'Xawôk, ā'nqate aqiō'ktexthey purane it the eeers they pursne it their apirits, already it has been taken
gitā'kikelal. Nōxutā'knx. Môkct ikanāt̄̄ aqtē'telax; ma'nix Laq the seers. They return. Two sonls jeople havethem: if take ..... 26
4. Ma'nix aqiélgelax ikéntan, gō temēwā́lema ikéx. Ma'vix 9. When it is seeu a. ree, at the ghosts it is. When

 it is taken and not it is dead. Thus sperson slso.


 ma'nix uäket algiō'cgan ilã'kikelal ka cā'ca nixā'x.
 10. When one aeer and ehakingina ikin

[^7]temēwa'lema qaX uts; $\bar{x}^{\prime}$ रō.
[to] the ghosts that manikin.

Läqu nixē'lxas gé late!a, aqiō'cgamx, nau'i t!ayā' alxā'x. Ma'nix tske ont hedid him the sick one, it is taken, at once well hegets. When
 the one haring his soul at the Indians it is girell to
smailness
 and a little while well hegets. Look! one his soul at the ghosts
 aqitelō'k ${ }^{\prime}$ Tamx iLī'xanatē, nau'i aq $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ telōtx nau'i t!ayā aLx $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$. it is brought to him his soul, st onoe it is given to him at once well he gets. 12. Ma'lix Lkā'nax ayō'ix iLā'xanatē, $\bar{e}^{\prime} w a$ tkamilā'leq ayóix ilát'xanatē. Näket ō'Xnitike gitā́kikelal tgīókuētē. Ma'nix pät his sonl. Not msuy seers knowabout it. If a real
qLā'qēwama, tex•ī Lgiō'kuētē ia'xkēwa éwa tkamilā'lEq. shaman, then heknowsaboutit there thus beach.

| 13. | Ma'nix | e'kta | aLgiō'cgamx |  | LgōLél ${ }^{\text {demk }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13. | When | something | takes it | his soul | a person |

temēwā'lema ita'ktē, naikct qansi'x t!ayī' aqLā́x. the ghosts theirthings, not ever well hegets. 14. Ma'nix Lō'ineqta gélatc!a guā'nesuin, qoē't nixā'xoē. 14. When he will dio asick one always high water it will be.

A'lta Lawā atgéx qō'ta tkī'owòk. Ma'nix t!ā'ya qLā̀x Now slowly they walk those spirits. When well he will get gésatc!a ka gua'mesum qi ul nixa'xoē. the sick one and always low water it will be. 15. Ma'nix aqiaklā'ētēmitx iLa'sanate gḗate!a gō ikaním, $\bar{a}^{\prime} q i u k{ }^{n} T \bar{e}^{\prime}$ wa wētkwa näket qa'nsix t!aya' aqLī'x.
it is earried thus [to] oceau not ever well hegets.

 it is lookedat; now nolting where as it was, hesays the shaman:
"Ta'ke aniōe'gam."
"Then I tookit."
 17. When he will be dead, hissonl moteading it is taken, now

 netx."
I make lun.".







tEmēwä'lema. the ghosts.





yumàinx te'mqs. A'la élate!a nixátelax qṓla gilā́Nanate. rutten wook. Now his sickness comes to be on that the one having the him sonl.







 alrealy he ates it his spirit the shaman's then hedles that LgōLélXfmk ḡ'la gicía'Sauatē.


Lia'yana iqauwikjéLé, niket La'keta Lqétqemt, aquólinam: falloms long dentalia. not who knows it, he is told:
 "His sonul take ont do it this one's." It is sent to him the whaman,
aqLalgelō'kux Lgōlē'lNemk. Pā'nic aqḗtelax éqauwikje'té, anā he is sent to him a person.
secretly they aredone loug dentalia, sume. paying to him times

##  a wonan secretly she is done to the shaman. Now mdeel take out le does it paying bim

 his sonl that one to whom ho was sent. He dies that one to whom his was sent.

[^8] When they learn about it his relatives that dead one's, somebody goes to take qLā́qēwam, aqLä'wasox, manē'x noxō'x tkatā'kux. Ma'nix nēket theshaman, heis killed, learninghis they do theirmind. When not


[^9]aLxalawi'tXnitx.
be has not done it (it is forgiven].
 Lā̀k'ikala gō Lqoā'lipx', a'lta tqéwam aLkLē'x. GiLā'kiLatEnic his wifo at a youth, now sending disease hedoesit. He shoots much tiō'Lema tte!ā'ma qlktuLī̄'tenil. $\ddot{A}^{\prime} k a$ wiXt ma'nix aqLaLgeló'kux supernatural sickness who knows to showt Thas also if be is sent to him much.



 he is killed the shaman. They kill him his relatives that sending dis.

 a real shaman. Take out he does it that siekuess. Five take ont
 he does it that slicknose and one rope. Recover he makes the sick man.
 If it goes through him that sickness, when all it goes through him qī'ta tte! $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ ma ka cka óqoä'kelax ka alō'meqtx gè'late!a. that slickness then and it is discocerod and he dies the siek one.
 23. When take out it is done that sickness supernatural, now it is taken in
 then
 itsompeat langhter hishant it gres out that anperbatneal Wheu hetakes it that [thmub]
 superuatnral the shamau. be is taken at hislegs. he is taken at thing
 his forearms, there his taken Nack. Now hetulifteel.
 It is putiouto it water kettlo. Sear that water and it oscapes that
 suparnatural Then they fall down the poople. Soveral it is carried times to the water
 It is made, soft it is made in the water. Cold yets the supernat- Now
 it sh lookerlat Sometinues a wolf, shuetimes " its claws a hird, sometimes
9
a pervon a dosil oue its bones. It is mate a purson.
\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 24. When tive murderer that snpernatu then three cut }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

e'wa énata iā'pōte, móketi Ly; up ian'a e'natai. Ma'uix kstō'Xtkin 11 thas oneshd hisarm. twice cat here ether side When eight
 ural thing:
 side.

 out ural thing, ont


 another kette. When tired he gets the shaman be is told one qLā'qéwam: "Ange'tcim Xan onā'lata gō tgékcia." A'lta algócgamx shaman "Striky me that rattle on my hauls." Nows he takes it
 astamuan a rattle; ne is struck oin hishands that supernatural

 ralthing them.



 that sending disense whedili him. Now ther pull at that rope the shamans. both ends

 not baving a guardsan hetakes it a large bnite. Cut he dues it spirit
gō nöxo-iā'yak tgākcia qü'tac télx'an. Näket ékta $L_{q} ;$ up nēxā'x.
 When a wontan there is, her guardian , she takes it ite smalloess knife, spirit.
cka goyé algiā'x uōxo iā'yak tgā/kcia qtgā'qēwama. Algigélqiaôx and thas she dors it between them their hands the shamans'. She pierces it
 that rope. lour ont it does blood. seseral times she piercesit. At an end wax alxàx qṓLa Leāowilqt. A'lta oqqo-iwéqué aqalgélltcimxax pour out it does that blood. Now knife he is hit q⿹̄'La tqe'wam klklāx Lgōlè'LeNEmk. Ma'nix ōkulai'tanema that sending disease who did it the person. If arrows itea'k'ilx•teō aqa-ilgā'maltemx tix• éLan ka-y okulai'tauema their heads it is struck often that rope then arrows


 long time not his sickness cones to be on that serding dis. is done to

 those diseases, five times sleeps and his siekuess comes to be on him,

sometimes six times sleeps.
26. Ma'nix alō'meqtx lkánax lā'Xa, a'lta alklō'gux lā́qē̃am. 26. When it is dead a chief his child, now he is sent for a shaman.
 at one chief bis chitd sending dis. it is done. Taking revenge it is done
 one chief hischild. sueretly he is done the shaman. When
 they know it bis mind again it is taken revenge on him. His sonager
 seuding dis. it is done that ehief. When they know him that
 one ebief, some. he iskilled that shaman. Sometimes
aqLā'máôx Lā'icX qō'La Lkā’nax. A'lta-y. ukumā́la-it naxāx. he is killed his relatire that chief's. Now a family feud it becomes. Qiā́x iqagéniak ayō'Xuix, tex•ī-y. uxō't!aya nôxō'x. Atcä'2xike If paying hlood they make each then at peace they become. Sereral tine other,

they are killet, then at peace they become.


 his dentaha and hegires them his dentalia. many hegiven them his dentalia and
näket aláwarox, alxalnwe'txuitxax. Mánix aqnélxcgamx 3 not they kill har they forgive him. When it is taken away
 his wife secretly he is doue the shaman. Sending dis. it is done that
 man. Some that woman sending dis. it indone Whou she is taken

 a woman, he dies her elder brother, soeretly pay. she dots bin anhanan
 whegives them to deutalia, sending livease it is lone one chief.


Lxā'penic alxā̀x. Nau'itka alkLō'gux Lía'k•ikala.
Giving herself she dies. Inded she eends him bar hasband.
in payment
secretly.
28. Ma'uix nugö'texEmx qtgā́qēwama, mánix aLE'k•imx: " Nai'ka 12 28. When they sing the shamans, when he sass: "I iā́qoa-il itei'Xawôk," ka aqLō'k’naketx lé Xat qLā'qēwam. Ma'nix 13 a great one my gnarilian then heis tricd ore shaman. When
 indeen he has a guard- intending he is hit superuatural He is missed. isn spirit thing.
 Auether oue shaman is tried. again be is missel.

 it is done to him. He is told: "Oh. mdeed, beliofd, he is a shaman." When
 tonopur be bragging a shamal, he istried, already shooting
pose him





 24 the shaman. Now somebodysings for lim that sick one, bisguardian splrit

1
élate!a atcē'telax.
his sickness hemadeit to be on him.

A'lta t!ayā aLE'ktexamx. Ma'nix näket t!ayā Now well he eings.

aLE'xk'uwôketx
qLā'qēwam.

tqérwam
al.gāx
4 ōle'm. Nan'i Lex acxā'lax ugṓq]em. Kanauwé'2 nutNo-i'teax hark. At once burst it does ou it its bark. All it falls down
 itabark. Hethinks: "Ob, my shaman's is on me." When thas power
 on top of spruce 13 an eagle, sending dis. he does it the shaman. At once nō̄'luktenx. Pāl ētcaql Léa'owilqt. AlxLṑleXa-it: " $\overline{9} \operatorname{tgE} \dot{e}^{\prime} q e \overline{w a m}$ it falls down. Full its beak Hood. He thinks: "Oh, nuy shaman *
8 tenxílax."
is on me."
31. Ma'nix iā́qiatxala néxelax igócan, a'lta aqilgelákux 31. When its baduess comes to be ou it the sky, now he is asked
 one haring a agood one, then seawarg haring a gnard- now he sings for it. guardian spirit ian spirit,
 Hesays there sul and it will berome he says theone havinga elear, guardian spirit.
 When long time its balness will be on th the sky and hesaya: "Two diftlenlt
13 igō'cax, lx xā́oqxal étolē ixā'xō. Läx niklā'ko-it." the sky, prolably cannot clear weather it will Unable I am to do it."
32. Ma'nix ilā'mag nixātelax lgōlē'leNEmk aqu'Elgé'mêmtōmx 32. When shooting him it in done to a person he is paid bun
15
 a atrong nuan. "Guod yon loan himn your gnardian spirt." Now ivited
 pone out he does it water on the one who Now it squirts ont his blood, is shot.
 all come ont it does. Hesays thestrongman: "When weil
 be willget, them thunder it will do." Indeed and a little quiet
 ikenuakeō'ma," ale'k•imx lt! ${ }^{\prime}$ 'xoyal.
thunder," he says the strong man.
 33. When it is in him an arrow
the one whota and he taken shat
qLā̀qēwam klgḕmèmiōmx gilã̀XaXana, ka algilgXã́naôX, a shaman who is paid one who sucke, then he encks it out,

 34. When shooting him it is on lim a strong man, it is made really

Lki $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ cke. Ōnuā'LEma a child. Red paint

LE' Laqe
his hair
 times
le'telax. Kjau aqláx it is done

Let ${ }^{-\bar{i}}$ ' $\mathbf{x o ̄ s t}$ his face,
gō-y.
on


## Translation.

1. The seers go to the ghosts [the souls of the deceased]. When three go, one having a strong guardian spiriv is placed first, another one last. One having a less powerful guardian spirit is placed in the middle. When four seers go, the two lesser ones are placed in the middle. A strong seer goes infront, another one behind. They parsue the soul of a sick chief. When the trail [which they follow] begins to be dangerons, the one in front sings his song. When a danger approaches trom the rear, the one behind sings his song, in the evening when it begins to grow dark they enmmence the cure of the sick person. When the morning star rises they reach his soul. They take it, and the guardian spirits of the seers return. Sometimes they stay away one night, sometimes two. Then they give the sick person his soul and he recovers.
2. When the seers pursue the soul of a sick person and it takes the trail to the left, the seers say: "Behold, he will die." When it takes the trail to the right they say: "We shall enre him."
3. The spirits of the seers reach the hole in the ground where the souls of the deceased always drink. When the soul of the sick one has drunk at that water, then he cannot get well. Even if all the shamans try to cure him they cannot make him well.
4. They find a sonl that has drunk of the water. They take it. It is large. The spirits of the seers return. When they bring it near the country of the Iudians it begins to grow smaller. Then these men who know how to cure people say: "Perhaps he will die to-morrow."

It gets day. They try to give him his soul. It does not fill his body and he must die. His soul has become too small.
5. When the seers go and their spirits arrive at the water in the country of the ghosts, and the soul of the sick one is still far from their town, and they have not given him food, then the seers say: "Oh, we shall make him well, the ghosts have not given him food." And indeed their spirits lake the soul and return. Even if the person is very sick and they give him his soul, he revives at once.
6. Again the ghosts carry away a soul. The person faints at once; his legs tremble. Then the seers are paid and drive away the ghosts. The soul which they carried away sees the ghosts. He knows part of them; another part he does not know. Only those he ki.Jws who died not long ago. The spirits of the seers reach the soul which was carried away and turn it round. At once the sick one recovers; he gets well.
7. When the ghosts carry a soul away and no seer is present [to recover it], when the soul has been away a night, the person who fainted remains dead. Sometimes when it has been away two nights he remains dead.
8. When the soul of a sick person goes to the ghosts, the seers pursue it. If it has already been taken into the house, it cannot be recorered. The spirits of the seers cry and return.
9. When a horse is seen in the country of the ghosts and it is not taken back it dies after a few days. When it is taken back it does not die. Just so a person. When a person is well, but his soul is seen in the country of the ghosts and it is not taken back he must die within a short time. Just so a canoe. When the ghosts carry away a canoe and the seers do not bring it back it will be broken.
10. When a seer wants to shake his manikin [a figure made of cedar bark] he gives it to somebody who has no guardian spirit. Now they ge to the ghosts. He helps him. Now this person sees everything in the country of the ghosts. The manikin carries him there.
11. When only one soul leaves the body of the sick person, when it remains in the conntry of the Indians and it is taken, then the sick person recovers at once. When the lesser sonl of a person is cauglit in the country of the Indians and is given back to the person, he recovers after a short time. A soul is in the country of the ghosts; the spirits of the seers pursue it and reach it when it arrives at the ghosts. They bring it back, return it to the sick person, and he recorers.
12. When the sonl of a chief leaves his body it goes to the beach. Not many seers know about it; ouly strong shamans know how it goes to the beach.
13. When a soul has taken anything that belongs to the ghosts, the sick one can not recover.
14. When a sick person will die, it is always high water. Then the spirits of the seers walk slowly. When the sick one will recover it is always low water.
15. When the soul of a siek person is placed in a cavoe and this is carried out into the ocean, the sick one can not recover.
i6. The spirits of the seers reach the soul of a sick person. They ake it and lift it. They look at it and seize it again. They look again and it has disappeared; then the shaman says that he has taken it.
17. When they try to take the soul of a sick person and sparks fall down, he will die. It seems just like a direbrand. They try to gather the sparks up. Then the shaman says: "Behold, I shall not cnre him."
18. When a person will die, his soul is heavy; when he will recover, it is light.
19. When the ghosts watch a soul then the shaman makes a deer. He sends it and it runs away. The ghosts pursue it and leave the soul. They forget it. Thus the shaman deceives them and takes back the sonl which the ghosts had left.
20. When a seer is evilly disposed agaiust a person, he watches for him. At last he tinds him asleep. Then he takes out his soul and hides it near a corpse, in a canoe burial, in a thorny place, under a house or in rotten wood. Then the owner of the soul falls sick. A shaman is paid to look for the sonl and to eure him. He says: "Oh, that shaman has your soul." They search for it and find it in the country of the ghosts, or in a thorny place, under a house, or in rotten wood, or somewhere in the air. He takes it. When the soul is still hale and well, the sick one will recover. When the shaman's spirit has begun eating it, the owner of the soul must die.
21. Somebody sends, unknown to anybody, a string of large dentalia several fathoms long to a shaman, and asks him [through his messenger]: "Take the soul of that person ont of his body." He gives in payment to him, secretly, long deutalia or a woman. Then he takes out the soul of the person against whom he was sent. The person dies. When his relatives learn about it and come to know the secret they take the shaman and kill him. If they do not kill him and he gives away a large amount of property or slaves, he is not killed. Then he is forgiven.
[Numbers 1 to 21 were originally Chehalish beliefs and customs.]
22. It is the same with a very strong shaman. When he observes his wife with a young mau he shoots disease against them. In the same way a man sends a person to the shaman, who gires him goods. He pays him secretly long dentalia or a woman. Then he sends disease to a person. When his relatives learn the secret, the shaman is killed. The relatives of the man against whom he sent the disease kill hin. If the disease is found in the sick one, a strong shaman is paid, who takes out the disease. He takes out five diseases [pieces of bone around which hairs are tied] and one rope. He cures the siek one. When the disease has gone right through him before it is discovered the sick man must die. Man has two souls. If both are taken out of the body their owner must die.
23. When the supernatural disease is taken out, the shaman takes it into his hauds. He folds his fingers [the thumb of the right hand being inclosed by the fingers of the left]. When the thumb comes ont, then the disease-spirit escapes. When the shaman has taken the dis-ease-spirit, oue man takes him at his legs, another one at his arms, a thirl one at his back. He is lifted. Then water is put into a kettle. When they come near the water and the disease-spirit escapes, the people fall down (as though a resistance which they try to overcome were suddenly removed). Severạl times they carry him to the water. Then the disease-spirit is made soft in the water. It gets cold, and they look at it. Sometimes it is a wolf's or a bird's claw, sometimes a human bone. It is carved into the shape of a person.
24. When the disease-spirit has murdered tive people, it has three cuts on one arm, two on the other. When it has murdered eight people, it has five cuts on one arm, three on the other. If it has murdered tell persons, it has ive cuts on one arm, five on the other. When the shaman has taken out the disease-spirit, he lifts it. He brings his hands near the kettle. When the spirit sees the water, the kettle will burst. Then another kettle is taken. If the shaman gets tired, he asks another shaman: "Strike my hands with that rattle." Then a shaman takes a rattle and strikes the hands of the one who holds the disease-spirit. He puts his hands into the water and rubs the spirit. He takes ont five at the same tame and his hands become hot. Then he takes out the rope. Now others help him. Sometimes three shamans, sometimes two take out the rope. When many shamans are present, then four take out the rope. They take the rope out of the body of the man into whom the disease was sent. The shamans pull at both ends of the rope and ask somebody to ent it. When a person who has no guardian spirit takes a knife and cuts betweeu the hauds of these people, he does not cut [feel] anything. If there is a woman who has a guardian spirit, she takes a small kuife and ents between the hands of the shamaus. She cuts through that rope. Then blood fows out. She cuts throngh it several times. Now all the blood has flowed out. Then the person who sent the disease is struck with the knife. If the rope was struck [cut] with an arrowhead, then he is struck with an arrow. He is shot and killed.
25. When the ropes [the hairs tied around the middle of the pieces of bone) of the disease-spirits are long, then the sickness will come upon the persor after a long time. If the ropes of the disease-spir!ts are made short, then the person will fall sick after tive or six days.
26. When a chief's child lis died, the people send for a shaman. Disease has been seut to the child of a chief. Then he takes revenge ou the relatives of the murderer [and selects] the child of [another] chief. A shaman is paid secretly. When these people learn about it, they take revenge in their turn. They send disease to the younger brother of that chief. When that chief knows the shaman [who has done so],
he will sometimes kill him. Sometimes they kill a relative of the chief. Then a family fend originates. If they pay a blood fine to each other, then they make peace again. They do not make peace until several are killed.
27. When a shaman and somebody who has no guardian spirit are angry against each other, and the shaman sends disease against his enemy, he is killed. When he gives away many dentalia, he is not killed; they forgive him. When the wife of a man is taken away, he secretly pays the shaman, who sends disease, sometimes to the man [who eloped with the woman], sometimes to the woman. When a deceased relative's wife is taken by a stranger, a shaman is paid secretly and the woman or the man is killed. When a woman has many dentalia and her elder brother dies, she pays secretly a shaman, giving him dentalia, and he sends disease to a relative of the one who killed her brother. She takes revenge on a relative of the murderer of her elder brother. Sometimes she marries the shaman. She gives herself secretly in payment and sends her hasband [to kill her enemies].
28. When the shamans sing and one or them says: "I have a great guardian spirit," then the other shamans try him. When he really has a guardian spirit, one of them tries to hit him with a disease spirit, but he misses him. Another shaman tries him, but he also misses him. Several shamans try him, but they can not hit him. Then they say: "Behold! He is really a shaman." When he only brags, saying that he is a shaman, they try him aud hit him at once. When a strong man sings and shamans try to send him disease, they can not hit him. When a person sings: "I an a strong man" [withont being a strong man], and they send disease to him, he dies at once.
29. When somebody is made sick by his guardian spirit his friends say to a shaman: "Please sing for him." They pay the skaman who sings for the man whon his guardian spirit made sick. Then the shaman sings until he gets well. If he is not made well, he must die. This is the case with men and women.
30. Whrn a shaman tries his power, he sends disease to the bark of a tree. The bark bursts at once and falls down. Then he thinks: "Indeed, I have the powers of a shaman." When an eagle sits on top of a spruce tree, the shaman sends disease against him. He falls down at onee, his month full of blood. Then he thinks: "Indeed, I have the powers of a shaman."
31. When the weather is bad, the people ask a gooid person who has a guardian spirit of the sea to sing for good weather. He says: "When the smin stands there and there, it will clear up." When it will be bad weather for a long time, he says: "It is too difficult for me, probably it will not elear up. I can not do it."
32. When a person is shot, a "strong man" is paid. "Lend him your guardian spirit." Then they pour water [on the face] of the person who is shot. The blood squirts ont; all the blood comes ont. Then

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\text { BULL. } \mathrm{T}=20-14
$$

the "strong man" says: " If he gets well it will thunder." Indeed; it is quiet for a short time and then it thunders. Hesays: "You will bear the thunder twice."
33. When a "strong man" is shot, a child is made ready. Its face is painted red or sometimes black. Its bair is tied up over its forehead. Sometimes two children are made ready. Then water is poured on the "strong man" who has been shot, and the arrow is taken out. When two persons look after him, one is a girl and one a boy. The girl is placed on one side of the house. She holds a toreb in one hand and a rattle in the other. The boy is placed at the other side of the house and has a whistle. On top of the house is a man who pours the water on the wounded "strong man." Then all the blood cones ont of the "strong man." If there is no "strong man" in a town, a shaman who sucks is paid and he sucks out the blood from the one who is shot.

HOW CULTEE'S GRANDE゙ATHER ACQUIRED A GUARDIAN SPIRIT.


## 25

## 26

Aqayi'nol ōcóyal: "Ai'aq iga'wulXt x•ix• inā'k ${ }^{\prime}$ al. Qui'nemi It was thrown acape: "Quick elinb this inonntain. Five times at hinu

Atcáseluktegō qaX ōyárcōyali. Agaga'ōm qaX ōcō'yali ka
 now nearly he had climbed 1t. Now some he heard it. Ah, howling
 he beardit. Hence freliug his buly became, and alittle be went, and again of tear
ōqo-ike'mXint atealteáma. A'lta mank tejpīk ōqoike'muNLus. bowling he heard ber. atcaltca'ma. K; naixitx qaX oqo-ike'muNLuL. A'la tet he beard her. Silent becatue that howling one. Now [neise of fanl
 they fell spikes of fir. He thonght: "O, the monster, that tiun
 1 shall do." He thought: "Shall bedevourme, what they plammed,"
Ayō'La-it gō kncā'xali-y- émeEcX ka na-ixe'lqamx. Me'nx•i $k_{i} \bar{a}$ He was on above tre and she howled. A little silent néxax, wixt ōqo-ike'muXlul nā'xax. A'lta qioã'p katé mank. it became, again bowling she became. Now near very little.
 Silent became the howling one. [Nolse of fall. they fell down those spikes of fir.
WiXt na-ixf'lqamx. A'lta nés'Xak̄̄ tȳōitcō. NixLōleXa-it: "A'lta Again she howled. Now he turned back, he went He thought: "Now niXko'ya." A'lta agige'ta qaX Ut!ō'naqan. Kulā'yi ayóyam, a'lta Igehome." Now she pursued that Uttónaqan. Far bearrired, now
 near she came to that Ut!ō'nagan. She howled, at once weak his borly.
lim
 became. He thought: " $O$, shewill deveur me, behold!" He thonght one iā'Xawôk. Kulī'yi ayaétaqL. A'lta wäzNt tell néxax. his gnardian Far helefther. Now again tired he got. spirit.

He threw off that his cape. She reached it that cape and naxLā'nuk', naxLā'nuk'. Ateā'qxamt; alta wiXt nés xank̄̄. Qéxteè she went around it, she went aronnd it. He looked at her; now again he ran. Intending
 he looked for it a cedar, where he will see it a cedar and he will goup.

WiNt nélgalX iā'Nawôk iléq;am. Kulkn'll néxax àyala. Kulā'yi 1 Again he thought of hisguardian the wolf. Freah got his body. Far ayaē'tarl. Ka wiXt tell nēxax. Atcia'kenanākoXue. A'lta 2 he left her. And agaiu tired he get. He looked lack at her. Now tkā'tōma iō'kuk iteā'wan. Ta'qe lkéwucX là'toma. Iukpe'tema 3 herteats bere her belly. Just as a bitch hertuats. Right here
 they atruck her often at herlegs. When she went down alittle slow, when hill
éwa no-étwulXtxax $a^{\prime} l t a a^{\prime} q$. Q'oã'p agíax. WiXt nélgalx thus she weut uphill now puick. Near she got him. Agaiu be thonght

 he left her. There after- sun then it breane, then find he fld it
 a creek; Itesmallness that creek, it was deep. Cp to here he stoud in the that



 to the water

a'lta. Nō'la-it ka naxE'lqainx: "Way!" ka ayómeqt ia'ska ka 14 ayaō'ptit. Ateā́salkel, a'lta
he slept.
He saw her,
now
a
a person.








home tered

ioto their house. She said to him hisannt: "Well grass you gathered it for me?" 24

1

niXatgómam. Niaket qa'da atciō'lXam Liā'mama.
he came back.
Not [any]how hesaid to him his father.
Translation.
My great-grandfather had the gnardian spirit of the warriors. My grandfather had seen the shaman's spirit, he had seen the wolf, he had seen the bitch, he had seen the morning star. Now he came to be grown up and he thonght: "I will take a wife. Now I have many guardian spirits." The wonen went digging roots and camped [on the beach $\mid$. His friends said to him: "Let us follow the women who are going to camp , wht." He said: "No, else I shall be scolded." His frieuds asked him again. Then he thought: I must accompany them. Now he accompanied those young men. They reached those women. An old woman said to him: "Does your father know that you came here?" He said: "No, I shall tell him later on." The young men slept there and he also slept there. He lay down near the tire. At daybreak the young men returned. They arrived at home. Now he stood outside. He was afraid to enter his father's house. He opened the door. There were fonr fires on each side of the house. Eight fires were in the house. Now he entered his father's house. He reached the first fire. He thonght: "When will he speak to me?" He arrived at the next fire and passed it. He came near the third fire, then lis father said : "Stay there! Did you find all your grardian spirits and do you want to take a wife?" He threw a cape at him: "Quick, climb that mountain and [do not] come home [until] five nights [have passed]. There is the female guardian spirit of your ancestors. There is $U t_{i} \bar{\sigma}$ 'naqan." His aunt said to him: "When you reach the top of that mountain, gather some grass for me." He took the cape and went. He went, he went, and went a long distance. It became dark and he slept there. He lay down and it became day again. He had heard nothing and it became daylight. Now he went and went again. He climbed that mountain. When it was nearly noon he had almost climbed it. Now he heard something. He heard her howling. At once he was chilled by fear and he went on for a little while, when he heard her again howling. Now he heard the howling a little louder. Then it becane quiet again. Now leaves fell down. He thonght: "O, I shall meet the monster." He thought: "They intended that she should devour me." He was on top of a tree and she howled. For a short while it became quiet, then she howled again. Now she was quite near. The howling stopped again. Leaves fell down again. Again she howled. Then he turned back to go home. He thought: "I will go home." Now Utio'naqan pursued him. When he had gone some distance she cane near him. She howled and immediately he became weak. He thought : "She will devour me." Then he thought of one of his guardian spirits and he left her far behind. Then he became again tired. He threw
away his eape. She reached it and went around it often. He looked at her and he ran again. He looked for a cedar which he intended to climb. Then he thought of his guardian spirit, the wolf. At once he felt fresh and left her far behind. Then he became tired again. He looked back at her. Her teats were along her belly, like those of a bitel. They reached down to the middle of her legs and struck them often. When she went down hill she went a little slower; when she went up hill she ran quickly. She approached him. Then he thought of his guardian spirit, the bitch, and left her far behind. In the afternoon he reached a small bnt deep ereek. The water reached up to here, near his armpits. He walked down stream in the water. Then he went astore. It is said that $\mathrm{Ut}_{i}$ o'naqua $^{\prime}$ is afraid of water. Now he saw her coming down to the creck. If she was really atraid of the water, she would not step into it. Now she arrived at the ereek. She made $a^{n}$, $a^{n}, a^{n}$, and blew upon the water like a deer that is about to drink. She stayed there and howled: "Ua," and he fainted and fell asleep. Now he saw that she was a human being. She spoke to him: "I am the one whom your family and whom the Indians call $\mathrm{Ut}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ naqua. I come from the top of that mountain. I like you. Look at me, Indian!" Her throat and her body were full of arrow-heads. "You will be just as I am [when you return to the comntry of ] the Indians." Her body was full of larrows which had been shot at herl. "Yon will be just as I am [when you return to the country of] the Indians." He slept. On the next day he awoke when the sun was high up in the sky. Now he saw nothing. He bathed in that creek and went home, and he came home qnite naked. He eutered the house. His anut said to him: "Did yon gather grass for me?" He said to her: "I returned before I reached there." Three days he stayed away. He did not tell his father [what he had seen.]

## THE FOUR COUSINS.

| Lö'nike | Liai'xk'unike | ixgers'ax | qix* | Liā'xıtyam. | Pā2l | yaqet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Three | his elder cousius | the youngest | that | his poverty. | Fall | Hee |

 and hisgrandonother, not ha mother - Thosetwo the eldestones hiselder theyknew to
 disks. Summer it will become and she spuu always hisgrandmother willow

 thins its largeness Nhe braided. Now they went to Ehehalis. At Ik; aniyílNim oxo-elā'itix qu'tac télx Em. Ia'xkaku nṓxox ka'nauwe
 spring. when theygonlown there Colnmbia Now they went Chemalis
river.
 those his elder consins. She said to him his grandmother: "Carry this rope.
 gronndhog rou willex. Now theywent to there Chebalis. Disky blanket change for it."

 Now one aperson find hedidit a sea-otter. Intending
 it was bought, intending long dentalia theyweregiven No, not hegave it
 that sea-otter. Intending acanoe itwasgivento no, not hegave it that
away
 sea-otter. Now they two learned about that rope. Now he went to their that

 rope." Now they exchanged that rope and sea-otter. Now they went
 tcil’ê'tcgama." Nē'k•im qix• kex'Lemā't ia'xk'un: "Cka iā'c mtgē'kXax he will lose it." IIesaid that next to the his older "And let yon two do
 from him.
 hisgrand. already it is won from if homale him happy a prerson
mother hims,

 they slept. Now not its halr that youngelk'sskin his blanket. IItslept then atcta-ō'yutcax tia'xalawēma qix iã'xk'un. A'lta age'scgamx qix• $^{\prime}$ he asoke them hispeople that eldestbrother. Now it was takron from that ēcelākē. Aqqēlā̃'takl'ax, iā'kxôi-ē ka aqēéltaqlax. KawīX ; weabttur. He was left, heslejt and hewas left. Early
 be awoke, now morbing these travelers. He thomght: "Oh
 I was left behold!' Nothing that sea-otter. $\quad$ "O, st was takenaway that from me
 sea otter," Now spring time. Now he went afoot. Heswamacross Neima;
ka'namoket qō'ta t!álema ayugōgé Xax. Ayō'ix pe'nka, niXkō's. 9 luth thuse ereeks he went across. Hewent afoot, hewent home.
Ayō'yanx gō Néleqten ka l.Xaluwégōt. A'lta ayṓla-it mātxolé. 10 Hearrived at Nelegten and it was ebbtide. Now hestayed ushore.
 He thought: $\quad$ 'If slaek water it gets this water, then Ishallswimacross.'
 Where lie calm it became. Now some. he heardit in the water: Must
 nexā'x qigō tumm néxā'x. Ka ala'xti nétxax dell. A'Ita nō'ix qaX 14 itbecane where tumm it made. Then next it made dell. Now it went that
 wave then downstream: wā. Five he heardit that somefhing dell.
WiNt qoā́nem atcilteà'ma qix. ékta gumm gō gē'kXulē. Lāx 16
Again five he heardit that something gnmm at below. Comeout

it did a black bear, I don't know how moneh theirlength its ears. Again one more
Lixa néxax. Qoā'nen Lāx néxax fétexntrmit. NiLgenā́nit 18 come ont it did. Five come out they lise black bears. They stood
 in the water. Take off hedil hiselkskin blanket. IIe threw it landward:
"Qídoxoc mómeqta," nixLóleXa-it. A'lta ayóguiXa. Ateéxkō-y- 20 "Must I shall die," he thought. Now he swamacross. IIe passed it
 one, another ons he passed it; the thirdone hepassedit those bars.
$x \cdot i x \cdot \bar{i} k$ iLā'lakt kiv atcíyuket. Aga'yukct qix• Itétanuē cka 22 This fourthone and it looked at him. He waslooked at that Indian and

 to a house, Itc!x'ia'n hishouse. Jehold Ite!x'ia'n this he saw him.
 On one side hisheuse this oupernatural other being their language, thas on the

 theirlangage thus in middle the honse. "Fonrwives later on these

 'This here you chief it will make vou.' He was given a bird arrow. bone head.
 bird arrowbead, arrows their heals. They were finished these sinpernatural Nixe'lisōko, gō mā́lxolē yuqunā'its iau'a énatai. Nixā'latck. Heawoke, at ashere helay there on thentherside. He arese. A'lta kawe'X. Pāt ō $\overline{c o}^{\prime}$ lax qigó ayōkuiXa. Tate'au wiXt kawi'X Now it was early. Noon when heswausacross. Behold! again early ka nixe'leōkō. Ayō'tXuit, nigē'qxamt. Yuquañ ${ }^{\prime}$ itX iā'mōlkan $q_{i} \sigma^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} p$ aut he awoke. He stood there, belpooked. It lay his elkskin near blanket
go sā̀xka. Ayō'tXuit. Atcō'ckan iā'mōlkan. A'lta wiNt átyō. at him. He stood there. He took it his elkskin blanket. Now again he went. Néxkō.
He went home.
Ayō'yam gō I'tskuil ciā'mict. Né'kgix'aē. A'lta wiXt ā'yō kā Hearrived at Itsknil its mouth. Helanded. Now again he where

 Atgiā'qxamt qō'tac télx'En. Alék'im qō'la lédat: "Ēétsxot na? They loeked those people. Hesaid that one: "A bear fint,
 A person that ceming. He, I thiuk, who was left this iō'itet." Nék•im ןix ixge'kxum iā'xk'un: "E'kta wiNt qtein'wat? comes." Hesaid that eldest one hiselderconsin: "What agalu does he whnt


Qa'da atcimtióxt ka nēket amtgigétree e" Ayōptegan gō qō'tac How hedill to you and not yon like him!" He arrivet euming at those up from the heaefi
télx Em, A'lta iqā́lexal oxocgálil. Gõ ke'mkNiti ka nixélōtex. people. Jow disks they played. Then at the end nad helooked at. Ateinqoána-itx qix atciō'ktean igōma. Iā́xkati wiNt Lésat He put it down that what he held the bird arrow. There also one
 persen was, he loried at. lle was told: "Pretty arrowhead."
 "Ah, find 1 didit," he said. He always wen that ene persm,
 it wasalwars that one person thus where be was. Hesaid to him wow of hiiu
 igó'matk." Atclö'lXam: "Mai'ka tEmé'Natakôx," ka mínx•i ka arrowhead." He said to him: "Yeur yenr mindi," and afteralitule and aLE'k•il, a'lta kadi'x nḗk•il qix• Liā'xauyam. Lī'ni né'k•il, la'kti he won, now thisene ho won that bispoverty. Threetimes hewon. fine nḗk•il ka iắlëlam néxax qix igōmā'tgema. Ateī'yul. Ayã'qxôi-a. he won and ten they be these arrowheads. He won them. He slept.
Ayax'aigu'Litek nyā'kjikiē: "Aniō'mel etela'ke ka aqinxfe'cgam." IIe tolliher hisgrandmother: "I bought it a searoter and "wastakenaway
Nagii'2tcax uyā'k;ikjē, agixuwalō'ta-it. Ni'2ktenktē. "Teñoate!a, cike, She cried his grazitmother, she pitied hifm. It got day. "Come on, friend,
 let the play disks." Hesaid: "None mymat." "One only our mat."


Now he wentout. Now he won, hewon, be won it all


Hesaid one more person. "Hopetul he is made that lice
bīL gī Lī'yaqtı. Wuxē nai'ka ntxcgā'na." Kawéx nékteukte 6
thll on hishead. Tomorrew I we will play." Early it got day
 and he was at bisgrandmother her house. He opened the door aperson.



ka ilà́xanim atcésxōl. A'lta atcílōl qū'tāc gitáq!atxalema
then his eamee be wonit. Now bewon of those cummon them
tê'lx•em. Alia'xti ka a'telactike qō'tac thanā'Ximet. Alā'xti 12 people. Next then theynext chiefs. Next
 aslave bewonlim. Jow slaves he won them. Now


atciōlXam é'Xat iā'xk'un: "Atcééelkel Lō'nas iō'lema. hesaid to him one biseider cousia: "Hesaw it perhaps asmprrant. 16

 he is his slaves." "Ah, gourelder be wants to play with 18
made 18


How many bights they played and hiselifer Ife won them his slaves,
Idonot kunet
know



he won them. Hesaid to him one his elder cousin: "I next wewill play.


 they came the Chehalls, hewon it their property. They eame
 tga'ktēnā, tora'eltke-u. Ka'nauwe télx'Em ateLanwitxitnyana qix' 28 their property; their slavea. All people he made them poor that

 liftur ural beling

## Trunslation.

There were three brothers and their younget cousin, who was very poor. He was full of the. He had no mother, only a grandmother. The two ediest brothers knew how to win in the gane at dinks. When the summer approached the grandmother spun twine out of willow bark. The people hired her to spin bark. Then she kept a little for herself. At last she made a large rope. Now [the consins] went to Chehalis. The people stayed [at that timed at Mythtown [at the most sonthern part of shoalwater bayp. There they are every spring when they are going to Columbia river. Now the comsins went to Chehahis. The grandmother said to her yomugest, grandson: "Take this rope and exchange it for ground hog blanke. "Now they went to Chehalis. The elder consins wanted to play at disks. They arrived there.
Now somelooly had fonnd a senotter. They wished to buy it and wanted to give long dentalia for it; but that man did not want to part with his seaotter. They wanted to give him a canoe, but he did mot want to part with it. Now they heari about the rope. Then that man went to their honse [and said]: "I will give you this sea otter if you will give me this rope." Now he exchanged the rope for the sea-otter. Then they went home. [The coldest one] said: "I shall take the seaotter away from him. He will certainly gamble and lowe it." Then the one who was next to the yonngest said: "Let the poor boy abone. Let him lose. If his grandmother gave it to him, let him lose it; if somebody made him happy and gave him something, let him lose it." 'They went home. They slept at Nema. The elkskin blanket of the yomuger consin had no hair. When he slept the eldest brother awoke his prople. They took the sea otter away from him and left him asleep. Early the next morning he awoke. Now the brothers hail disappeared. He thought: "Behold! they deserterl me!" The sea-otter had disappeared. "O, they took the sea otter away from me." Now it was spring time. He went on afoot, going home. When he arrived at Nóleqten it was ebb tide. He stayed ashore and thought: "At slack water I will swim across." It grew calm. Then he heard something in the water. "I must see what that is." It made tumm under
water. Then it berame quiet, and again it made tumm. Then next it made dell. Now a wave came down the river. Five thmes he heard the same noise, dell, and five times he heard it, gamm, below the water. Then five black bears came out of the water; their ears were I do not know how long. They stood on the water. Then the youth threw off his elkskin. He threw it ashore. He thought: "I mist d;"." and began to swim across. He passeal the first one, the second one, and the third one. When he reached the fouth one it looked at him. It looked that Indian right in the face. He fainted. Now Ite! $x$-in'n earried him to his honse. Behold! he saw Ite!x-ia'n. On one side of the house of this supernatural being they sjoke one langnage; on the other side they nowe another language. He understood them. In the middle of the honse they spoke still another languge. "Those women whom yon hear now on both sides of the honse will be your wives. Thus you will live among the Indians. This will mako you a chicf." Then they gave him a bird arrowhead made of bone. The supernatural beings finished. He awoke and lay ashore on the other side [of the water]. He arose. It was carly now; while it was nown when he began to swim across. His elkskin blanket lay near lim. He arose, took his elkskin banket, and went home.

He arrived at the month of I'tsknil. He rame andore. Now he went to the place where the people of Mythown played at disks. A person looked uy fand said): "A hack bear is ronning about on tho mul." The prople looked up and one of them said: "Is that a bear? It is a man who is coming. I think it in the one who was left alone." Then the eldest brother said: "What does he want here? We most be asthamed of him." Then the next to the yongest said: "Let him come, the poor one. What did he do to you that you do not like him?" He went up to these people. Now they played at disks. He stood at one cond and was looking at them. Then he put down the bird arrow which he held in his hand. One of the hystanders lowked at it and said: "How pretty is your arrowhead." "Aht, I found it," he replied. The one man was whaning all the time the other was lowing. Then one man maid to him: "Let us het, I will stake an arrowhead against yours." He replied: "As you like," and after a little while the poor boy won. He won three times, four times, and mow he had ten arrowheads. He had won them. He went to meep. Then he told his grandmother: "I bought a sea otter and they took it away from me." His grandmothereried; she pitied him. It got day. |Then a persom said:| "Come, friend, let ms play at disks." He said: "I have no mat." "We can use one mat." "I have mo disks." "I loan you my disks." Now he went out. He won and won and won. He won all his arrows and all his property. He wom his disks. When they had fimished, another perkon said: "That one with the lousy head is getting hopeful. To morrow I will play with him." Barly the next. morning when he was still in his grandmother's honse, that presson
opened the door. He held a mat in his hand and said: "Come friend, we will play." "Well," said the boy. He bought a mat. Now he won again all the property of that person. He won his canoe. Now he had won over all the common people. Next he won over the chiefs. He won first one slave and then many. Now he became a chief. He had won the property of all those people. Every day the people ate in his house. Now his elder cousin said: "Perhaps he saw a supernatural being. We will play with the accompaniment of batons. Then I shall win all his slaves. He is [too] hepeful." Then he was told: "Your elder cousin wants to play with you." "As lie likes." Now the cousins played and the people beat time with batons. They played several nights. He won the eldest brother's slaves and all his canoes. Then he played with the next brother and he won all his slaves; then he won his wives. Now the next brother said: "I want to play with you next." "No, I pity you, as you pitied me formerly." Then the Chehalis came and he wou all their property. The Quenaiult came to play at disks. He won their property and their slaves. That lousy boy made everybody poor. He bought the daughters of chiefs among the Quenaiult, the Tillamook, the tribes up the river, the Cowlitz. The wives of the man who had been the lousy boy were taken from among all these tribes. If his cousins had not taken the sea.otter from him, he should not have seen the supernatural being. He saw Ite! $x \cdot i a^{\prime} \mathbf{n}$.

## THE GILA'UNALX.



| Ne'satco. | Atcar'alkel | môket | ólqike. | Ateto'ktcan | tiā'xalaitanema. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| He walked | He saw them | two | fishducks. | He took them | rrow |


| Nixlö'lexa-it | "Näkct | itā'ma ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | anià'lax, | ua'lta | x |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| He thought: | Not | shooting them | 1 do the | else | they carry down to the |



é'kucaxala itcā'wan. WiXt ā'yulx. Ayō'guiXa. Qioa'p atcā́xōm up their belly. again he went to He swam. Nearly he reachell 11
 again theyfluttered. He went up agan. Five times he swam and
 iṓLEma atcēé ${ }^{\prime}$ Elkel. Nixiga'lax Iqamiā'itx. Nixe liōkō. Gō mā'lxolē asapernat- he sawit. He sawa suler the tisherman's Heawoke. At landward uralbeing natural being supernatural helper.
 hand

 his grandmother. Her smoke where when ahe was left. He arrived at hiagrandmother.


 her

nkex." Nix $\bar{\sigma}^{\prime} k e t i t . \quad$ Kawíx nixa'latek. A'yō gō knlī́yi; 1 am. . Helay down. Early hearoae. He went to far; nixemō'cXenam. Tsō'yustē tex•ī nés Xkō. Ayō'p!am ska mí'nx•i he went to play. In the evening then he went Hecame in and alittle $\begin{gathered}\text { ande. } \\ \text { home. }\end{gathered}$ ayō'La-it ka wiXt nixō'ketit. Lōn Lpō'lema Lōn LeaLí'ma nēket lie stayed and again he lay down. Three nights three days not
 he ate. Then heate on the fourth day. Hegrew up. A'Ita éxat iācike iqjoā'lipx. Cqjoā'lipx• aci'xax. QāxLx Now one his friend a youth. Two youths they two became. One nafā̀lax ka āctō teakenuma.' Kátcek actō'yam émal. Atciō'LXam lay and they went in a canne. Middle they arrived the bay. He said to him iã'cike: "I'kta imē'Xawôk "" "Iqaniā'-itx itci'xawôk. K;a e'kta his friend: "What your guardian apirit?" "lqamia'itx myguardianspirt. And what mai'kXa imé'Xawôr ${ }^{\prime}$ " Ne'k•im qix $\bar{e}^{\prime} X a t: ~ " N a i^{\prime} k a ~ w i X t ~ l q a m i a ̄ '-i t x ~$ sou vourguardian Hesaid that one: "I also Iqamia'itx epirit?"
itci'Xawôk?" "E'kta miā'xōya ma'nix ō'lo aktī'xō txā́cōlal ${ }^{\prime}$ " my guardian
spirit?'.
 Hesaid that one: "Smelt 1 shallmake He said to him his friend: "And
 what you youwill do?" Hesaid: "Salmon I shallmake when hunger
aktā'xō txī̄colal. Ni'Xna, Limen, $\bar{e}^{\prime} x a$ imépotē gō Ltcuq. Ia'koa acts on our relatives Well. underwater doit yourarm in water. Here them
wiXt nai'kXa Limen niā'xo itci'potē." LinEn acge'tax tctā́pote. also I underwater ishall my arm." Underwater theydid themarms.

## Iā'nēwa qix éLxan giāíNawôk atclō'latek Liā'kcia. A'Ita quL First he that smelt baving guardian helifted it hishand. Now hang

 àelaōt ō'Lxan gō Liā'keia. Lä́le qix• éXat, tex•ī atclō'latck it did to it asmelt at hishand. Long time that one. then helifted it Liā'kcia. Qul élaōt giauu'kstX iguī'nat. Atciō'lXam iā'cike: his hand. Hang it did to it a sluall salmon. He said to him his friend:"Nau'itka LEmé'Xawôk Iqamiai'-itx."
"Indeed yourguardian spirit lqamiá' itx."
Aci'Xkō qóctac eqjoā'lipx• Ayule'mXa-it qix• éXat qix $\bar{e}^{\prime} L x a n$ They went those youths. Hemarriel that one that amelt tome
giā'Xawok. A'lta ō'lō age'tax télx•m Gilā́unalX. fā́mkXa hariug guardlan spirit.
LE'kXalepo atkLíso-itx. A'lta ikit'nax néxax qix éLxan skunk cabbage they ate it. Now rtch be became that smelt
 having guardian One day. now she went toget skunk cabbage his wife. spirit.
 akéx qe'wa teā'qElqlē. Naīptit qigo nō'cko-it. NaLgenā'itix it gū it was that winter. She fellasleep where she was warm. She fell down at
 that fire. She fell asleep she burnt her. at her arms. They sald



Now hunger acted on them the people Gila'unalX. Only
( the GiLá'unalX all: "She is starving our chief his wife.
 Nothing yoursisterindaw ; shefellasleep yoursister.in law. She is stary she is atarvsitting

$x \cdot i k$ giā＇qamia－itx，nē－k•imx giā̀＇qamia－itx．，＂，A＇lta nixemā＇tcta－itck 2

that her husband，hoth her arms were burned．Not he elept

 his younger＂Rise！＂He arose his younger＂Take it this
brother：

 winter．They reached it that willow．They took them those its leaves willow．



 imē＇tcōitk．WiXt wāx antā̀ xō é＇wa Lgékocala．WiXt angē＇na： 12 your dipnet．Again pour out do thetn thus up river fromme．Again say：

 my dipnet．＂He lifted it his dipnet．He said to him that his elder it was said to
 that youth：＂Well，look at them！＂He looked at them that youth．


 the sixth time．Pour he did them．Now they swam on tho water those surelts．
 qix• iqicètix．Acgiō＇cgam iqalè＇mat．A＇lta nicxlē＇ll．Nuwē＇t qix• that fishing cance．They took it the rake．Now they fished with Half full that 20
ictā＇xēcitix．Atciō＇lXam：＂Kōpe＇t．＂Ta＇keacxé＇gila－ē．＂Ai＇aq Lgā＇lemam their ifishing He said to hlm：＂Enongh．＂Then they went＂Quick fetch 21 савое．a⿱亠䒑⿱口儿，



mx＇ótama．Mīngonā＇ya te＇lxaqL．Ia＇xkate k＂cáxalē mōtX ka 25 go．to bathe．Open the emoke hole our house．There up atand and BULL．$T=20-15$

> mxelqe'mxaya. Mgē'ma: ‘त̄, Gilāunal Nā' ta'ke na amexe'la-it shout. Sisy: 'Ah, GiLannals then [int. are you dead?

2 À tqagelã’xeltā'; mgē'ma. Mô'kcti mgèma, mxelqe'mxa." Nau'itka. Ah. the news;' say. 'Twice say. shont." Inderd.
3 Kawē' $\boldsymbol{X}$ nixa'latch Liā'wuX. Na-ixe'lgilx. Nix'ō'tam. Nē'tptega. Farly hearose his younger liemade afire. Hewent to ile went inland. brother. bathe.
4
5
 They took them theirbonecinhs; they took them lances. Now they weut thus
 that his house that their cllef. They said thase people:
9 "E'kta éxax? Qā’xēwa atgatē'mam tqagelā'xelt?" Nē'k•im qix• "What is it! Whence came they the news?" He said that
 Lkuē'tx‘ma." A'lta ixē'uNat éčan. Ia'xka lklNā'uak igér'ōtitk, large baskets." Now they stood smelts. That one behadit on elkskinarmor, there
12

| ia'xka | algixamiákôx. | Ma'nix | coolál | Leklaí'nax, | iā'xkati |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | carried it in the fold of the skin. |  | a ground-ho | be had it on |  |

 Lklxànak, qéstce algixk; éniagux, ayutXnī'tcuwa-itx gō qaX he had it on, intending he wrappeit it up in it, they fell through in that
 his raceoou blanket. All thus those people they did. Now
 they ate those people. it was placed upright one young spruce thus
 down river. It was placed upright one young spruce tree thus up river. Ony they Gila'ınalX algiup̄̄̄'yalx ésxan. Pā́lema nō'xôx te'laql. the Gisà'unai.X they gathereel then swelte. Full became their house.
Älgiókcem. Ka'nauwe tiálexam atgiupa'yalx. They dried them. All their people gathered them.
 Le'kXalcpa alklā'xo-its $k_{i} a-y-\bar{p} e^{\prime} n x a L X$. Nixe'ltcemaóx qix-aknnk-abbage they ate it and rush roots. He heard about it that
 their chief. Ah, then full they were the housea in Rainier.
 They were smelts. LIe made sticks cedar made out of ten; maate [eanght] smefs. them qoa'nem $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ lqike, qoā'nem lpā'qxo-ike. Atctō'lXam tiācōlal: "Ai'aq five fish dreks, five shags. He anid to theu his rulatives: "Quick amexe'ltXuitck. Lxō'tctōla, lxōwī́l;'ama.", ALégela-itx $\bar{e} X t$ make yourselves ready. We will go up now, we will gnt to get find." They were id a cance one ikanī'm pāl, iā'qoa-il ikanī'm. ALō'tctōlax, alṑyamx Sōguamē'ts!iak. canoe fall, a large canoe. They went up the they arrived Tongue point.

| E'ktcxem | alō'ix. | Atclō'lXam | gilā'rgēwal: | "Ma'uix |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| He sang his con- | they went. | He sald to them | his compantons: | When |

He sang his conjurer's song
alóix. AtclṓlXam
gila compantons:
"When

Liā́écalxē. Alqēgèláxē gō y- élXam. Alō'ptck. Né'gimx: "Gō qaxē z
Lia'teacse. They lambed at the town. They went up. Mesail: "At where

aremade
[caught] hese smelts?" "Ab, below Rainier there they aremade

Intending they were roastel the smelts; nearly they were done. He sain to them
his companions: "Quick we will go up." They were spoken to intendiug: "Now
$q_{i} o^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} p$ iō'ktcikta $x \cdot i x \cdot \bar{e}^{\prime}$ Lxan." Nék•int: "A'ntexElxulama. A'Lqi 6 nearly they are done thuse ${ }^{\text {annelts." He said: "We will go at once. Later on }}$
 row awhile."



 All theypassed those canoes then he saidtothem: "Paddle them
"mā'lné. E'wa énatai qix• ikanī'm
12
 away from Now theypardled away rom the thas oneside that canom qoā'nem ateu Xō'tqoax qō'ta telalā'xnke; éwa énatai qoä'nem five be put them into the those birds; thus inthe five 14 water other side





 It grew dark. He said: "Well, gotothewater! Indewd pint. these did eary


 searched
24 Enough they arrived. None these smelts. They heard the people: "Ah,


 person. He, this one heaald, "Ha! hnnger they starve
 the Gila'unaľX, Iqumia' itx hls gnardian spirit." Now hunger they died those
 Lá'macka GiláunalX algiupáyalX qix $\bar{e}^{\prime} L x a n$. they only the GinatunaLX they gathered them those suelts.
 Now that one having Iqamity-stx he took her a woman. Hanger actelen
 the GiLa'unaLX in the spring. Intending they caught in the dipnet, not anything
 they killed it. If fern root they carried it the clataop and ruah roota
7 thā'nuwa algā'x tex•ī mänx axle'kēmx ōk;'uélak $k_{i} a \quad \bar{x} \bar{x}^{\prime} c a-u t$ exchange they did it, then a little they weregiven dry salmon and dry thalgués. EX. E'Xanēte t tā́nuwa alxā'xumx ka ale'k'imx salmonskins. Often exchange they did it often aud he said
 3 one person: "Then and may be exehanging the Giadinnalx when again they will come, then cohabit we will with hesaud that one
 person Clatsop. Now again they went the GiLa'unalX exchanging
 they did it. They were given dry salmon and dry salmon skins. They went to the water; alta alXgō'ya. WiXt lā́xka qō'La lgō'Léllexemk: "Ai'aq amci'tē! now they wenthome. Again be that person: "Quick, come!
 We will tollow coltahit wewilldo They beard it thoso GiLáunaLX
them,
them."
 women. Accompany. that his wife that having Iqumia-'its. They came home. ing

 He lay down that salmon his gnardian spirit. He was ashamed. Five times ayàqnoya mixókctē. Nēket nixlxālem, ka atciā'was iguā'nat

 They were fetched ofl people. They came in. They thought those
 ohl people: "We shall that salmon." They were hot those stones and néktexem qix igoléleNemk qix Gilā́unalX. Aqṓegam ṓmécX. hesang that person that Gilárnalx. It was taken a kettle.
 It was put in middle of honse. They were hot thuse stones. They were putinto

 whole, not it was cut. Two they stoiod close those two tis old men. together
Aqiō'tctemt qix $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ Xat: "Qa'daqa-y- éka aqā'yax x'ix iguā'natq" He was pnshed that one: "Why thus it is done this salmon?"
 And: "Silent be; silent bo $\begin{gathered}\text { to our voung } \\ \text { people. }\end{gathered} \quad$ Later on yon will know it
 aqielgélakō. Atctō'lXam tiā́lXam: "Nēkct lxgiā'xôx x ik iguā’nat. the mat was taken He said to them bis people: "Not we shall eat it this salmon. off.

 gether:




Alagā'la-it la'kiaquinumike, iā́xqix iguā'ıat giā'Xawôk kia They were in five in a canoe, he that the salmon the one having and 8
the canos
 four youths. Now they went seaward, he sang they went. 9




qix Già'unalX: "Gō kuca'la megiō'tXemita ėt, gō mā̀èmēthat Gian'uabix: "At op river you plare it oue, at down river 14



 those salmon. A little he picked them up a person, finll 18

 Clatsop." They arrived at Х̄aya'qctā̈wô. hub he lid it 20
Lā'mōpteX. Atexē'la gō Lteuq. AtclṓlXam gilā'ckēwal: green paint. He mixed it in water. He said to them his fellows: 21
"Lxk'ē'wategō iau'a mā́lnē". Atkré'watck mā́luè. Wax "We will paddle there seaward." They padiled seaward. Pouront 22
atci'lax gō Lteuq qṑLa Lā'mōpteX. Atelō'lXam: "Lxgō'ya," hedill it into the water that his green paint. Hesail to them: "We will go," gilã́ckēwal. AlXgō'mam. Pā́lema nṑxôx lā́ulèma Gilã́unalX [ 20 ] his fellows. They eame bowe. Full wery thetr housea the Gila'unalX 24 $\bar{o}_{j} u^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime} l a k$, $\bar{x} \bar{o}^{\prime} c a-o t$ tkalgué'êx. Atci'tax tgnā'nat qixdry salmon, dry salmon skins. He made them salmon that 25 giā'xamia itx.
the one having Iqumia'itx.

## Translation.

The graudmother of a Gilā́nuald boy was deserted at Tongue point. After six days the boy was told: "Walk [to Tongue point
and ] look after your grandmother." He walked downstream and saw two fish dueks. He took his arrows but thought: "I will not shoot them, else they will carry my arrows away from the land." He took a stone. When the ducks dived he ran to the water and when they energed he threw his stone. He hit the head of one. Then he took off his blanket [and went into the water]. He reached them. The water reached to his armpits; then the ducks fluttered and flew away. He went ashore. Then they drifted again, the belly upward. Again he went into the water and swam. When he nearly reached them they Huttered again. He went ashore. Five times he swam to get them. Then he reached them. He turned romid and fainted. Now he saw a supernatural being; he saw Iqamiñ'itx [the helper of the fishermen]: When he awoke he was on the shore and held the ducks in his hands. He left then and went on. Now he reached Tongue point. When he came near his grandmother he saw smoke rising where she was deserted. He reached her and said: "Behold! you are alive!" She said to him: "I am alive." She was going to give hira fuod, but he saidi: "I am not hungry." He slept there. On the next day he gathered fuel for his grandmother. He gathered many sticks and went home. He left his grandmother. In the evening he came home. Then the people said to him: "Are you hungry"" He replied: "No, I am tired." He lay down. Early the next morning he arose and went a loug distance. He went to play. In the evening he came home. After he had been there a short while he lay down. For three nights and three days he did not eat. Then on the fourth day he ate. He grew up.

Now he had a friend, a youth. They grew up. One day they went out in a canoc. When they were in the middle of the river he said to his friend: "Who is your guardian spirit?" He rephied: "Ifamiā'itx is my guardian spirit, and who is yours?" The other one said: "My guardian spirit is also Iqamiá'itx." The one said: "What are yon going to do when our relatives shall be hungry?" The other replied: "I shall let smelts come;" and he asked his friend: "And what are you going to do?" He said: "I shall let salmon come when our relatives get hungry. Put your arm under water; I shall put mine also under water." They put their arms under water. The one who had the guardian spirit helping him to obtain smelts lifted his hand first. Now a smelt hung at his hand. After some time the other one lifted his hand. A small salmon hung at it. Then he said to his friend: "Indeed! Iqamiā 'its is your guardian spirit."

The youths went home. The one who had a guardian spirit helping him to obtain smelts married first. Now the GilitunalX were starving. They had only skunk cabbage to eat. Then the young man whose gnardian spirit helped him to obtain smelts became rich.
One day his wife went to gather skunk-cabbage. In the evening when she came home she heated stones and warmed herself. The winter was cold. When she was warm she dozed away and fell down at the
tire. She fell asheep sitting there and burned her arms. Then all the Gila'unal $X$ said: "Our chief"s wife is starving. Your relative's wife will die, she fell asleep sitting. She is starving." Thus spoke the people. The woman said: "I fell asleep, and my husband says he has lqamiā'itx [for his guardian spirit]." Now her husband was ashamed beause both her arms were burned. He did not sleep, while all the other people slept. He said to his younger brother: "Rise!" His younger brother arose. [He continued:] "Take this basket." Now he took his dipnet and they went to the water. It was winter. They came to a willow and he took its leaves. When the basket was full they went to the water. He stood in the water up to his waist. He said to his younger brother : "It is ebb tide. Pour these leaves into the river above me. Then take this dipnet and say: 'Ēhe', l broke my dipnet.' Lift it and pour it out again above me. Then say once more: 'Ehe', I broke my dipnet." Three times he poured it ont and said: "I broke my dipuet." He lifted the dipnet. Then the elder brother said to the younger one: "Now look at them." The youth looked at them, now they were leaves at the tails and smelts at the heads. He poured them ont the fifth time. They jumped into the water. He dipperl them up the sixth time and poured them ont again. Now smelts swam on the surface of the water. He said to his younger brother: "Let us lannch our fishing canoe." They launched it and took a rake. Now they fished with the rake and the canoe was halt full. He said: "It is enough." Then they went ashore. "Bring five large mats." The youth brought them. The people were asleep. They carried the smelts ashore and carried them all up to the house. He said to his younger brother: "Rise early, make a fire and go to bathe. Open the smokehole of our house. Stand up there and shout. Say: 'Ah, Gilá'unalX! are you dead? News has come.' Thus speak twice." The younger brother did so. He arose early, made a fire and went to bathe. He went up, opened the smoke-hole of their house and shonted: "Ah, Gilã'unalX, are you dead? News has come." He shouted twice. Now the people arose. They took their arrows, their bone clubs, and their lances. Now they went to the house of their chief. The people said: "What is it" Where did news come from?" The youth said: "There, in these five baskets is the news." Now the smelts stood there. One of the men wore an elkskin armor; he carried some away in a fold of the skin. A nother wore a ground-hog blanket; he wrapped them up in his blanket. Still another wore a raccoon blanket; he wanted to wrap them up in it, but they fell through it. All the people did thus. Now they ate. Now one young spruce tree was placed dowustream and one upstream. Only the Gila'tunalX caught smelts. Their houses became full and they dried them. All the people caught them.

Another year the Gilā'unalX were again starving. They had only skunk-cabbage and rush roots to eat. Their chief heard that the houses of the people at liainier were full. They caught smelts. Then he carved
ten pieces of cedar. He made five fish-dneks and five shags. He said to his relatives: "Make yourselves ready. We will go upstream to get food." They went in a large canoe. They went up until they arrived at Tongue point. He sang his conjurer's song while they went. He said to his companions: "If they should give us food, do not eat!" They arrived at liā'ēcalxē. They landed at the town and went up to the houses. He said: "Where are those smelts caught" "Ah, they are caught below Rainier." They were going to roast the smelts and when they were nearly done he said to his companions: "Let us go up the river." The people said to them: "These smelts are nearly done." But he said: "We will go at once. To-morrow we shall stay for a while." They went upstream. Now they came to the people who caught smelts. They were near them. One person said: "My dipnet is full. It will soon burst. Ha! The GiLā'unali are starving," The one whose guardian spirit was Iqamia'itx said to his companions: "Paddle slowly." When they had passed all the canoes he said to them: "Paddle toward the widdle of the river." They paddled from the land. He put five of those birds into the water on each side of the canoe. Each five were tied to a long rope. Then he said to his relatives: "Paddle." Now his companions paddled. These wooden birds swam just like birds. When it was nearly day they came home. Gulls were seaward from them. When it grew dark he said: "Go to the water. See if I did not bring the smelts." The people went to the water and launched their canoes. After a short time they were full. The Gilã'unalX dried the sinelts and their houses were full. The people upstream searched as far as Cowlitz, but the smelts had disappeared; there were none. The people heard: "Ah, the houses of the Gilā'unal are full. That one whose guardian spirit is Iqamiā'itx carried the smelts away." Now they scolded that person: "Ha! this person said: 'Ah, the Gilā'unalX are starving, although one of them says that he has Iqamiä'itx for his guardian spirit." Now the people upstream were starving, The smelt had disappeared. Only the Gilā'unalX caught smelt.

Now the other man who had Iqamiā'itx for his :uardian spirit married. In spring the Gilá'unalX were again starving. They tried to eatch salmon in the dipnet, but they did not kill anything. They carried fern (Pteris) roots and rush roots to Clatsop and exchanged them. Then they received a little dry salmon and salmon skins. They went often to exchange it. Then a person said: "When t:?9 GiLa'unalX come again to exchange we will cohabit with [their women]." Thus said a Clatsop man. Now the GiLā'unalX went again to exchange [roots for salmon]. They received dry salmon and salmon skins. They went to the water aud went home. That person said again: "Quick, let us follow them. We will follow them and colabit with the women." The Gila'unaliX women heard it. The wife of the man who had Iqamiā'itx for his guardian spirit was with them. They came home and
declared: "W6 were insultel; they told us they would cohabit with us." Then the one whose guardian spirit helped him to obtain salmon lay down. He was ashamed. For five days he remained in bed, and did not eat. Then his younger brother killed a salmon. He said: "Heat stones." Then his wife heated stones. They called the old people and they came. They thought: "We shall eat that salmon." When the stones were hot that GiLátualX sang his conjurer's song. They took a kettle and placed it in the middle of the house. When the stones were hot they put them into that kettle. Then they put the salmon into the kettle whole; they did not cut it. Two old men were standing close together. The one nudged the other and said: "Why do they treat the salmon in that way?" The other said: "Be quiet, do not disturb our young men. You will learn in due time what they are going to do with this salmon." Now the salmon had been covered a long time. Then the mat was taken off, and he said to the people: "We shall not eat this salmon. It will be taken out into the water." Theu the one old man who was standing close to the other one said: "Now you hear it. You said before, why do they treat the salmon in this manner." Two youths took the kettle and carried it to the water. A fishing canoe was launched and the kettle was placed in it. Five men were in the cano--four youths and the one whose guardian spirit helped him to obtain salmon. Now they went seaward, and he sang lis conjurer's song as they went. They arrived in the middle of the water. Then they took the kettle and poured the salmon and the stones into the water. They went ashore. He said to the youths: "Take young spruce trees." They took them and peeled off the bark. Then that Gila'unalX said: "Place one above and one below this place." The youths did so. When it grew dark the Giláamal $X$ set their dipnets. When it grew day their canoes were full of salmon and the fish swam toward the shore. They filled their canoes quickly. Then he said to the youths : "Let us go to Clatsop!" They arrived at Nayā'qctaowe. He rubbed some green paint in his hands and mixed it with water. He said to his companions: "Let us paddle toward the middle of the water." They paddled away from the shore. Then he poured his green paint into the water. He said to his companions: "Let us go." They came home. The houses of the Gilatunald were full of dry salmon and of dry salmon skins. Thus the man who had Iqamia'itx for his guarilian spirit obtained salmon.

## THE ELK HUNTER.

$\bar{E}^{\prime}$ Xat igoléleXemk iqioālipx gaínesum lkā'waōt atclā́xoOne person ayouth always traps healways ilema-itx. Atciuténila-itx ēétcxñtema. A'gōn iqē'tak wiXt atccádx made them. He always killed them bears. One more year again hemade Lkā́waōt. Tcē'xēL atclō'kctamx Lī̄'Xawaōt. A'lta Lā́qxulqt traps. Several hewent tosiethem his traps. Now sheeried Lsī'gil gō qō'La Lkī'waōt. Nilga'ōnx. A'ltia ma'ksia Lagélakteñt a woman in that trap. He reached her. Now her hand. it was eanght
 that trap. A pretty woman. Brown her hair, hertattooing all Lā́qu-it, te'Laskō gō Lā'potē ka'nauwe qō'La Lé̄'gil. Atclṓlategux ier fert, her tattooing on her hands all that woman. He lifted it

 She sain to hin: "Pass yon will to yonsurpass them these people. Thas nai'kXia aLEngéluktcn LEmē'Xawā̄t. Mōxogō'k̄̄ ka'nauwe télx'Em. I it eaught me your trap. Yousurpass them all people.
 Yon a hunter you will he." He said that youth: "I sballearry yon to

Natétanue." A'lta ateō'k ${ }^{n_{r}} I x$ gō $i \bar{i} ’ l X a m$. Atgace'lkelax tiā'colal, the Jndians." Now lee carried her to his sown. They saw them his relatives, ka'ranwē nuxíl La-itx, kit in'íxa ayómeqtx. all they died, and be hedied.
Qantsíx Lxøल̄tā'kEna ka wiXt LE'gōn aLgēélkelax Lk;äsks. How many years and again another one he saw her aboy. Nēkst Lī'mama qṓLa rkjāsks, nēkst Lí'naa, Lā'xanyam. Káa Not his fither that boy, not his mother, his poverty. And
 small that loy. She said to him, if a little you large then ka'nanwē amnxō'kukō tgā'xēklax. Nïket éka aniōlXam qix• all yonsurpasothem the hunters. Not thus Itulh him that iánēwa Itétanue. Tatc! atcēnuxō'nēma têlx'Lim. Manéx the first one Indian. Behold! beshowed me the prople. When migelō'yamx imō'lak, iā́mkNa-y- E'm\&ECX miucgelétx, ōnuã'LEma sou golhuting elk, only astlek you earry it in your paint
 néxax. A'lta néktexam: he became. Now he suby:
"Anéekcteè gō y-ēeka y-aniō'olXam qix iā'nēwa;

$\|$ : "Atā'te!a atinaxil'tenèma Natétanné. \|

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Hehold! lle showed me to them the Intians. }
\end{aligned}
$$




WiXt nēktexam
More lie sang:

xoā'o aqiṓli'a."
$i \int_{\text {shall }} f|d| d d \mid$
 He was lielped now. He was carried an old man. he went tolisten.
 A himeter lang ago that old man. lie listened that







 one: "Anelk this it eomestown They took then their arrows. 14

Igā'n wiAt nélxam, igō'n wiNt nésxam, igō'n wiXt nésxam.
One more agaiu it came down, one more agatn it came down, one more again it eame down.
Aqiā'q"la. aqiā́qula gix imōlekuma. Si'namokst lāl aqiā́qua They were ther were thos. the elks. Seventy were connted 16
ka niexe'liomeqt. Miék•im Lqieyóqxut: "In'e mrikXiN, neket
mad they forgot [the num. ber).
iámá mektela'xō. Lö́nas ia'xka Xian éqtexam, teī Xuà't Xian shont do then. Perhaps be thls ene who sings. ine drives this one






| na-ixe'lqamx he shonted | $\underset{\text { quat }}{\text { qix. }}$ | iē'qutcxam. | $\underset{\mathbf{N}_{\text {ow }}}{\mathbf{A}^{\prime} \text { lta }}$ |  |  | $\underset{\text { those }}{\text { qix. }}$ |  | mólekuma elks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ka'nauwē2. | $A^{\prime} l t a$ | aqige'l |  | $\overline{\mathbf{e}}^{\prime} w \mathrm{a}$ |  | rolai ${ }^{\prime}$ |  | nxitexã'x. |

 Atcux ${ }^{\prime}$ kokō ka'nauwē qtgā'xēqLax. He surpassed then all hunters.

## Translation.

A youth was in the habit of setting traps. He always killed bears. One year he had set his traps [as usual], and when he went to look after them [he heard] a woman crying in a trap. He reached ber. Her hand was canght in the trap. She was a pretty woman. Her hair was brown, her feet and her hands were tattooed. He opened the trap and took her hand out of it. She said to him: "You will excel all the poeple. Yon have caught even me in your trap. You will be a great hunter." The youth said: "I shall carry you to our town." This he spoke to his supernatural helper. "I shall show you to the Indians." Now he carried her home. His relatives saw her aud all died. He died also.

After many years another boy saw her. He had no father aud no mother. He was poor. He was a small boy. She said to him: "When you have grown a little larger, yon will excel all hmuters. I did not tell the first Indian [not to show me] and behold, he showed me to the people. When you go elk hunting carry only a stick in your hand and paint that stick." The boy grew up and became a youth. Then he sing:

> "I did not tell him thus, the first one, and behold, he showed me to the Indians. I did not tell him thus, the first one. Behold!"

He also sang:
"If the orphan boy remembers what is told of olden times, If the orphas boy remembers what is told of ollen times, He shall excel all others."
The people helped him singing. An old man was brought there who came to listen. He had been a hanter. He listened to the singer and said: "Oh, help our boy sing; he saw a suptrnatural being. He saw
the hunter spirit." He sang five days. Cedar bark was dyed red and put on him. A stick was painted red and given to him. Then he went up the river. He went a long distance. He sang when he was going into the woods. Now he drove the elks [toward the water]. His relatives had remained in the town. One of them said: "An elk is coming down to the water." They took their arrows. Another one came; again one and again one came. They counted them, but when they had counted seventy they lost the number. The old man said: "Let the elks alone; do not shoot them; perhaps the boy who sings is driving these elks." They stood near the water and the opening was quite full of them. Then the boy came down singing. He took that stick and pointed seaward to the water. The elks stood there a short while and then they swan seaward. When the boy came to the sea he shouted, and all the elks died. Now he called the wind to blow landward and a northerly wind arose. The elks drifted ashore, and the beach in front of the town was full of them. Now his relatives went down to the beach. They cut up only the fat ones. The lean ones were skinned merely. Then the houses of his relatives became full. Now, whenever he went to hunt elk, he carried only a stick, and shout As soon as an elk met him it died. He excelled all hunters.

## PREGNANCY AND BIRTH.


When pregnant a woman mot long shesleeps. Early alrealy alxel'ókux. AlxElo'kux, nau'i ale'xaluktegux. AlgixEláqLexē. she a waker. She a wakes, at ewe she rises. She upens the door. Ma'nix alō’pax näkct abō'tXuitx go igép!al. Nau'i alö́pax. When she goes out not shostands in thedoorway. At once she gexs out. Mā'nix alō'La-itx galā́wan, näket aqLgumō'tXuitx iau'a When ahe sits down a preqnans one. not they stand near her there
 her back. When she sits down a preguant one, not be lies down
 alxō'ketitx Lgōlé'leNemk kit ian'a-y- élaqtq, ian'a-y- ala'swit he lies lown a persun then there bishead, there her feet galā'want. Manéx aligaī'omx éqxēl galā'wan, móketi the pregnaumone. When shearrives at it a creek a pregnant one, twice alksikpenakkux Näkct k"Láxani lxãtk"ctelt gacā'wan; she jumps across. Not outside she lies down a proguant one;
 it is her taboo, else sending disease he deves to the snn. Not anyhow
 her necklace a pregoant one, elso it is often around its its navel- her child Niaket qansi'x lélakoalé, taua'lta $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{i}}$ au nixātelax ila'amco go
 its arm. Not sho luoks at it a corpse a pregnantone, uot anything
 she lonke at it dead. . It is her taisoo Not a raccorn slie books at it; näket inanā'muke Lge'tqant; näkct i'kta Lgē'tqunt not anotrer she looks at it ${ }_{j}$ nat anything shelooks at it giā'atceke gatā'wan. Näket Lkeitpē'Xnuil ikego'matk stinking a preguant one. Not she blows it up a liad der galī'wan. Niakct i/kta ilxētelax galá'wau, ma'nix $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ap


 steel head sal. she eats it. It is ber taboor. Not he eate it her husband,
 whon something fiud it is done. Not liealways kills it raccoon Lä'k-ikala galà'wan. Näket LgaLkiatsXémenī óleXaiú her hushamd a pregnaut oue. Not he sigges it a seal Lā'k'ikala galā'wan. Näket Lkttē'nit telalā'xuke la'kikala ber husband a pregnant one. Not he shoots them birds ber husband galà'wan. Nakct Lkle'tqamt Lmémelōet. Naiket a pregnaut one. Not helooks at it a corpse. Not Lgituwā'qxēminil inanā'muke, tanalta igékckamé nexád. E'ka he alwaye kills it oiter, elase obtainhy slekness it getw. Thus by sympathy the chlld
iuioala's. Ma'nix $\bar{\theta}^{\prime}$ Late!a nixu'tplax lkiasks, q;oā'p aLō'mEqtx a raccoan. When its alcknees conues to be on it the ellild, nearly it dies
 Hen it has a hart struggle hefore thes at it has hard struggle before the otter. dying. dying

## 1

X'ka wiNt lha'lax; i'ka wiNt iq;oala'c. Ige'kekamé nexíx. Ma'nix Tbus also abiri; thus also araceosh. Ohtainingsick. itgets. When ness by sympathy
 itserye squrezal it geta the raceorn and itslite and aqueremel itgete its oya
 that chith. When itcriesmuch it isstrnck that raccoou,


 it ininaswoon then again All recovers. days thas.

 berbusband apreguant one all seal, that ehild is burat
 [milerits skin]
 abladier, always it isblownup itsbelly her chilh. When she eata it
 a gregoatht some found it is done, there hole is in at that some-
one thing
 if is tome, there lole is chilh. When she sleeps 1.3

 blook. Whedies. Whon shestanda loug in the viomorway
 shelooks then outside, thus does when shugiveshirti and rome 16
 ithons herchiln, long rome ont it doess her ehing. Sometames


 Her sickness is on her long. When helies down arson




 Ial.xoípé. A'lta arxkje'niakux ka'nauwe a'LaLea aLgk; éniakux. the hole. Now whetles it around herself all herhody she hies it arount ub

 shatakes steam-butha all days. aights. when

| tsFs | $a L_{A} \bar{I}^{\prime} X$ | $q \overline{0}^{\prime} L$ | Lqua'nake, | $\left.a^{\prime}\right] t: \downarrow$ <br> then | Líl ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> tako ont | aLaíx, shedoes | $a^{\prime} \mathrm{lt} a$ <br> now | Légon others |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| roll |  |  | stonea, |  | take ont | shedous them, |  | others |


 thus. When she finishes she takes steam-bathe she carries them the stones
 to inland in holo of atree and bercoat and her tongs and Lā'kXo-iluL kLlgéeluq. Aqtā'lutx tktéma qaX ōpō'nē, ōL̄̄́nonē her cedar-bark belt. It is given property that after-birth, her after-birth kLE'qtōmx aqagemge'kutix. Fkupku'p iqjiv'lotx, tkamósak the one who bas given birtb

AtkLö'cgamx They take it

 it is dme ite navel-string the child. They are paid those women


 five days her taboo when a male. Five days ma'nix LE'k•ala ka algiā'x ixgéwal Látmama. Äka Lā́naa when a male then he eats freshfool his father. Thus his mother
 also. When woman tays and they eat fresh food. $\bar{A}^{\prime} \overline{e x t} \overline{o k L E m e ́ n}$ aqLa'xtōmx ka aqūxoktelax télx•Em. one moon it is bori then they are invted the people. ALgī'xôkte!ax lā’mana qū'La Lkīāsks. A'Ita aqLkeluwā'yutegux. He invitus them its father that child. Now theydance.
A'lta aqugelgō'xo-iLx tqū̄'cocinike s.ā'Nawok. Lxoa'plxoap aqtī'x Now he is askifll to do [his children hisguardia:: Holes are made

 They are finished holes are made itsears. Ononeside two holes aqLä'x $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ La-utcan, e'natai wiXt moket. Aqawe'maknq te'lx'En; are male in itsear, on the other slso two. Presents are dis- the people: aqawioge'kxo-imx. EXt iqétay ka
they are paid for lancing.
 it goes atep by step. Again clad he gets its father. Again he invites them

| té $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathrm{Em}$, aqtā ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{x}$ <br> he makea |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Again }}{\text { WiNt }} \quad \text { Lxoa'plixoap }$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lā'-uteake. its ears. | $\underset{\text { Sow }}{\mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{Ita}}$ | $\underset{\text { que ive times }}{ }$ | $\underset{\text { holes }}{\text { Lxoa'p }}$ |  | La-utca. |
| Ia'koa | $\underset{\substack{\mathrm{a}^{\prime} \text { nata } \\ \text { on the oflher } \\ \text { sidele }}}{\text { wiXt }} \underset{\substack{\text { albo }}}{\text { ait }}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{if}}^{0}$ | mi. $\underset{\text { Thus }}{\text { Tha }}$ | $L^{c_{i}^{\prime}} \underline{g} \underline{i l}$ a feenafe | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{k} \\ & \hline \text { has } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{a}{\text { Lexal }}$ |
| $\underset{\text { Laigre }}{\substack{\text { Líqoa-ic }}}$ | L alyitix | $1 \mathrm{a}^{\prime} \mathbf{X a}$ <br> his child | Lkā’nax. the chief. | Catches |  | su |
|  | Ii oa'uly; oan |  | Lã́ma his fatl | $\underset{\Delta \mathrm{ga}}{\mathrm{~W}}$ |  | nvites th |
| tê'lx.Em. | WiNt nuxniw | $\begin{aligned} & \text { iwa' yute } \\ & \text { hey dance. } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 1x. } \underset{\text { Agaiu }}{\text { WiNt }}$ | aqawigè'k they are paid | xo-inve | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{xg} \\ & \mathrm{og} \\ & \text { ki'nanw } \\ & \text { nul. } \end{aligned}$ |
| WiSt ${ }_{\text {Again }}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ILAITII } \\ & \text { Shootio } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ac acigét } \\ & \text { it } \\ & \text { does it } \end{aligned}$ |  | Elal |
| WiNt | o'xuqte ${ }^{\text {ax }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nuxuiwá | utckux té | x-EIII. | tt aqay |  | $k a^{\prime}$ |  |

## Translation.

When a woman is with child she does not sleep long. She awakes early in the morning and arises at once. She opens the door. She does not stay in the doorway, but goes out at once. When a woman who is with child sits down, nobody must stand back of her and nobody must lie down crosswise [at her feet]. It is the same at night [when she lies down]. Wheu a person lies down near her, his head must point in the same direction as her feet are turned. When she comes to a creek she jumps across twice. She does not lie down outside the house, else the sun would make her sick. It is forbidden. She does not wear a necklace, else the navel-string would be wonnd around the child's neck. She does not wear bracelets, else the navel-string woald be tied around the childs arm. She does not look at a corpse. She does not look at anything that is dead. It is forbidden. She does not look at a raccoon nor at an otter. She does not look at auything that is rotten. She does not blow up a [seal] bladder. She does not eat any thing that has been found. It is forbidden. She does not eat tront nor steel-head salmon. It is forbidden. Her husband does not eat anything that has been found. He does not kill raccoons. He does not singe seals. He does not shoot birds. He does not look at a eorpse. He does not kill otters, else the child would get sick by sympathy. It is the same with the raccoon. When the child should fall sick and nearly die it would have a hard struggle against death, like the otter. It is the same with a hird or a raccoon. It would obtain sickness by sympathy. When a raccoon's eye is squeezed ont [by the lusband of the woman who is with child] the child's eye wonld be squeezed ont. When the raccoon cries mneh on being struck [with a stick] the child will do the same when it is near death. When a woman who is with child eats tront, her child will faint whenever it cries and recover BULI. $T=20-16$
only after a long time. This will happen every day, sometimes it may faint four times a day. When her husband singes a seal, the child's body will be burnt all over. It will have blisters. When she blows up a [seal] bladder, the child will always have winds. When she eats anything that was found and there is a hole in it [eaten by birds or other animals], the child will have a hole at the same place. When she sleeps ontside of the house, and it is nearly time for her child to be born, her belly will be filled with blood and she dies. When she stays a long time in the doorway and looks out of the house, the child will do the same when it is being born. It will take long for the child to be born. Sometimes the woman will die; sometimes the child. When a woman who is with child stays in bed long, she will do the same when she gives birth to the child. When anybody stands back of her the child will be born feet first.

When she gives birth to the child, she always heats five stones. She makes a hole in the gronnd and throws twe stones into it. Then she ties her blanketaround herself and takes a steam-bath over these stones. Five days and nights she takes steam-baths all the time. When the stones get cold she takes them out of the hole and puts others into it. She does so day and night. After she has finished her steam-bath she takes the stones inland and places them in the hollow of a tree with her coat, her tongs and her cedar-bark belt. The after-birth receives presents-short dentalia and beads. If this is not done the child dies after a short time. Then the after-birth takes it back. A woman who is with child does not drink water that has been standing [in a vessel] a day. She drinks only water that has just been taken from the river, else she will be sick for a long time.

When a chieftainess gives birth to a child a woman is called to look after her. Sometimes two are called. They take the child when it is born and wash it in a large dish. They take a good knife and cut its navel-string. Then the two women are paid; sometimes it is only one woman. It is the same with a male and with a female child. When the child is a girl the taboos extend over ten days; if it is a boy, they extend over five days. When it is a boy the father and the mother may eat fresh food after five days. If it is a girl they may eat fresh food after ten days.

One month after the birth of the child the people are invited by the father of the child. Now they dance. Now a man who has a guardian spirit [who helps him to understand] children, is asked to practice his art on the child. Then its ears are perforated. This is the custom of the Katlamat. They finish perforating its ears. Two holes are made in each ear and presents are distributed among the people. They are paid for dancing [for the child]. After a year, when the child begins to stand and to walk, the father becomes again glad and invites all the people, who danee for the child. Its ears are again perforated. Now five holes are made in each ear. This is done with both boys
and girls. When the chief's child grows up and [first] catches fish with a hook, the father is gladdened again and invites the people. They dance, and all are paid for dancing. When the child becomes really large and shoots [the first] bird, he again invites the people. He gives a potlatch, and the people dance. Again all are paid for dancing for the child.

## Notes.

Other tabons and beliefs. -When a woman gives birth to a cliild ont of doors, this will be a reproach to her child throughout life. Her hnsband is allowed to be present during her confinement.
The father must not go fishing for ten days nor do any work that requires his going out on the water. He must not go.hunting, but be may gather wood. If the child is a boy this rule holds for five days only. If a sick person is in a house where a woman is abont to be confined, his bed is surrounded with mats so that he cannot see the woman.

There is a certain guardian spirit which enables its possessor to understand the cries and the cooing of babies. The child may tell hin where it came from. It may say: After four days I shall ge home; then it will die after four days. This spirit informed us that the land of the children is in sunrise. If a child in a fatily dies and another one is born later on to the same familr, it may be the same child which returned. Sometimes, if it died after its ears had been perforated, the new-born child will have its ears perforated. Old people cannot return as new-born infants.

## PUBERTY

 When agirl hischild achlef, when nuwass his sekuess the chief
 then thus [nbont its large- his child the ehief, an immature gicl his child a chlef,
 she is pretended
to be menstruant for the tirst time.
4 Aqugeluwàyutckux. Qoai'nemi atgā'o-ix nōxuiwà'yutckux ka They dance.

Five times their sleeps they dance
and
5 agawigéqxo-imx. they are paid for dancing.

Mánix alqielā'wulax lā'Xa Lkā́nax, a'lta aqlópcōtxax.
 for the first time
 Only one only looksafterher. Fied it is to her
 cedarbark to herarm, to herleg, itlstied around cedarbark. Sometimes
 hestimes hersleeps. sometimes tentimes her sleeps, sometimes four times
 her s'eeps, sometimes six times her sleeps not shoeats. Now ag(̄) they are invited the people. Potateh is made for ber the one menstru- Five times ating for the first time.

15 Pōc a'lta guã'nEsum aqile'lgil'ox iā'k;amōnaqē iā̄'ya, tcx•ī Lāqu If now always it is tied aronnd ahundred days, then taken off her waist
néLxax qix• it!íleqama. A'lta alkLoménagux Lqi ${ }^{\prime} y \bar{y}^{\prime} q x u t$. A'lta it is that buckskinstrap. Now she washesher face anoll woman. Now LE'gun LéXat Lqiēyóqxut ūnowī́lena algā'telax. d'lta another one paint soman she does her with it. Now aqLE'ltcamx; Lq; eyóqxut aLkie'ltcamx. AqLétgol; Ex ka'nauwe. she is combed; an old woman Aqawigékxo-imx qótae télx Em. A'lta aqāgumgénkux qūtae They are paid for dancing those people. Now they are paid those tqieyōqtike tā'nEmekc. A'lta wiXt aqū̄'tgex qō'La Lqiēlā'wulX. old oues women. Now again sheisputaway that onemenstrnant Ixcláima ēlã'xēpal. Gō knlā̀yi équèl ka iā'xkati alx'óla-itx. Another one herdoor. At far creek and thero she bathes. Quinum Lā'Lē ayaō'exe näket algíax ixgéwal. WiNt alqjeláwulax, Fifty her sleeps not she eats fresh food. Again she is menstruant, the second time she is menstruant. Again thns it is done. Again a potlateh
 het makes herfather. Not anyhuw she warmsherself theomemenetri. Not 1 ant for the tirnt time.
 any huw shin locks at thent peaple. Sut ang how The shy slie lowh at it, y
 not aaythow berries she gathers them. lis her tatoon. When the sky
 Ma'nix tgōqoē'ma alktō'pialx lu; elā'wnlX, gnā’misum èmelā'lknilē When berries shegathers the one menstrnant always rainy weather tor the first thme,


 it dries. One hundred her sleeps the onemenstruant then she eate it fresh food, it for the first time,
tex í alktō'pialxax tgóqoé'ma, tex'i alxckó'mitx.
then she gathers berries, then she warns heranlf.

 nhe padiles and she in carried on into the cance. Not she stands in water the back

 She is supprior to the lijrds, all days thus. When
 first tlme,
 then not long herlife. When all things groul
 she doen the one whomenstru now shegets, then she dies. them ates for the first time,
 Twice she is menstriant then she tinished. Now when she is menstrafor the first time
nau'i k"Lā'xame alō'ix. Qö̈'nemi alā'o-ix LkLā'Xit ka wiXt 17 at once ontside shegoes. Fivetine hersleeps slis is men then again
 she enters. All monthe thus sheismenstriant at once she goee ont.
 Some four hersleepis outside. Nut she sees bin a sick one a menstruant

 20 When hissickness apersen, at far a house shemakes themenstru-
 Thus onemenstruating Not shelooksat it achild onemenstruating If for the first time.
 a menstrunt eats whathecaught [in] new unlueky it beconies; woman
 inteuding successtul the net behold! unlucky it gets. Thas abook.
Ma'nix aLgiā'x ēn̄́qxōn LkLī'Nit, qéxtce iā'tnkTtX ikXik, 24 If sheeats it sitrgeon amenstruant jntending snccessful the hook woman
 behold! unlncky it gets. If five days menstruant then she eats ixgéwal. Ma'nix irā'k; èwulal LkLā'Nit näketíxételax Lkjāekc; éka fresh food. If the berries which the menstru- not iteats them a ehild; thas she pieked ating woman
 she picked ating woman,

 he makes it for some- ber father's a potlatch he naikes it tor her; some- ber tather's her.

ikjoanō'm

a potlateh times brotber
potlatch
e naik

 she makes it for some- her mother's a potlatch she makes it her; times sister for her

##  the one meustruating when not many dentalia a person, uow for the first time.

cka aLktng̈́lemamx têlx'Em. Näket nioxō-wā'yntekux cka and they fetch them the people. Not and aqLī'qamitx Lqjel̄̄'wulX. Ayawe'makux kanauwe' fō'tac tê'lx'Em they look at her the one menstruating Presents are distrib- all people
ktkLā́qamitx qō'La Lq;elā'wulx. Niiket $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ noe tktéma aqtawémakux. wholooked at her that theonemenstruating Nut many dentalia are distributed. for the first time.
 Thas also twice she is menstruant $\begin{gathered}\text { fur the first time, }\end{gathered}$ twice presents are distrib- the prophle.

## Translation.

When a chief who is continually sick has a daughter about ten years old and not yet mature, he makes a potlatch and pretends that she is menstruant for the first time. The people dauce five days and are paid for dancing.

When a chief's daughter is menstruating for the first time, she is hidden [from the view of the people]. Only an [old] woman takes care of her. Cedar bark is tied to her arms [above the elbows and at the wrists], to her legs, and around her waist. She fasts sometimes five days, sometimes ten days, or four or six days. Now the people are iuvited and a potlatch is made for the girl. She remains hidden five days. Now she is taken ont [of ler hiding place] and the cedar bark which is tied around her [arms, legs, and waist] is taken off. Then strings of dentalia are tied around her arms and legs, and a buekskin strap is tied around her waist. This remains tied around her for one hundred days, then it is taken off. Now an old woman washes her face. Another old woman paints her; still another one combs her. When this is finished the people are paid for dancing for her. Now these old women are paid and the girl is hidden again. She has a separate door. She bathes in a creek far [from the village]. For tifty days she does not eat fresh food. When she is menstrmant for the second time her father gives another potlateh. She must not warm herself. She must never look at the people. She must not look at the sky, she must not pick berries. It is forbidden. When she looks at the sky it becomes
bad weather. When she pisks berries it will rain. She hangs up her [towel of] cedar bark on [a certain] spruce tree. The tree dries up at once. After one hundred days she may eat fresh food, she may pick berries and warm herself.
If the people move from one place to another, she is carried into the canoe. She must not paddle and is carried on the back into the canoe. She must not step into salt water. When it is night she must go to bathe. She must rise earlier than the birds. If the birds shonld rise tirst she will not live iong. If she does everything in the right way she will get old before she dies. After her second menses [these customs] are finished. Later on, when she i: menstruant, she goes ont of the house aud comes back after five days. Erery month when she is meustruating she goes out at once. Sometimes she stays ontside four days. No siek person must see her. When a person is sick she makes a house for herself far away. The same is done by a girl menstruaut for the first time. The latter must not look at children.
When a menstruant woman eats fish that was caught in a net, the net becomes unlucky. If the people try to catch fish in the net, they find that it has become unheky. It is the same with a hook. When she eats sturgeon, and the people try to catch sturgeon with that hook, they find that it has become unlucky. After five days she may eat fresh food. Berries which she has picked must not be eaten by children or sick persons.
When a girl who is menstruant for the first time has no father, then ber mother's brother gives a potlatch for her. Sometimes her father's brother, or her father's sister or her mother's sister will make a potlateh for her. If anybody has not many dentalia the people are invited. They do not dance, but look at the girl. Presents are distributed among them. Not many dentalia are distribnted. In the same way presents are distributed among the people when she has $1-r$ second menses.

## MARRIAGE.

 ka atktōcgam tgā'Namōta ka'nanwe Lā̃cōlal LE'k•ala, ka atgéx then they take it theirproperty - all his relatives the man, then they go $\bar{e}^{\prime} k \cdot i t$ atgia'xomx. AqLókux LEuna'yucX. Aqtótgex tgāktema bnying they do. They are sent messengers. They are kept their dontalia a wite
télx ${ }^{\prime}$ Em; ka nuxō'gux. Nuxógux gā'tampl. A'lta pāapa atctás the people; then they go home. They go home they who went Now divide he does it -'tcam $X$ (o) may
 A'lta t'ayá aktáx tgā́ktēma yaX $\bar{o}^{\prime} k X u a \quad$ ón'kuil. A'lta Now good she makes them her dentalia that ber anther woman. Now nōxuétXnitegnx. A'lta aqō'k'тx ḡ̄ ext éleNam qigē they make themselves ready. Now ahe is bronght to one town where
 she was bought. They bring the liride to the Sbe is bronght as bride that woman. groom. to the gromm
WiXt aqaxiktegō'mamx. Ma'nix me'nx•kя qō'ta ék'it aqtā'x, Agatn she is brought to him. When [for] a little on that buyinga it is done,
 again they are sent messengers. Again it is adited to it purchase A'lta wiXt atktō'tx tga'ktēma tólx'Em. A'lta a'yip!e. WiNt Now again theygive thelrdentalia the prople. Now it is right. Again
 they are several slaves. Now theystay the people outside. givenaway
AtuXuLx a'makôx tgā́okkc. A'lta nuxuiwe'yutcknx tgācōlal qaX They put them on their blaukets. Now hey dance her relatives that ṓo'kuil. Nugō'texamx. A'lta nux̄̄'wax télx'Em éwa qō'tac woman. They sing conjurers' Now they run the reople thus [to] those
e'natai oxoēlā'-itx'. Aqugugi'Latatckō. Lī'qlaq aqtáxox ka'mauwe on the whey are. They arn taken off their Take off they are done all other side mankets).
tgā́okkc. Lō'ne aqugugḗLatatckux, éNtEmaē la'ktē their bankets. There times they are taken off, somethmes four times aqugugè Latatckux. A'lta uéXatk aqia'x. Tktéma uéXatk they are taken off. Now a road to ismade. Debtalia a roal
 is made. A rond is made thus this theman his relatives. It is finisliend
 that road. Now she is earrled that woman. A blanket is pulled over
 met it laseen her faco. They are ladd down blankets. Three are laid down.
 Sometimes two are ladidown. She carrles her on a woman that woman. back
A'lta aql.gumgék ${ }^{u} t i x ~ q \bar{g}^{\prime} L a$ qLgéctxox. Aqti'telutxax tktéma. Now the is paid the one who carrled They are paid to her dentalin. her on her back.

thtḗma. Tiácōlal atktikX'tkoax. O'yaqct aqn'ilax. A'lta 6 dentalia. His relatives they put them on his head. his louse is made on lum. Now
 if is carried up, to her fised. They carry it to her her relatives that woman.


 they return the pur- her relatives that woman. When ten bankets chase money


a'la wiNt ék it aqiā'wix. WiXt aqtā'witx thamō'ta. A'lta wiXt 13 now again buyiug a is done. Again they aregten property. Now again
nuxumayā'yamitx.
14
they return it.

alge'telas.
they did it to them.

 to bint

| ka | ikamím | atcin'tx. | Lkitnix ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | atela'a'x. | Ma'nix | aldetix |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| then | a carne | he givee it. | laving indemaity firr the lass of s | bet diver him. | When | she groes |

 she gow togather roots or berrien sho reachesher now all she givee fool in
 weet she had they thege they boughther, them alk
gntlered.
al,

or berries that woman.

| Ma'mix | aL心'mikgt | Lík-ikala, | $a^{\prime \prime} 1$ ta | g\% | Liā'wn | gix | e'k'ala |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| When | he dies | her husband, | now | to | bis yonnger brother | that | man |

 she istaken that woman. When not his yonnger that man, then to brother
 hia father she istaken the woman. When no his father that man, then
 to his relative she is taken that woman. Then right his relatives their heart. Ma'nix ék it algī̄'x Lq;oā'lipX aqL'laguégux lā'xamōta. When buying be bife a youth it is refused his property.
 Twice trying buying he does it it is refused hisproperty. Sometimes
 three trying buying a be doesit. He hides for ber in the woods. Sereral times times Wifo
 fud find he does ber in in the woods. Nuw he carries her away. She leaves them for
 sheleares that woman. She is lowt the weman. They lost her Lítcolal. Nacelā'so-ix her relatives. They learn abouther that womau sheleft. They go her relativen.
 Wheu lereleler brothers, tliesgo all. They gototakeher They arrive
 her relatires at where she is. She is taken back. She is carricd. They go heme

14 WiXt ia'xka na-igE'ltax. WiNt aqüи'tamx, atgix tgácōlal. Again to him sheleaves for bis Again theygoterarry her they go her relatives.
 Several days, again she leaves. Now let alone slise is done. Sumetimes
 three she leaves the woman and let alone slie is alone. Now not mueh times
 buylng ifdsue tober, a little only property buying a is donetoher. Agaiu a wife
 they are married. All her relativen they go that woman.
 she is marrled. When not his property theman amel ouly aLóp!x ( $\bar{\prime}$ theyenter at bisfather- Now belooks after it the house at bisfuther.
in law.
 He looks after it thetire. lle always eatelies salmon to all her relatives
Lílk•kal.
his wife.

$$
\text { Ma'ıix aqLE'Lcgamx Läk'ikal LguLélENEink, a'lta-y } \bar{o}^{\prime} \text { Nū }
$$ When sheis carried away biswife a man, now many

24
 slares layingin- it in lowe, and good gets hishert. When
 not payingin. is 18 done and hehillshim. Whow not find he doeshim detunity


Translation.
When a man of one town likes a girl of another town his relatives take [part of] their property and go to buy her. They send messengers. The [girl's relatives] keep the dentalia [which have been sent them] and the messengers go home. Now the girl's father divides that property among all his relatives. Now her mother prepares her dentalia and the people make themselyes ready. They bring her to the town where the people live who have bought her. They bring the bride to the groom. When they had given a small amount only in payment, they add to the purthase money, giving more dentalia and several slaves to her father. Now the [amount paid] is sufticient. The relatives of the girl stand outside the house. They put on their blankets, dance, and sing conjurer's songs. Now the man's relatives run to the other party and take off their blankets. This is done three or four times. Now a road is strewn with dentalia by the man's relatives. When it is finished a woman carries the girl over it on her back. A blanket is pulled over her head, so that her face can not be seen. Two or three blankets are laid lown. The woman who carries her receives a payment of dentalia. When she lifts her load again, she receires blankets in payment. She litts her once more. She receives much property for carrying her on her back. At last she puts her down on those blankets. Now the relatives of the girl bring her dentalia. They are torn over her head, and [they feign to] louse her. Dentalia are also strewn on the man's head by his relatives and they feign to louse him. Now the girl's relatives bring her food. This food is divided among those who helped [in the ceremonies]. Then the woman's relatives return the purchase money. When ten blankets are paid, they refund eight. When five were paid, four are refunded. When much food is brought to her, the man's relatives pay once more, aud this purchase money is also returned.

The relatives of the married couple transact the purchase. [Male and] female relatives of a married couple are [called] Lã'qoqein.

When the relative of a family who is married in another village gives birth to a child and the child dies, the woman's father gives a slave or a canoe. He pays indemnity. When [the young wife] gathers roots or berries, she distribntes them among the people who bought
her. This is done every year when she goes to gather berries. When her husband dies she is taken to his younger brother. If he has wo younger brother, she is taken to his father. If he has no father, she is taken to one of his relatives. Then the relatives of her husband feel satisfied.

When a youth tries to buy a wife and his property is refused, he may try twice or three times. If he is still refused, he hides in the woods in order to wait for the girl. Often he meets her there and carries her away. She goes to him. Then her relatives have lost her. Her relatives learn where she is. If she has elder brothers, they all go to take her back. They arrive at the place where she is and carry her back home. After several days she leaves again and goes to the young man. Her relatives go again and carry her back. When she leaves a third time they let her go. Sometimes she is allowed [to stay with the man] after she bas left three times. Now she is bought for a small amount of property. They are married. All her relatives go to [attend the marriage|. If the man has no property, they live with his father-in-law. He looks after his father-in-law's house. He looks after his fire and eatches salmon for his wife's relatives.

If a man's wife is carried away, many slaves are paid to him as an indemnity, and he is satisfied. If he is not paid indemnity he kills [the abductor]. If he does not find him he kills one of his relatives. Then a family feud arises. It is the same when the wife of a man's deceased brother is taken away. Then, also, indemnity is paid and he is satisfied.

## DEATH.

 When he dies many his relatives many his dentalia a person, ..... 1
Two aretaken men toprepare they to young men.Two aretaken men to prepare they to young men.corpse
Ma'nix it!ō'kti ilà'Xanīm ka ia'xka aqué'nkana-itx ka aqiupō'nitx When goor biscanoe then it heis putintoit and it is put up
 ..... 5
that canoe up. Paint it is lone that canoe. Twice
Lxoa'p aqiā'x go ia'pötc. Atge'Lxamx télx•En ka noxoíyutx, bole it ismade in its stern. Theycomedown to the people and they washthem- selres,
aloxóétamx. Le'kaqcō Equp atqLā'x. Ka'nauwè Le'kaqcō Lqup they combthem. Their hair cut theydoit. All theirhair entstives.
atqLáx tā́nemekc, thā́lamuks, tqū́cōciniks. AlṓXnLiax they do it women, men, It is finishedLE'kaqeō Lqup atkLī's. A'lta Líq ${ }^{\prime}$ ateóxôx tgáxal. Ka'nauwetheirhair cut they do it. Now takeoff they do them theirnames. Ill 9
tánemeke lãqo atō'xóx tgī́xal, ka'hauwe tkā́lamuks lãqo ${ }^{\circ}$ women take ofl they do them their names, all men take off ..... 10
alṓxôx tgã'xal. Oxoé'ma t'atoxnp!ena'x te'kXala ka tqā'cociniks.they do their names. Others they name themselves names and chiliren. 11thenNow theyaredistrib. his ilentalia that dead one. All thes take them12
 hisrelatives his slaves, his eanoes. If like his relative, nearly ..... 13
alō'meqtx alklō'leXamx: "x•ix•īx teucgā'ma $\bar{\theta} g{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} k \cdot i k a l$, ma'nix he dies, hosays to them: "This one he will take her my wife, when ..... 14
anō'meqta." Ma'nix amóketike La'nemeke ka amóketike telx.Em
I die." When two wives and two persons ..... 15
alktō'leXanx. A'lta iā́xkati aqtō'cgamx Lā'nemeke gō lā́cōlal. he speaks to them. Now there they are taken the women to his relatives. ..... 16
 ..... 17
alklóle Xamx Lā̀xk'un: "MaikNa teemucgā'ma imé'prau." Ma'nix she says to her her eldersistar: "Yon he will take you your hrouther- When 18

her yonnger this also she says to her. Intending old, young ..... 19
 hiswidow, then to him thes takeher. Thus a man, thus a woman. ..... 20
Ma'nix lkánax alex p!enáx; aqiup; Enāx iláxal. Alxpp!enáx
When a chief he takes his name; he is named his pame. He takes his name ..... 21
Lā́icN. Aqtō'lXamx amô'ketike tēlx•Em: "MF'taika autiup; Enä'ya." his relative. They are told two people: "Youl name lim." ..... 22
A'lta amôketike têlx•em actiup!enā'x. A'lta-y- $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ Xue tqamōta ..... 23
Now two people they name him. Now much property
ēt ēlXam ka a'la nōxōmaqtx. O'Nuitike aquōténax têlx•em, one town and now they fight. Many arekilled pople,
 klktō'tx tktéma, algósuptct!ax lā'cōlal, alō'ix wiXt go qigō
the one who dentalia, he ealls them together his relatires, hegues again to where 3 givesuway
त'uqaté acktw'telōtx thtéma. A'lta wiNt éka aquā'x. Aqte'telōt
before he gave then to him dentalia. Now ngaiu thns it is done. They are given
 élamxte. his heart.6


gō-y- ext itālXam.

giLā'Xawôk Lqiēyṓqxut: "Mai'ka miaxótckia." A'lta alklā'cgam
having a guard- an old man: "You work over him." Now he takes it 11
ian xpirit
 coal the old nan. Now grease hemixes it that
Lqā̄́lXatcX. Alkle'telax gō letā'xôst. Algā’telax okukjuétik. coal. He putsit cn on his face. Heputs it on abeadring of celar bark.

Here [at hia legs tied it is done cedar bark, bere [un- alas tied, at 14 snkleg] derknecs]




morning

Qoï'nEmi alā́o-ix niket alxEménagux. A'lta tex $\bar{i}$ alklōménagux
Five his sleeps not he washes his face. Now then he washes his face 19








 ts burneel

1 agile'fèmx. lōtX ka algiā́x. Qoia'nemi algiā'wulax ka kape't. he is givenit to fat. Five times hen heats. hallows and enough.
 Thirty his sleeps, and again nnother red paint is put on him. Now
 good red paint. Now he carries it his head ring and his bucket
4 gō $k^{u} c \bar{a}^{\prime} x a l i-y \cdot \bar{e}^{\prime} m a k t c X$. QuL aLgaíwix gö-y- ā'ap e'makteX. Niaket to on top of aspruce tree. Hang hedoes it on top of sprace. Not
5 qa'msix : aq(a'Lxamêex gaLí'kjauk;au, ma'nix aLxLxE'lemax. Naket anyhow the people eat in the murderer, when he eats. Not his company
anyhow hesits he eats, always hostands when

7 aLxLxE'lemax. Ma'nix aLṓla-itx ka ext iLā́sowit alcxteawa'txu-itx beeats. When hesits and one his leg he kncels on one leg
8 gaLī'k; ank; au. Nïkct qansi'x alklō'ketx Lk;ūcke gaLī́k;auk;an. the marlerer. Not anybow he looks at it a child the murderer.
9 Näket qansi'x alktíqamitx tê'lx•Em noxo-ilexe'lemax.
Not anybow he sees them people they eat.

 she goes to upriver acrerk. Sometimes twice hersleeps, sometimes éNté alā́o-ix. ALE'N'ōtx. Lōnlī'L L'alā́ma nēket algíax once hersleep. She bathes. Thirty days net she eats it ixgéwal. E'ka wiXt näket akle'tqamt Lk; äcke, näket akle'tqant fresh foos. Thus also net she sees it a child, not she sees him gésatc!a. Ka'nauwē Lealī'ma alx'ō'tola-itx. ALxēnénago-itx a sick one. Every day she always hathes. She ruhs on herself
 goodsmellingthings on her body. Not anyhow agool blanket a widow;
 itsbadness her blanket always. One year not anyhew laugh aLX $\bar{a}^{\prime} x$. Qiā̀x aLkLō'lXam Lā̀pL'au: "A'lta it!ō'kti éxa émēmxte! she does. If he says to her her deal "Now good maheit your heart!
 He will take you yourdeadhnsband's now she puts it on goor blanket.
Ma'nix näkct iō'lqqté le'pl'au, ka guā'nesum hē'hē alxā́x ka When not long wilow, and always langh she does and
 aLōtémXa-itx LE'pL'au ka aqLō'gux qLā'qēwam, tqéwam aqLā'x shemarries a widow then he is asked a shaman, sending is done (o
LE'pL'au. ALō'meqtx. Manē'x Lā'Na LE'pL'iu, iLanō'kstX Lā'Xa, the widow. She dies. If her child awidow, its smalluess her child, ka niiket iō'Lqté ka aLkLō'leXamx Lia'pl'an: "T!a'ya éxa and not long and he says to her her dead hushand's "Good make
 your heart;" indeed good gets her heart.

## Translation.

When a person dies who has many relatives, much property, and many slaves, his relatives tie [dentalia] to his body. Two young men are selected to prepare the corpse. If [the deceased] had a good canoe,
he is placed into it and it is put up. It is painted and two holes are made in its stern. The people go down to the beach and wash and comb themselves. They eut their har-men, women, and chilsren. After they have cut their hair, they take other names. Women, men, and children chauge their names. Then the dentalia of the deceased are distributed. His relatives take them as well as his slaves and canocs. If the deceased liked one of his relatives [particulaly] he would say: "He shall take my wife after I am dead." If he had two wives he speaks in this way to two persons. Now the women are taken to his relatives. When a woman loves her husband and she is near her death, she will say to her elder sister: "Your brother-in-law shall marry you;" or she may say so to her younger sister. When an old man dies and his widow is young, she is taken to his younger brother. In the same way [when and old woman dies and her widower is young, he is given his wife's younger sister].

When there is a chief, he takes the [deceased ehief's name a long time after the death of the latter]. His relative takes his name. Two people are told to name him. Now two people give him the name. They are given much property [for performing this service]. This is done when a man, a woman, or a child is named. After a year the corpse is cleaned. Two young men are hired, who also rearrange the canoe and paint it.

When a man dies who has a guardian spirit, his baton is placed next to the canoe. When a shaman lies, his baton is placed next to the canoe. His rattle of hear claws is lung on to the stern of the canoe. When he had a rattle made of shells, it is hung in the same place. When a shaman has many children, his baton is carried far into the woods. His rattle is carried there also. When a brave dies, his headdress is placed on top of a pole near his canoe burial. When he had a shell rattle, it is hung on to the eanoe. When a womandies, only her coat is hung on the canoe burial.

When anybody takes the dentalia away from a corpse, the person who took them is killed. When anybody makes fun of a canoe burial, and [the relatives of the deceased] learn abont it, he must give away many dentalia, else he is killed. If he gives away many dentalia he is not killed.

When the child of a chief dies, he becomes very sad. He says to his relatives: "Let us go to the chief of that town." The ehief tries to piease him. Now the people go to another town. Then he is given three slaves, canoes, and dentalia by the chicf whom he visits. He receives many dentalia. He distributes all these dentalia and canoes among his relatives. He keeps only two slaves. If [the ehief of] that town does not give him any dentalia they fight. Many people are killed, and now a feud originates. When a relative [of the eliet'] who has given dentalia dies, he assembles all his relatives and goes to the
man whom he had fose dentalia. Now the same is done [as before]. They give him slaves, dentalia, and canoes. His heart becomes glad.

When a chief dies, his relatives are sad. They speak to each other and go to war. They kill the chief of another town.

When a person has been killed, an old man who has a guardian spirit is asked to work over the murderer. The old man takes coal and mixes it with grease. He puts it on to the face [of the murderer]. He gives him a head ring of cedar bark. Cedar bark is also tied around his ankles and knees and around his wrists. For five days he does not drink water. He does not sleep, and does not lie down. He always stands. At night he walks about and whistles on bone whistles. He always says ia ii ia. For five days he does not wash his face. Then on the next morning the old man washes his face. He takes off that coal. He removes the black paint from his face. He puts red paint on his face. A little coal is mixed with the red paint. The old man puts this again on to his face. Sometimes this is done by an old man, sometimes by an old woman. The cedar bark which was tied to his legs and arms is taken off and buckskin straps are tied around his arms and lis legs. Now, after five days he is given water. He is given a bucket, out of which he drinks. Now food is roasted for him, until it is burned. When it is burned black it is given to him. He eats standing. He takes five monthsful, and no more. After thirty days he is painted with new red paint. Good red paint is taken. Now he carries his head ring and his bucket to a spruce tree and hangs it on top of the tree. [Then the tree will dry up.] People never eat in company of a murderer. He never eats sitting, but always standing. When he sits down [to rest j he kneels on one leg. The murderer never looks at a child and must not see people while they are eating.

When a woman's husband dies she becomes a widow. Then she goes up the river. [There she stays] sometimes one day, sometimes two days. She bathes. For thirty days she does not eat fresh food. She also does not look at a child or at a sick person. She bathes every day. She rubs her body with sweet-smelling herbs. She never wears a good blanket. Her blanket is always bad. For one year she must not laugh. Then her dead husband's relatives tell her: "Now be glad; your brother-in-law will marry you;" then she puts on a good blanket. When she langhs shortly after beconing a widow, her husband's relatives are not pleased. When she marries agaiu quickly, they ask a shaman to send disease to her and she dies. When a widow has a child which is small, her dead husband's relatives say to her soon: "Now be glad," and, indeed, she gets glad.

## WHAM.ING.

 The perpile of when find they dost a whale, he is told Sealand,

 "(ionand tell them at our town." When one having tahons, he is told:
"There seawaril goingupand do." Now going nupand they do there down down

sraward. Thus also oue having co- there seawarl going ni, aud he does. 5 habited the pre- down ceding mght,


they cut it, those find whodd it, they wait for hini the chlef. They arrive


Lä'yaqter, kopai't cia'lict. A'Ita aqtōlXamx télx'Em: "Ióknk 10 itsleath, enough [at] ita tall Now they are told the people: "Were:
mai'ka mia'xca, in̄́kuk $x \cdot i x \cdot i \not x \cdot$ teiā'xca." Ka'nauwe aqiāuwémakux 11 you you will cut, bere this oue he will cnt." All it is distributed among

ciālict atkeáxc. Ka'nauwe aqiā'xc. A'lta atgiṓkuix éwa 13
itstail they cut it. All itiscnt. Now they carry it thus
 their town thase people. SIl they carry it to their honses



 it is measured their whale the people, when large their whate.

Ka'nauwe éka aqiā'x itā'kolē. Ma'nix môkct ciā́kōtctk tagun 19 All thus it is done their whale. When two spans others

 for it.
ka ceulál aci'xla-itx ma'nix aqiumelálemx.
and aground- they exchange when it is bought.
 it is taken from it is anked back from When at oystervilie fonnd it as done them,
ékole, Lū́cka Gira'pē̄-i ilã'kole. Ma'nix menx mä́ma a whale, those the peopleat sea their whale. When - a little down the river land
[northward]
Winteiawn'ct ka GiLä'Snilapax ilätkole. Ma'nix Liap algiáx Oystrville and the Willapa their whale. Whon find they mo it
 the pople of northward oystervillo and it 18 anked bark. When Sealand
GiLáXuilapax ian'a k"ca'la Winteiawn'et Liap algiā́x ékolē the Willapa there up riversonth. Oysterville find they do it a whate ward of
aqiL_ NaLA'tax.
it is uaked bate.
 When besees it oneharingtaboos, nearly it dritts ashore, behoh
 again it goessea seaward it goes. Thus some one who thus a menstruating thas ward
bas contabited
lant,
wiSt Lofela'wulx, e'ka wixt gaLa'k;auk;an. Ma'nix Līk•iLau,
also agirlwhes men. thus alse amurderer. When thoir tabom, struant for the first time,
nēket lgàtckēwal ēwa tkamiláleq. Ma'nix algō'cgēwalemx éwa not theygo thus beach. When they gomuch thos

t $\hat{t}^{\prime} 1 \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathrm{Em}$.
the preople.

télx'Em Gitālelan, Gilí'XilapaX, atgiumlă'lemamx ékole.
thepeople the Nisal, the Willape, thesgotobuy it the whate.
A'ka wiXt Lāpco-i ma'nix L;ap aLgī̀x ékole, ka'nanwe Thes atso sealand when find they tolt a whase, all
Gitū'tc; Xézls atgiumiálemanx e'kole.
Chehalis they go to buy it whate.
 When hanger comes to the people, when bisaupernatural aperson, throm helperr
ian'a maLna' niōlema, a'lta aLgigéltexEmx ékole. Näket
there seaward whew bis snpernat now ural helper is,
 aLkLEAJEElax LE'ktexEm kama'pol. X'kit wiXt yLkLa'xelt, tana'lta he sees it liesings man whorohab. Thus also a mature wonan, else ited the last night.
 she getsinen- In the intarior of the singer a wonan. Only old perple struant the house
 they help sing, only
tquaphxiXfnā'yu. Qoä'nemi amā́o.ix kLe'ktexEm. AqLō'gux girls. Five hlasleeps singing. lle is ment
 a yonth: "Go and look at. нeaward." Five times he is nent, now
 find hesdues it. Indeed it drifts a whalh. When a man whohas enters cobubited the
 in that house that siaging. at oner nothing it gets, it fees that
 lussupernaturai Thus also a menstriuant When she enters amonstrnant at once
helper.
woman
$k_{i} \bar{a}$ alxī'x kle'ktexam. Páa épqōn qū́la kle'ktexam. 3 monhing it eets the singer. Full down that singer.
 Heplaces uprigh astick at the oreau, a long stick. Hesays:
"Yukpā' inXumèptega ékote.", Nan'itka ia'xkati ayo'Xuniptckax, 5 "Here itwillifitt ashore the whale." Inlecel there it irifts ashorm,
 when five times his sleeps besings. Ikétal bis name that iana' mātha giláNawok.
there seaward having a guardian spirit.

algiā̀x, k; au algia'elax ō'knēma; ma'nix nēket ō'kuēma ka-y- 9 they makeit, tie thegho it to it astrup; when mot a xtrap then
 ت́koló. E'xauwe atgiáxe. A'lta aqlō'gux lédat, alxklétegōmx 11 the whale. Muck they cat it. Now they send him one. he goes to tell them
éwa-y élXam. A'lta atge'ix télx•Em. A'lta atgiáxex ka'naume 12 thas the town. Now they go the people. Now they ent it all
 perple. When tied it is astrap at that whale, not anylhow
14 him,


 the people. Those they come ten late, those that nuder it the whale
 all they ent it the peenple. All those peoplo sell
 they do it their whale. large, enough large; not cut it is done. lann'kstX, ka ianu'kstX. Ma'nix iann'kstX a'lta näket pàt 20 Small, then small. When swall then not very ayimmelálemx. Ma'nix iā'foail ka liiXt lpaci'ri aci'xla-itx. 21 it is longht. Whan large then one blanket thes exelange.
 When strong a woman then several ifseuth whale
 she is paid slie cartles thern. To thren people shathelps them;
 monetimes four peopls when stroug a woman. Thus
 a yonth also, when he lielps. hecarrles on his back several
 muxo-ilxe'lemax. Ma'niz gatelópamè lgōéleNemk ez they eat. When jejune

 that jejnue being berson begefalut.

and thestrat Har dialmej. All Lhea.

## Trarslation.

When the people of scaland find a whale they twll a youth to go to the townand to infiem the people. A person who has to observe taboos is asked to go np and down fin his canoe] below the whate. Then he goes up ind down below the whate. Thus also a person who cohabiled the preeding night goes up and down below the whate. If no persing who has to observe taboos would fo up and down, it would drift away. Those who fomd the whale do not cut it; they wait for the chief. All the peaple reach the whale. Then the chicf takes a stick and measurs the whale from the head to the tail. Then be tells the peophe: "Xom will ent here; you will ent thers." It is distributed among those peenple. The common people ent from the tail end. When it is all ent, it, is carried to the town into the honses. When the whate is measmed, the chicf tells the people to make the [measuring| sticks two spans and one hand width longe, if the whate is lage f; two spans wide if the whale is smaller|. The people are told: "You cut bere," and they ent the whale. Everything is dome this way. A cat two spans and ome hand width lage is exchanged for one blanket, or for a string of dentalia five sheds honger than a fathom. When a cut two spans large is sold it is exchanged for a grommelog blanket.

When travelers from Chehalis find a whale it is taken back from them. If it is fomud at Oysterville, it belongs to the people of sea land; when it is fomen north of Oysterville, it belongs to the Willapa. When the people of Sealand find a whale morth of Oysterville, it is rlamed by the Willapa. If the Willapa find one seuth of Oysterville, it is chamed by the people of sealand.

When a person who has taboos seess a whate nearly drifting ashore, it will drift out to sea again. This happens with ong, who has cohabited the preceding night, with a menstrnating woman, with a girl who is omenstruant for the first time, and with a murderer. People who have taboos do not go to the beach. When they go often to thie beach, no whate will be fombl and the people get hungry.

When a whate is fonnd in Chehalis all the Nisal and Willapa go to buy whale meat. When a whate is fomed in sealand, all the Chehatis go to biy its meat.

When the peophe are starving, a person who has a supernatural belper of the sea sings to bring a whate. No woman who has her regnlar menses enters, mo young man; else a person might see the singing

Who las cohabited the preserling night. Therefore, alsw, wo woman must enter, as she might hacome menstruant in the honse where they sing. Only old pexple, imys, and young girls lelp sing. For five days he sings. Then $n$ yonth is sent and tole to look soaward. Five times be is sent; then, juded, ba fibls a whate adrift. When a man who has cohabited the preceding night enters the honse in which the singing goes on, the supernatural helper vanishesat once. Thus also when a menstruant woman enters. The singer is covereal with down. He paces a pole upright on the beach and says: "Here a whate will drift ashore," and, imlecel, it drifte ashore there after he has mang five days. 'The mate of the superataral he?per of the we:a is Ike'tal.

When the Clatsop fiml a whale, and there are two people, they make holes [in the skin] and tie their straps to it. If they have no strap they take kelp. lach ties as many straps to it as low has redatives. Then they ent the whale. They cut moneh. Now they send one man to bring wort to the town. Then the people go and all rat it. They will not cat wher a strap has been tied to it. When the man arrives for whon the strap has been tied to the whale, be ruts at that phace. If one math euts at the strap of another one, they will fight. 'Those who come last take the lower side of the whale. All those people sell their whale meat. The pieces are not cut-when they are large they are left large, when they are small they are lefl small. Small mues wre not. expensive. Large ones are exehanged for a blanket. If there is a strong woman who can carry severnl cots, she does so and is paid |for her services]. Sometimes she helpe three people; when whe is strong she may help four peoples. 'Thns also is a youth priad who helpes the people carrying neveral cots of meat. The Clatsop always eat very early. When a person hats not jet eaten and they leara |that a whate has stranded] and they run there, he gets; faint and is left behind. Hes comes too late to the whate and finis that only little is Ifft. He may not, arrive until the rutting is finished. The Clatsop always carry their straps anel knives, which are tied together, and their mats. All do thos.

## ELK HUNTING.

 algiā'x. Näkct cā́ca lktfitx gō tiā́pōtē tiā’XamōkXuk. Gō̃ kulā'yi he eats it. Not break they do it at its forelegs its bones. There far
 they are car- the boues, else she sees them a menstruating the bones. ried wonllan
 When she eats hoofs a menstru- unlucky he gets the hunter. Wheu them atine woman,
 she steps across it often an elk its head a menstruating dropsy woman, comestolie on $\ddot{A}^{\prime} k a \quad$ Lqiēlā'wuiX. Näkct Lgē'tqaint imō'lak, ō'Laaliqct nā́lxalax. Thus a girl who is nemstru- Not shelooks at it the elk, dropsy comes to be on
 When he is unsuceessful the hunter, not [any]how it gues to his child.
 When itgoes to hlschild then its siekness cones to be on ft , at onee it dies.

 his wife. Net [any]where she goes his wife the hunter. Whes
 they make noise his chil. then one its sicknees comes to be on it his child
$\underset{\text { when }}{\text { mánix }} \underset{\text { ho is unsuccesgful. }}{\text { alx.ce'mgenax. }}$

## Translation.

When a humter has killed a male elk far away, then twelve men go to fetch it. When he has killed a female elk, eight go to fetch it. When
a hunter has killed two elks, many people go to fetch it. When he has killed many, then it is dried in the woods [it is not carried away]. The people go home when it is dry, and the hunter distributes the meat among all the people.

A menstruating woman must not take the head of an elk. Women do not eat the tongue; only men eat it. They do not break the bones of the forelegs. These are carried far away, else a menstruating woman might see them. When such a woman eats the feet and hoofs, the hunter will be unlucky. When she steps over an elk's head, she will be sick with dropsy. Just so a girl who has just reached maturity. She does uot look at an elk, else she will be sick with dropsy. When a hunter is unsuccessful, his child must not go near the water. When it goes near water, it will fall sick and die at once. When he goes hunting, his wife and childreu sit motionless. His wife must not go anywhere. When his children make noise, one of them will fall sick if the hunter is unsuccessful.

Mánix ikjoanómfins aLgiäx lka'nax, a'lta atgéix, ngtō'knx




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 thomen wheresont, bemigen that ome havlugagmardian they hear it misut.

 the torill.
 ( $14+5 \mathrm{~m}$.



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 atgritetrax tílx:an". E'ka wiXt inm'a atgritetalax, ma'mix gi
 the river





 them.



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 thent blunhein.





 264






 her hard. Whan be wetw ent of rhyther beram, be in takest












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They liring it to the:"
Ńgōtexanx, wiXt atxigaláx\%. Tling dhace.
ngain thery land.

Manéx When
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óleXkul. Atginxtámax tga'quit
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a'lta nyanwigéyxu-imx.
mow biay are givm prenenta.



the peoples." At uns their bown onn ohier be mathem. When
 liberal himbeart, abanket hegiven it to bim that the owe who namen 25








 oknha'tan." Ma'nix G'mayt atctáx eXt gita'lcXam, algula'tax





 mokete'mira Lī'mx amat okujku'p algio'magux. two to ench fathonam toemeh mort dentalia bo glven it tos them

## Tramslation.

When a chicf intends to give a pothateh, four, five, or six men are sent ont in a canoe [to invite the gnests]. One man who has a ghardianspirit is sent among them. When they approach a town the man Who has the gaardian spirit sings. The people of that town hear him and say, "Oh, we are going to be invited." The messengers land and tell the people to come. Then they go to the next town. After having visited all the towns they go home. Now the people make themselves ready. They wait for those who live farthest away. When they arrive they all go down the river together. Thus they do also whon a chicf on the upper part of the river has sent an invitation. They foo up the river together. When they reach the town to which they wore invited they put their eanoes side by side anl lay planks across. This is done with all their cances. Now they datice, abd those who lave guardian spirits sing. The people dance on the panks. Their faces are painted red, their hair is strewn with down. All the women wear their dentalla, their ear and hair ormaments, and their necklaces. They wear good blankets. Braves wear their head arnaments and their fices are blackened. Shamans sarry their batons. They sing and finally land. Then they tell a woman, "Yon shall be our head dancer." She replies, "Nin; I do not dare to do it." Ons who knows how to dance well is made lacad dancer, a man or a woman. Now they enter the honse dancing. When a woman [while dancing| bemds her head, another one goes and raises it. Then she pays her for having made her heal straight. When a person gets out of rhythm, he is takeh to the side of the house nind must sit down there. All those who have
gharlian spirits sing. When the people of one town have finished, those of another town enter danejng. When there are mot many people, of one town, those of two towns anter together. When the house is large, the people of thres towns will enter together.

If the host has foo little forol, two youthe are sent and told, "(io and ask my relatives to hring ford." The gouthe go to a town and ask the [host's relatives to bring ford. They all come and bring ford. They also flance on the canoss and land. They enter the house dancing. When they bring dry salmon, five men hold it in their months While they enter the honse daneing. When they bring roote, tive men carry then on their backs when they enter the house dancing. Altor the peophe hase danced five days thoy readve prosents. Obe man is asked [to stame near the host and to name the people. Finst, he names the chief of one town. When the host is liberal, he gives the man who calls ont the names a blanket. Or her is given long dentalia. After one town is finished, abother one reecives presents. Again first the ehief is calleal. When he drags his present he is ealled back. Men as well as women are thas given presents.

The peophe are forbidden to shoot with arrows during the potlateh. If a man should want to fight against the people of a town and shoot all arrow, then the people would fight and several would be killed.

The women recoive each a fathom of short dentalia. Only men are given long dentalia. Common men roceive short dentalia. If a chiof has many dentalia, then every one receives two lithoms of short dentalia.

WAR.

Ma'nix uuguguésaqioamX ka aquXnilitlanX. Ma'nix Whun they goto war then when

 two theyse it blood. those two are killed. They finlshit


 nuguge'sta $\eta_{;}$oamx. d'lta nrxímaqt. Ma'nix kan̄̄antemax aqtote'nax télx•an ka aLécol;ax. Io'Lqtés ka iqage'niak they are killed people then they finish. sometimes then exchange of pres. ayóxo-ix. Kanā'mtema iqage'niak ayóxo-ix, ka oxō't!us nox $\bar{o}^{\prime} x$. it 1s. Both exchange of pres- it $i$ en, then peaceful theybecome.
 $\vec{e} X t$ itā'lexam ka t'ayai naxī'x ökumã'La-it. one their town and good they make it the feud.

## Translation.

Before the people go to war they sing. If one of them sees blood, he will be killed in battle. When two see blood, they will be killed. They finish their singing. When they sing, two long planks are put down parallel to each other. All the warriors sing. They kneel fon the planks]. Now they go to war and fight. When people of both parties have been killed, they stop. After some time the two parties exchange presents and make peace. When a fend has not yet been settled, they marry a woman to a man of the other town and they make peace.

## Historical. Tales.

## WAR BETWEEF THE QUILEUTF: AND CLATSOH.


 these like he fomul them. He became afraid." Then he aatd to him Liā'fasqas: "E'egam émèok. Txṓptegaya txpeót'ama!" Ta'ke, his grandfather: "Thike your blanket. Let ns go iularid let ns hide!" Then a'ctōptek iā'qasqas. Aexpeō'tam. A'Ita nuXuiwā̀yul T!ilémuke. they went his graud ather. They went to hide. Now they danced the Tillanowok. inland
Kittsek ō'pol ka nukuéwitXit T!ilëmukc. Q;oáp ékutelil ta'ke, Middle night and they lay down the Thamook. Nearly dawn then staqi ake'tax. Aqtō'tēna.y- a'ltár T!ilēmuke gō k"Lā'xanīyatack they did them. They were killed now the Tillamonk at outaide ogōleaiō. Aqtō'tēna ka'nauw̄e qō'tac ōgṓlcaiō. A'lta stāqio sleeping. They were killed all those sleepers. Now attack age'tax t!ōécoma. Ame'nx'katikc aqtōténa ian'a ci'tkum élenam they did
them the honses. Few only were killed there $\begin{gathered}\text { nt the } \\ \text { [upper half }\end{gathered}$ town ka noxo- ón yok $^{\prime}$ ka'nanwe qō'tac télx. Em . A'lta atktōcgam

$\bar{O}^{\prime}$ Nuitike tkácōcinike aqtā'stuq, Tkuléyut!ke atktā'ktuq. A'lta Many boys were carrigd away, the Quileute carried them away. Now aLe'xangō lgōlé'le he ran a person he informed them there up river at one élexam Kōnōpé. A'lta alxawigu'Litck télx'Em. A'lta town Kinoô'pé. Now he tola them the people. Now atktō'çam tgā́xalaitanema ka'nauwē. A'lta nōxō'tna qō'tac they took them their arrows all. Now they ran those télx'Em ia'koa mai'ēme. Atktō'cgam nanā'itgEma; atktō'cgam people here down the river. They took them the nets; they took them
Tkulēyñt!kc. A'lta noxō'maqt qō'tac tê'lx'Em. A'lta aqtā'wa the Quilente. Now they fongint those people. Now they were Tkuléyñt!kc. Aqtō'tēna tcésiknm. Ta'ke aqtō'k ${ }^{\prime}$ ram gō-y. the Quileute. They were killed balf. Then they were carried into utā'xanim. Atgō'cgicx utā'xanim Tknlyēn't!kc, qāmx iā́xkate their cances. Thes nanled them their cauces the Quileute part there mā́lxole atā̄'taql. Atgō'cgam qaX ōkunīm lā'kjēlak, ta'ke inland they left them. They took them those canoes the clatsop, then atgō'cgilx. Atagā'la-it Lā̀k;ēlak yaX ōkuním; Tkulēyñ't!ke thry hauled them They were in the Clatsop those canoes; the Quileute
into the water.
the canoes into the water. the canoes
utā'xanima. A'lta aqtéluary- émar. Tkulèyй't'kc. lap, lap, lap, lap, their ramoes. Now they were pur- the sea the Quileute. Shoot, shoot, shoot, shoot,
 shooting they were done. Thell he was thrown into the a boy. He was strack them water

 be was thrown lute the He was atruck ond he floated. He was reachef. he was takeu.
aqLaQia/na-it.
he was put into the савве.
itaíxanatē, qāmx Ela'p s这 'x. Jakoã' aqaxatgō'mam their life, part under water ient. There it was passeel
Wale'mlem. Aqte'tua Thuleyn'tic. F'mal, aftéyitoa. A'lta Fort Canhy. They were pur the Quilente. Sea they were pursued Now
$\bar{O}^{\prime}$ Muitike tíneōcinike Many
boys
aqto $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$ lguilx.
were thrown into the wate lar water.

Qām:

arfō'tēna.
they were killed.

## Translation.

A youth at Clatsop was sent to bathe at Nakōt; ${ }^{1}$ 't. After five days he returned, going along the beach. In the evening he approached Clatsop and came around the point. Then he looked landward and saw many canoes lying side by side. "Where did these canoes come from?" he thought; "I will turn back." He was going to turn baek, then many people pursued him. The beach was full of people. He looked in the direction where he wanted to go. Now there also the people wer.t down to the beach. They cut him off and he was surrounded. They all held spears in their hands. They threw the spears at him. He jumped up and they missed him, the spears passing below him. "Ha, ha!" said the people. They threw their spears again and aimed higher. He stooped and they missed him, the spears passing above him. Again the people said "Ha, ha!" Now he jumped right through them and escaped. They pursued him. They threw spears at him, but he jumped high. He escaped and arrived at Clatsop. The youth had no mother and no father; they were dead. He lived with his giandfather. Now it was evening when he came back to Olatsop. The Tillamook stood there and were dancing. "What are you doing?" he said. "Take your arrows. We shall be attacked. The beach is fnll of people. Make yourselves ready." "Eia, he lies," said the people. "He wanted to see the ghosts and became frightened." Then the youth said to his grandfather, "Take your blanket. Let us go inland and hide ourselves." Then he and his gramdfather went inland to hide. Now the Tillanook danced. At miduight they lay down. When the dawn of the day approached, an attack was made on the village. The BULL. $\mathrm{T}=20-18$

Tillamook who slept outside were all killed. Now they attacked the honses. Only a few wre killed in the upper half of the town, when the people awoke. The Clatsop awoke. Now the [enemy retired and] carried away the children. The Quilente carried away many boys. Now a person ran up the river to inform the people at Konö'pe. Now he told them what had happened; they took their arrows and ran down the river. The Quilente took away the nets. Now the people fonght, and the Quilente were driven away. One half of them were killerl. Then [the dead ones] were carried into the canoes and they lanuched their canoes. Part they left on the shore.

The Clatsop took those canoes and lanmehed them. They went into the canoes of the Quileute and pursued them. They shot their arrows at them. Then the Quilente threw a boy into the water. They struck him on his head and he was drowned. They threw another one into the water and struck him on his head. He swam, and the Clatsop took him into their canoe when they reached him. Thus many boys were thrown into the water. Part survived and part were drowned. Now they passed Point Canby. The Clatsop pursued them on the open sea. Now only three or four men survived in each canoe, and a few canoes only were left. Then the ehief of the Clatsop said, "We will return. We have killed a great many." Now the Clatsop returned and the Qnileute went home. They arrived at Qnenaiult. Their canoes were full of corpses. They placed them upright and put on their hats. Then the survivors went asl:ore, where they were fed by the Quenainlt. The Quilente ate. Now the Quenaiult carried food to their relatives to the canoes. Behold, they were dead! The Quilente had lied because they were ashamed [that so many of their number had been killed].

## THE FHAST SHHP SEFN BY THE CLATSOP.




Niā́xakei ka nāxatgō. Nàtè, nā'te, nàte, nā́xatgō ian'a 4
 the beach. Nearly whereached it Chatsog. Now something she naw it.

 near her.
Naigāt!om qix• e'kta yuqunāitX. A'lta iā́woxome ka'nauwe e'wa
she reached it that some. it lay there. Now its copper all thas 8

 its sprnce trees and finll Then come it did abear. 10


 hill




aLE'k•im Lq; éyóqxut. Ta'ke nōxnwi'teatk télx•Em. A'lta xa'xo-il: he said an old man. Then they listened the people. Now sbe anid. 18

| 'A yō'meqt <br> "He la ilead | yēan | itery'xa wy son | ka and | txégela-it <br> it landed | tqigã́lxâl." <br> what is toll | $\underset{\text { Then }}{\text { Tat }} 19$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



they ran those people. She was sprokento: "What isit ${ }^{\prime}$ " "Ab: sume. 21
 teoy i'kta na moket, lege'mema rwaxímiq! ihēx. Ayö'yam



 Thus it was done to they jointed] there inland. Water they wers them
 Then they ran inland those twopersons. At aloge ka alkeíreöt. WiXt. aci'Xtakō, aci'Xaua iau'a málné. and they hid theurselven. Again they returnet! they ran there seaward.
 He nseuded one, he enterel it. He went that ship. He looked almut down
gō wéwhlè, leqcā'nuke pāl qix iei'p. Lap atcā'yax étceltcel, in interier of ship. loxes full that sthiy. Find hedcl liem brass buttons,
 that heng fhalf strings. He went out outside. Intending he ealled them a fathom]
tiā̀coulal, a'nqatē wax aqu'yax qix- a'kta inqunā'itx. Ateñ'pena his relatuves, already set fire it was done that something lay there. Dejunnumi ian'a kékSule. A'lta kè'kXule ckēx qö́ctac móket there down. Now below they were those two egōlélexfemk. NéxlNa qix ékta ka acge'teax. Aqéxlx'amaypersons. It burned that mome. anll they cried. It was burnel
 now all. It buruea that something just hs fat it burned. Iàxkaté atginpāyalx qix• iqéwekéma. Atgiupa'yalx gix There they gathered it that iron. They gathered it that
 copper, they gathered it the brass the Clatsop. Then they learnel almut it
 all the people. Then they were takeu those two persons
 t. their chier the chatsup. Then the said at one Heir town
 their "thef, "At me I shall keep him ene." Almost they fought têlxem. A'lte aqiócgam gī.y- éXt éleXam éXat. A'slta the peoplic. Noum be was taken to one town one. Now
 geodl becamen lita henrt that one ehief. Then theo learumed
 the Quenaiult, then they learned about it the Chetalis, theo they lcarned alkont it
 the cuacade, then they learned about it the Cowlitz, then they learned






| itsusaíqama, nails. | $\overbrace{\text { if }}{ }_{i a^{\prime}} x$ | et! $\mathbf{o}^{\prime} k t$ a good | chā'yix curriel dieer skin | $\underset{\text { th } \sim \mathrm{n}}{\operatorname{tcx}}$ | $\underset{\text { gome }}{\text { quantséx }} \text {. }$ | aci'XLa-itX. they exchanged them for them. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |





| $\begin{aligned} & \text { iā'zkatē } \\ & \text { there } \end{aligned}$ | qiatse'n <br> for the first time | aqḗelkel. it was seen. | $\underset{\text { Now }}{\text { A'Ita }}$ | nä'kō keep | aqE'ctax <br> they were done | $\underset{\text { these }}{\text { q'etac }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ōtéle | Emk, gō | $\bar{c}^{\prime}$ Xat | ikí'nax | e'Xat | go.y- | $0^{\prime} \mathrm{kt}$ ! ite |


Clatsop one keep he was done.

## Translation.

The son of an old woman had died. She wailed tor him a whole year and then she stopped. Now one day she went to Seaside. There she used to stop, and she returned. She returned walking along the beach. She nearly reached Clatsop; now she saw something. She thought it was a whale. When she came near it she saw two sprnce trees standing upright on it. She thought, "Rehold! it is no whale. It is a monster." She reached the thing that lay there. Now she saw that its outer side was all covered with copper. Ropes were tied to those spruce trees and it was full of iron. Then a bear came oat of it. He stood on the thing that lay there. He looked just like a bear, hut his face was that of a human being. Then she went home. Now she thought of her son, and cried, saying, "Oh, my son is dead and the thing about which we heard in tates is on siore." When she nearly reached the town she continued to cry. [The people said,] "Oh, a person comes crying. Perhaps somebody struck her." The people made themselves ready. They took their arrows. An old man said, "Listen!" Then the people listened. Now she said all the time, "Oh, my son is dead, and the thing about which we heard in tales is on shore." The people said,
"What may in be?" They went rumning to meet her. They said, "What is it ?" "Ah, something lies there and it is thus. There are two bears on it, or maybe they are people." Then the people ran. They reached the thing that lay there. Now the people, or what else they might be, held two copper kettles in their hands. Now the first one reached there. Another one arrived. Nos the persons took their hands to their months and gave the people their kettles. They had lids. The men pointed inlanl and asked for water. Then two people ran inlanl. They hid themselves behind a log. They returned again and ran to the beach. One man elimbed up and entered the thing. He went down into the ship. He looked abont in the interior of the ship; it was full of boxes. He found brass buttons in strings half a fathom long. He went out again to all his relatives, but they had already set fire to the ship. He jumped down. Those two persons had also gone down. It burnt just like fat. Then the Clatsop gathered the iron, the copper, and the brass. Then all the people learned about it. The two persons were taken to the chief of the Clatsop. Then the chief of the one town said, "I want to keep one of the men with me." The people almost began to fight. Now one of them was taken to one fowu. Then the chief was satisfied. Now the Quenaiult, the Chehalis, the Cascades, the Cowlitz, and the Klickatat learned abont it and they all went to Clatsop. The Quenaiult, the Chehalis, and the Willapa went. The people of all the towns went there. The Cascades, the Cowlitz, and the Klickatat came down the river. All those of the upper part of the river came down to Clatsop. Strips of copper two fingers wide and going around the arm were exchanged for one slave each. A piece of iron as long as one-half the forearm was exchanged for one slave. A piece of brass two fingers wide was exchanged for one slave. A nail was sold for a good curried deerskin. Several nails were given for long dentalia. The people bought this and the Clatsop beame rich. Then iron and brass were seen for the first time. Now they kept these two persons. One was kept by each chief; one was at the Clatsop town at the cape.


[^0]:    WASHINGTON
    GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ His house had no roof, and he protected himself by sbooting at the rain.

[^2]:    Lgmā'xo-ill kā'nax." Take atctó'cgam tia'salaitanema iqié ${ }^{\prime}$ 'sqēs

[^3]:    "In fact heg was expectorating the jnico of ther alder bark which ho had chewed.

[^4]:    áyaç't go lqamēlà'leq qix iguã'nat. Qéxtcē wiXt aLE'xana.
    his mouth in the mand that saliuon. lntending again he laid the net. 26

[^5]:    * An itmaginary tribe.

[^6]:    ilren.

[^7]:    algā'telutx nikct giLa'Xawôk. A'lta actō'ix éwa temēwálema. hegives it to one not having guardian Now they go thus [to] the ghosts.
    
    tmēmelō'ctike īta'lē qṑLa niket giLā'Xawôk. AkLō'k'TX éwa the ghosts their land that one not baringguardian It carries him thus

[^8]:    Ma'uix atauwe'xix'itx Lä'eolal qóla Lómeqtx, aqa'sgeloéxax

[^9]:    qLī̈'qēwam ka Lla'etix aLkLō'tx ka niket aqLáwáôx. AqLólXam the shaman and his slave he gives him and not be is killed. Jie is told

